The Times

VOL. VIII. NO. 3781. OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1875 PRICE 3 CENTS.

Wants.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young man familiar with accounts as clerk or book-keeper. Good references.

WANTED.—A situation as practical and Landscape gardener. One who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its Departments, and can produce Testimonials from Hon. Gentlemen of the first rank in Canada, as to both character and ability. Apply at This office.
Feb. 18th 1875. 3774-3t

PARTNER WANTED—A Partner having a Capital of about $3000 is wanted to assist in carrying on a patent manufacture, the returns of which are immediate and the Profit over 100 per cent, and the Sale unlimited. For further information apply to J. BIRMINGHAM. 3776

HELP WANTED.
100 men and women wanted to sell a complete history of the "Life, Labours and Death of Livingstone," also "The Family Bible," both Protestant and Catholic beautifully illustrated. Together with Maps, Charts and a great variety of pictures. For particulars address
SCHUYLER SMITH & CO., Publishers, London, Ont.

WORK FOR ALL.
At home, male or female; $35 per week, day or evening. No Capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with one cent return stamp, M. Young, 173 Greenwich street, New York.

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH and expenses sure to Agents everywhere, selling our New Braided White Wire Rope Clothes Line. Sells readily at every house. Samples free. Address, HUDSON RIVER WIRE CO., 76 King Street west, Toronto, Ontario.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female Agents in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars FREE. P. O. VICKERY & Augusta, Me.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY. — Agents Wanted. All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all their time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post Card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. y37'S&w.

WANTED. We will give Men and Women
A BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY
from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having spare time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars and a [illegible]
J. LATHAM & CO.

Rooms to Let.

TO SENATORS and M. P's.—Mrs. McIntyre, Wellington Street, opposite the Bank of British North America has a Parlour and four Bedrooms, suitable for Senators or Members of Parliament—with or without Board. The Rooms are well warmed with stoves and drums, also lofty ceilings and well ventilated. 3790

Board & Lodging.

BOARD with or without rooms, and rooms without. Table and rooms first-class. Corner of Sparks and Bank streets, and within two minutes' walk of the Parliament Buildings.
Jan. 22, 1875. MRS. FORGIE. 37-9-5m

Found.

FOUND—On the 24th February, in Centre Town, a HORSE. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at Mr. CORBETT's, Cor. Queen and O'Connor streets, or at this office.
March 2, 1875. 3781

Legal Notices.

D. R. AVERILL, of New York, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act enabling him to obtain Letters Patent of Invention for certain Improvements in Paints.
H. J. GIBBS, Solicitor for Applicants.
Dec 26, 1874. 3728-9 laws

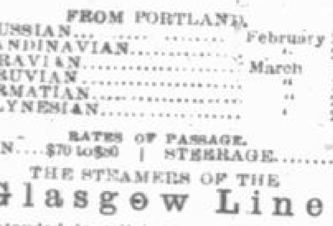
NOTICE.—Application will be made at the next session of the Dominion Parliament for a Bill to Incorporate the Lower Ottawa Boom Company, the object of said Company being to place Booms in the Ottawa River wherever the same may be deemed necessary between the City of Ottawa and the Village of Hawkesbury, for the purpose of catching escaped Saw Logs, Timber and Lumber, and to levy and collect tolls for the maintenance of the same—with power to the Company to acquire and hold lands necessary for the exercise of their corporate powers.
COCKBURN, WRIGHT & CLEMOW, Solicitors for the Company.
Dec. 24, 1874. 3727-2awk2m

Carpets.

OTTAWA
CARPET AND FURNITURE HOUSE.
SHOOLBRED & CO.
Desire to inform their friends and the public that they are now receiving regular consignments of Furniture of all descriptions from
Messrs. B. Hay & Co.,
(late Jacques & Hay,) Toronto, &c. &c., to which they confidently invite the attention of purchasers, both as regards Workmanship, Quality and Good Value, as we are selling at a Small Advance on Mill Prices.
A Large Stock of Curtains on Hand.
SHOOLBRED & CO. 49 Sparks Street.
Ottawa, January 4, 1874

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE
OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
The shortest, cheapest and quickest passage to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow. The fleet is one of the largest, fastest and safest in the world. Vessels will be despatched as follows:—



FROM PORTLAND.

PRUSSIAN	February	20
SCANDINAVIAN	"	27
MORAVIAN	March	6
PERUVIAN	"	13
SARMATIAN	"	20
POLYNESIAN	"	29

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN....$70 to $80 | STEERAGE........$25

THE STEAMERS OF THE
Glasgow Line
are intended to sail between the Clyde and Portland during the season of Winter Navigation.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN	$60.
INTERMEDIATE	40.
STEERAGE	25.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.
Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. [When tickets are not used the amount is returned, less a small deduction.]
For through tickets and every information apply to
D. W. COWARD & CO., Agents, 17, Sparks-st.
Ottawa July 22 1873.

ANCHOR LINE.
STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY.
PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION UNSURPASSED.
Rates of passage from New York
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Belfast;
Cabin $50 to $70 gold, according to accomodations.
Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
For passage or other information apply to Henderson Brothers, 7 Bowling Green, New York, or their Agent.
GOULTHRITE & MUSGROVE, Ottawa

$8,000.00 will now purchase Ashfield's Brick Block on Duke Street, Ottawa,—"hardly the cost of the buildings" being parts of Lots 3 and 4, Block B. LeBreton's flats, 3x128, with buildings thereon, viz: one three and half story brick building (not veneered) used as shops and dwellings, on Duke Street, fire wall and two story Kitchen and sheds in rear, wooden tenement on Britannia street. On the line of the Water Works Main Sewer, and Street Cars. Trade is fast working to this end of the City, no doubt purchaser would double his money in five years. For further particulars apply to JAMES ASHFIELD, Crockery Merchant, Duke Street.
Feb. 27th 1875. 1780

Business Cards.

T. C. COURSOLLE,
Architect and Measurer.
63 Sparks Street, Ottawa 2

DONALD M. GRANT,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent.
Mortgages purchased and Loans negotiated. OFFICE—No. 3 Bell's Block, Elgin-st, Ottawa. Nov. 27 1874. 2428

MARRIAGE LICENSES.
OFFICE—Regan's New Brick House
Besserer Street,
Nearly Opposite Protestant Hospital.
Oct. 20, 1874.

Bankers.

P. D. BROWNE,
Banker, Montreal
Dealer in Greenbacks, U. S. Bonds and Checks. Commercial paper discounted. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and U. S. Interest allowed on deposits.
Oct. 21, 1874. 3680-3awky.

BOND BROTHERS,
Bankers and Stock Brokers, Montreal.
Negotiate sales of Property and Patents, and organize Companies. Money invested in first-class securities to pay 7 and 8 per cent. Interest. Stocks purchased and carried on a margin of 10 per cent. Interest at lowest current rates.
Dec. 3, 1874. 3709y3awk

Legal Cards.

R. C. W. MacCUAIG.
Official Assignee.
City of OTTAWA, County of Carleton. 3765-tf

WILLIAM MOSGROVE,
Barrister, Conveyancer, &c., Solicitor in Chancery.
Office—Opposite the Russell House, over Gibson's Confectionary.
Money to lend on Real Estate. 3727-1y.

O'CONNOR & O'DOHERTY,
Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.,
Mosgrove's Building Rideau-st., Ottawa.
HON. JOHN O'CONNOR, Q. C. G. J. O'DOHERTY.
Dec. 5, 1874.

SCOTT, STEWART & GORMULLY,
Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys and Conveyancers, &c.,
Bell's Block, Elgin-st.
HONBLE. R. W. SCOTT, Q. C.
McLEOD STEWART. J. J. GORMULLY.
Oct. 17, 1874.

O'CONNOR & HOGG,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.,
OTTAWA, ONT.
DANIEL O'CONNOR. W. D. HOGG.
Sept. 9, 1874. 3667

WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK,
Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys, Conveyancers, Notaries, &c., &c.,
Office—Bell's Block, opposite Russell House.
A. H. WALKER. | R. CASSELS Jr. | P. PENNOCK.
July 21, 1874. 3625

J. W. W. WARD,
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitors, &c.,
Office—Over Mr. B. Hockell's Flour Store, corner of Sussex and York-streets, Ottawa. 3550y

FELLOWES, O'GARA, LAPIERRE & REMON,
Barristers, Solicitors Notaries, &c.,
Offices—Elgin Street, Ottawa, Ontario, (near Russell House).
J. B. L. FELLOWS, Q. C., MARTIN O'GARA, | HORACE LAPIERRE, EDWARD F. REMON.

TAILLON & CHRYSLER,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, &c.
Office—Hardy's Block, [illegible]
G. TAILLON. | F. H. CHRYSLER.
June 5, 1875.

PINHEY, CHRISTIE & HILL,
Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.,
(Of the late firm of Lewis & Pinhey.)
OFFICES—Elgin Street, Ottawa.
C. H. PINHEY. A. J. CHRISTIE. | H. P. HILL.
Feb. 5, 1874. 484-3m

W. MARSHAL MATHESON,
Barrister, Attorney, Notary, &c.
Office—Master in Chancery Chambers, Court House, Ottawa, Canada.

L. W. P. COUTLEE, B.C.L.,
Barrister, Advocate, &c. for the Province of Quebec.
Barrister Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., for the Province of Ontario.
Main Street, Hull, P. Q. 3228-6m

C. V. H. FERLAND,
Advocate.
Temporary Office at Dr. Jos. Beaudin's, Main Street, Hull.
Hull, March 9, 1874. 2512y

O. ARCHAMBAULT,
Notary Public and Advocate,
Has opened an office in the Village of Hull Province of Quebec, for the transaction of all Notarial and Legal business, either in the Province of Quebec or Ontario. Special care given to the collection of accounts in both Provinces.
Hull, Oct. 26, 1874. 2464

THOMAS P. FORAN,
Advocate, Solicitor, &c.
No. 12 St. James Street, . . MONTREAL.
Sept. 9, 1873 2862-3m

Medical Cards.

DR. LOGAN,
Homœopathic Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Residence—Albert Street. Office hours from 8 to 11 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m. Special attention given to diseased and displacements of the uterus. 1757

DR. J. P. LYNN,
May be consulted at his Office, corner of O'Connor and Albert-sts.
Ottawa, Oct. 24, 1874. 2401.

DR. BURROWS, C.M.L.C.P.S.L.C., M.C P.S.O.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal. Surgeon Northumberland and Durham Cavalry. Late Associate Coroner N. and D.
Office and Residence:—Corner of Hugh and Sparks sts. 2556-6m

DR. O. C. WOOD,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,
OTTAWA, ONT.
Day Office—Sparks-st., Centre Town. Night Office—at his residence, Maria-st., Centre Town. Cancers cured, without the use of the knife, by a new but certain, speedy and almost painless process. Reference given to parties successfully treated if required.

DR. J. D. R. MACDONELL,
Ottawa South side of Rideau-st., near Gloucester.
Consultations at all hours. 2454.

PAIN-KILLER.
After thirty-five years trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera, or any sort of Bowel complaint it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency, and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.
It is used Internally and Externally.
Sold everywhere, Price 25 cts.
PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors
January 13th, 1875 3741

W. McCONNELL, D.D.S., L.D.S.,
Surgeon Dentist,
Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, also of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario.
OFFICE—41½ Sparks-st. 2622y.

TALMAGE'S PAPER.
THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK.
"THE BEST RELIGIOUS PAPER."
A CHOICE OF
TWO BEAUTIFUL PREMIUMS.
An Illuminated Portfolio of Twelve Gems by Hendschel, each 8½ x 10½ in., or the superb Chromo, "The Twins," 22x28 in., after Landseer Price $3.25, including postage. No extras of any kind. Without Premium, $3 per annum.
ATTENTION, AGENTS.
Liberal commission and exclusive territory. Samples and circulars free. Send Postal Card at once to
HORATIO C. KING, Publisher
Oct. 28. Box 5105. New York

Auction Sales.

SHIRTS ! SHIRTS !
FIVE HUNDRED ALL WOOL FLANNEL SHIRTS will be sold without reserve on WEDNESDAY, instant, and following days, at Heney Block, 82 Sparks street.
Also this day and every day and night will be sold a large and miscellaneous stock of Fancy Goods, Electroplated Ware and Jewelry; also, a large and carefully selected stock of Books, containing all the standard poets, one thousand volumes of Temperance Books in fine and elegant binding.
N. B.—A splendid stock of Opera Glasses, by the best makers, Bardau, Lemair, Chevalier, Haron and Harrison, Montreal; Telescopes, Microscopes, Magic Lanterns, and a large assortment of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, to suit all eyes. Gold, Silver and Metal Watches at half price.
Heney Block, 82 Sparks Street,
3781 J. M. Ross & Co.

Game.

PARSON'S
HAMS AND BACON,
JUST RECEIVED. Also
One Hundred Dozen
—OF—
Different Kinds of Game
JOSEPH KAVANAGH,
Grocer and Wine Merchant,
WELLINGTON-ST.
Dec. 30, 1874. 3679

Hotels.

The Clarendon House
W. MILLS, Proprietor.
BEGS to announce that he will
Open to the General Public
—ON—
Monday, 1st February
The above House.
This House has been re-modelled and refurnished throughout. The Proprietor wishes to intimate that no pains will be spared to make this House
Second to None in the Dominion.
The Table will be furnished with all the delicacies of the season; the Bar with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars.
A share of the public patronage is solicited.
Jan 21, 1875.

ALBION HOTEL,
Nicholas and Daly Streets, Ottawa
ROBERT GRAHAM,
Wishes to inform his many friends and the public, that he has succeeded his brother, JOHN GRAHAM, as proprietor of this Hotel, and that it is his intention to make all who patronise the house thoroughly comfortable.
In the house are ladies' and gents' Parlors suites of rooms for families; combined sitting and bed rooms, and upwards of fifty bedrooms, all well heated.
The Bar-room is replete with the best Wines Spirits, Liquors and Ales that can be purchased.
Good Yard and Stables.
ESTABLISHED FIFTEEN YEARS.
Ottawa, Feb 14, 1874. 2492

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Having purchased the entire furniture and taken a lease of this magnificent hotel, I have admitted Mr. Samuel M. Turner, formerly of the old Tremont House and late of the Palmer House, Chicago, and Mr. Tyler E. Gaskill, formerly of the Revere House, Boston, to an interest in the business, which will be conducted under the name of
JOHN B. DRAKE & CO.
THE HOUSE
Covers one entire block, having a frontage south and east of over 800 feet. Is admirably located for the convenience of guests; is thoroughly built in the best manner, with all modern improvements. Every floor from basement to roof, encloses a four-inch layer of cement, which with other safeguards, render it practically **fire-proof.** The **ventilation** is perfect, and the whole is being refitted with the addition of new and elegant furniture as required.
The service, table, and other accomodations being the same to all guests, will be maintained fully up to the high standard of their predecessors and equal to any house in this or any other country, but the proprietors have decided to meet the just expectations of the public in these financial depression by graduating prices at from $4.00 to $4.50 per day according to the location of the rooms occupied.
3-eod-3775 JOHN B. DRAKE

TO SPECULATORS!!
FOR SALE, the West Half of Lots 3 and 4, Block B, Le Breton's Flats, fronting on Duke Street, and in rear on Brittania Terrace, with Buildings thereon, viz, on Duke Street, one three and a half storey Brick Building (not veneered), occupied as Shops and Dwellings; Sheds, &c., in rear, and fire wall for about 100 feet; in Brittania Terrace, one Wooden Tenement—the whole now renting for $600 per annum; or, if preferred, the whole or the two lots will be sold together, with Buildings, &c., which rents for about $1,500 per annum.
For terms and particulars, enquire of the Proprietor, on the Premises.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."—"The Best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."
HARPER'S WEEKLY.
ILLUSTRATED.
Notices of the Press.
The *Weekly* is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers. With a circulation of 150,000, the *Weekly* is read by at least half a million persons, and its influence as an organ of opinion is simply tremendous. The *Weekly* maintains a positive position, and expresses decided views on political and social problems.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*
Its articles are models of high-toned discussion, and its pictorial illustrations are often corroborative arguments of no small force.—*N. Y. Examiner and Chronicle.*
Its papers on existent question and its inimitable cartoons help to mould the sentiments of the country.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*
TERMS:
Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.
HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year..........$4 00
$4 00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publisher.
Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for year, $10 00; or, two of *Harper's Periodicals*, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.
Back numbers can be supplied at any time.
The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 00 each. A complete set, comprising Eighteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per. vol., freight at ex. pense of purchaser.
Newspapers are not to copy this Advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.
Address HARPER & BROTHERS New York

Amusements.

THE LADIES' BAZAAR,
In AID of the County of Carleton
PROTESTANT HOSPITAL,
Will be opened in the Basement Story of KNOX CHURCH, City Hall Square, on Tuesday, the second day of March next.
W. COUSENS, Sec'y Ladies' Bazaar Committee.
Ottawa, Feb. 4th. 1875. 376-f

Grocers.

GO TO
EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE'S
FOR YOUR
GROCERIES.
You will always find a full stock of Groceries Glassware and Crockery at prices that can't be obtained elsewhere.
FINE
Uncolored Japan Tea,
Only 60c. per lb.
Apples wholesale and retail.
EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE.
Jan. 9, 1875. Cor. Kent and Wellington-sts.

"Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef."
"Nutritious Condiment for Horses and Cattle."
"British Egg and Butter Powder."
CHAS. STEPHENSON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Ottawa and District
Corner O'Connor and Wellington Sts 3766

Burnett's Cocoaine
Prevents the Hair from Falling.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Promotes its Healthy Growth.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Is not Greasy nor Sticky.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Leaves no Disagreeable Odor.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Subdues Refractory Hair.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Soothes the Irritated Scalp-Skin.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Affords the Richest Lustre.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Is not an Alcoholic Wash.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Kills Dandruff.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Gives New Life to the Hair.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Remains Longest in Effect.
50 and 75 cents per Bottle.
PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE,
MONTREAL, P. Q.
Agents for Dominion of Canada.
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON,
Proprietors.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS !
SAPOLIO,
For Polishing and Cleaning purposes, for Metals, Shop Windows, China, &c., &c.
HAND SAPOLIO,
For Cleansing purposes. A most desirable substitute for soap, especially for artizans and mechanics.
Apply to any Grocer, Druggist, or Hardware shop.
Dec. 29, 1874. 3730-3awk

FISH! FISH! FISH!
MR. MOSES LAPOINTE desires to inform his customers and the public generally that he has removed his place of business from his former stand to the new Fish Market on the south side of York street. He will be happy to meet his friends in his new stand, and do his utmost to supply them with the latest importations of fresh and other kinds of fish; also all kinds of Poultry and Game.
MOSES LAPOINTE.
Ottawa, Feb. 2, 1875.

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE.
The Creditors of DANIEL McLARNON late of the City of Ottawa, Flour Merchant, deceased, are requested to send to the undersigned within one month from this date, their Christian and Surname, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them. And all persons indebted to the said late Daniel McLarnon, or his estate, are requested to settle with the undersigned without delay, otherwise the claims will be put in suit.
WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK,
Solicitors for Executors of estate of late Daniel McLarnon.
February 1st, 1875. 3758-1m.

The Canadian Washer
A. R. GILLES, Manufacturer, Wellington-st., between Bolton and Bolton-sts., Ottawa.
OTTAWA, Jan. 18, 1875.
Mr. GILLES, manufacturer of your Washers, Sir,—I am using one of your Washers, and find it all it was recommended to be. I could not get along without it now, and will recommend it to all as really a good machine.
Mrs. Dr. P. St. JEAN, M. P.

FRESH OYSTERS in SHELL
Are always procurable at
NOONAN'S RESTAURANT,
Sparks Street West.
Feb. 23rd 1875. 3776

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, Ottawa, 1875.
—AND—
CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.
PARTIES requiring Models, Inventions &c., worked out, and represented, at the above Exhibitions, can have them done in the best style, by a practical man, whose works took Awards at the English Exhibition, 1865, Dublin, 1865, Paris, 1867.
Best references as to capabilities, &c., can be given. Apply,
THOS. S. SARNEY, Mechanical Engineer,
Cor Daly & Nelson Streets, Ottawa. 3774

A. E. GENDREAU'S
New Parliamentary Tonsorial
PARLOUR
is now open.
FIRST CLASS Hair Dresser employed. Ladies' Combings done up in First Class style, and on the Shortest Notice.
Charges Moderate.
Mathewman's New Buildings, Wellington Street, between Dufferin Bridge and Elgin Street. 3767

SPECTACLES
For all Sights
THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT, TINTED CRYSTAL SPECTACLES for the relief of dim, weak and failing sight, enabling the wearer to read and work by day or night with perfect ease and comfort.
Protected by letters patent. Sole agent in Ottawa.
WM HEARN, CHEMIST & DRUGGIST, Dufferin Bridge, Ottawa.
Sign, Mortar and Spectacles, Thermometers, Telescopes, Microscopes, &c., 3761

Mayor Murphy, of Quebec, has arrived in the city, to suggest some matters in relation to the proposed new Insolvency Law.

We have much pleasure in announcing that Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin was safely delivered of a son at Government House on Friday, 26th February.

The gas manufacturing apparatus furnished by the Canadian Gas Lighting Company of Montreal, for the purpose of lighting THE TIMES Printing establishment, is now complete, and will be in operation in this office to-night. All interested in its success are requested to call and examine for themselves.

The first number of the new weekly journal, the *Standard*, published by Messrs. Grison & O'Donoghue in the interest of the Catholic population of this city and vicinity, is to hand. Typographically it presents a very neat appearance, and its editorials are as extremely moderate in tone as they are ably written.

By Telegraph.

MID-NIGHT DESPATCHES.

SPAIN.

Attack on Bilbao.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Seven battalions of Carlists attacked Bilbao on Friday after a vigorous bombardment. They made an assault on forts Puente, Nuevo and Aebalancha, which were taken and retaken three times. The fighting was desperate on both sides. The Alfonsists subsequently attacked the Carlists in their entrenchments, and were in turn repulsed with the loss of 200 killed and wounded.

The Army of the North.

Advices from Santander revive the report that Gen. Concha is to be appointed to the command of the army of the north. Generals Morvones, Loma and Blanco, have resigned. The Carlists are preparing for a grand effort against Puycerda.

The Podgoritza Affair.

VIENNA, Feb. 28.—The Hospodar of Montenegro has informed the powers that the Podgoritza affair has not yet been completely settled.

UNITED STATES.

The Kentucky Drawing.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 28.—The library drawing is in progress to-day. The prize of $95,000 was drawn by ticket No. 89,271, and the second prize of $39,000 by ticket No. 1,075.

Passage of the Civil Rights Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Senate, at 3:45 p.m., passed the Civil Rights Bill as it came from the House, without amendment. Yeas, 36; Nays, 26. After the passing of the Civil Rights Bill, the Tariff Bill was taken up, with the understanding that it should be proceeded with at 7:30 o'clock this evening. The floor was then yielded to Ferry, Connecticut, who delivered a eulogy upon late Senator Beckingham.

A Government Suit.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A suit has been brought in the United States District Court by the United States Government to recover from the New York and Harlem Railroad Company $100,000 taxes and penalties on the undivided net earnings of the Company for the past six or seven years. An order from Messrs. F. G. Stevens and Abram A. Hewitt, Receivers of the New York and Oswego Midland this morning announces that in consequence of the levy made by the tax collectors upon the property of Shepperd, and the unwarranted seizure of so large an amount of the rolling stock, hereafter trains will be run only when circumstances permit.

The Chicago Communists.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—The Communists are distributing circulars by thousands, calling a meeting for to-morrow. They are really excited by the closing of the saloon owned by their leader, Klings. The Mayor, has presented the names of several of the leaders to the Grand Jury for indictment, and declares he will, under the State law, break up any seditious gathering in the immediate future. Great preparations are being made for a meeting to-morrow, and some fears of trouble are entertained, as the Communists are half crazed by their ill-success.

Relief in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Feb. 28—In the House yesterday, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill immediately appropriating $200,000 out of money in State Treasury, for the relief of the suffering people of the State.

Death of a Giant.

BALTIMORE, M.d, Feb. 29.—James Murphy, Barnum's Irish giant, died in this city yesterday, of bronchial affection.

Indian Surrender.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Feb. 27.—Gen. Pope has received the following from Cheyenne agency:—

Stone Calf came in here to surrender himself, and the whole Cheyenne tribe, about 1,600, with two German white women. The main body are still three days travel from here. I will send an ambulance out to-morrow morning to bring in the white women captives. Their arms and ponies go into camp, and attend daily roll call. Grey Bear, Heap of Birds, and all the principal chiefs, except Medicine Water, are with Stone Calf.

Signed, THOS. H. NEILL, Brig.-Genl. Commanding.

New Railway Scheme.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—A public meeting of gentlemen interested in securing increased railway communication with the west by the completion of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad building at Poughkeepsie, was held at the rooms of the Board of Trade yesterday, for the purpose of listening to the report of the committee appointed some weeks ago to investigate the subject. The report is very lengthy, and dwells particularly on the proposed bridge over the Hudson river at Poughkeepsie, the estimated cost of which is $3,500,000. The committee think the income derived from tolls, freight, and passenger traffic would pay 12 per cent. on this outlay. They recommend the completion of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad, only twelve miles of construction being necessary to Poughkeepsie. After giving a schedule of comparative distance to Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and Chicago, by several routes, the committee pass to the matter of coal resources of the great fields Pennsylvania, the various avenues by which it reaches New England, and the advantages which consumers in this section of the country would derive from the completion of this new line. This portion of the report is exhaustive, and estimates that by the proposed route coal can be laid down in Boston at two dollars per ton cheaper than at present. The report was accepted, and the thanks of the meeting tendered the committee.

Legislative Business.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—A vast amount of business remains to be transacted by both Houses of Congress, necessitating late night as well as day sessions. Three or four contested election cases are pending; nearly the entire Congress having passed before the Committee of Elections were enabled to present reports concerning them; besides these the reports of the special Committees on Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas affairs are not yet acted on by the House. The Arkansas question is also before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, on the memorial of Brooks claming to be the Governor of that State, and a report will be made in the subject. The Pinchback credentials questions cannot again be brought up for action, and Pinchback is by no means hopeful, the House force bill without doubt be earnestly fought by the Democratic senators who will resort to every available means to defeat its passage. The Committee on foreign relations will report a joint resolution providing that in all treaties now existing or which may hereafter may be concluded between the United States and any foreign parts in which it provided that any favour, exemption, privilege or immunity which either of the contracting parties shall have already granted, or may at any time after the conclusion of such treaty grant to any other power shall immediately become common to and be engaged by the other contracting party, and which treaty or any article of which by its terms may be terminated by a prescribed notice given by either of the contracting parties to the other. The President of the United States be hereby authorized, whenever in his opinion the interests of the United States shall require the termination of any of said trades or of any article thereof, to give notice for the termination of such treaty or of such article thereof to the government of the other contracting party in accordance with the provisions which may be contained in such treaty, relative to the time and manner of giving such notice; and that from and after the expiration of the time fixed by such notice the obligations of such treaty or of such article shall be held to be terminated and no longer binding on either of the parties thereto.

The Virginius Indemnity.

The amount of indemnity promised by Spain to the United States in the settlement of the Virginius affair is eighty thousand dollars, and not eighteen thousand, as erroneously printed.

The Beecher Case.

NEW YORK, Feb. 30.—Victoria Woodhull is out with a letter declaring in strong terms that neither the plaintiff nor the defendant in the Beecher case have subpœnaed her, though she is willing to testify. She alleges she can throw light on the whole question which both parties fear to have thrown on it. The *Herald* states, on the authority of Judge Fullerton, that H. C. Bowen will be called to the witness stand.

Saturday's Despatches.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Funeral of Sir Charles Lyell.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Sir Charles Lyell was buried to day in Westminster Abbey with great pomp. The grave is next to that of Ben Johson.

SPAIN.

End of the Spanish Troubles.

MADRID, Feb. 27.—It is believed the campaign against the Carlists will be brought to a termination during the spring. It is asserted that three hundred Navarrese troops recently deserted from the Carlist army. Five were re-captured and shot.

Spanish Tyranny.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says the memorial of the Protestant clergy of Spain asks the intercession of the Protestant powers in behalf of those who once were priests, embraced the Reformed religion and married while the Republic was in existence; as by a recent decree such marriages have been declared null and void.

UNITED STATES.

Terrible Flood.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—The following mills and manufactories have been obliged to suspend on account of the flood in the Schuylkill: Schofield, employing 500 hands; E. Campbell & Co., employing 800 hands; Harding's paper mill, employing 500 hands; Patterson's mills, late Rupkes, employing about 500 hands; Preston & Ervien, employing several hundred people; another mill belonging to E. Campbell & Co., employing about 250 hands; James Winpenny's mill, employing from 250 to 300 people; Laum's mill, employing about 250 persons; Hartrauft's grist mill, employing 100 men; Whittaker's old mill, employing 100 men; another mill run by Preston & Ervien, adjoining Whittaker's mill, employing 300 hands; Nexon's paper mill, at Flat Rock, employing about 300 hands; Jessup and Moore's pump works, employing about 400 hands. The mills owned by Fitzpatrick & Holt, of Connecticut, and Nagle & David Wallace, at foot of Schorz Lane, will probably be most damaged.

CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE

(*By Telegraph.*)

TORONTO.

Reduction of Licenses—Mass Meeting—Commercial Travellers.

TORONTO, Feb. 27.

The number of tavern licenses granted this year show a reduction on last year. The tariff for tavern, saloon and shop licenses being respectively raised $50, $60 and $70.

A meeting of workingmen was held last night, when resolutions were carried favouring the Act introduced by Mr. Irving, repealing the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

On and after the 1st of March, the Grand Trunk Railway Company will not require certification from the commercial travellers' ticket, but a requisition from the firm that the traveller represents them.

MONTREAL.

Municipal Elections—New Hotel—City Debt—Damages—A Row—The Papal Zouaves—Stocks.

MONTREAL, Feb. 27.

Yesterday and to-day 61 returning officers and 61 poll clerks have been sworn in at the City Hall to serve at the municipal elections on Monday.

Mr. W. W. Boyington, the hotel architect from Chicago, is in town, in answer to a telegram from the provisional directors of the Windsor Hotel Company. A rough sketch of his design was submitted this morning, and if carried out we can promise our citizens one reproach of our city will soon be removed.

The total debt of Montreal, as shown by the Auditor's statement to the City Council last night, is about ten millions and a half.

The French Protestant Church claims $39.40 from the city for damages done by the mob who created a riot while Father Chiniquy was preaching.

A row has sprung up between the Corporation and Harbor Commissioners. The latter claim the right to control all ferries running into the harbour. The City denies this right as regards St. Helens Island; and here the matter rests.

Application was made at Ottawa, in December, by Messrs. Renaud, Perrault and others from Montreal, to organize a regiment of French-Canadian volunteers here, to be dressed in Zouave uniform. It appears, owing to the change desired in uniforms and for other reasons, the matter has been referred to England by the Dominion authorities, and it is not known when a decision will be arrived at. The recently published protest by the Pontifical Zouaves in this city against the Foreign Enlistment Bill may also complicate matters.

Stock market very weak to-day, and closed lower. There are rumours of a bank difficulty in Western Canada. Montreal, 181¾, closing 181¼ to 181¾; Merchants, 112, closing 111¼ to 112¼; Commerce, 129¾, closing 129 to 129¾; Telegraph, 161¾, closing 162 to 162¼.

LONDON.

Bread Inspector—Tavern Licenses—Lecture—Death.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

An Inspector of Bread has been appointed in this city, in the person of Mr. Benjamin Higgins.

The new police constables were appointed and sworn in to-day.

The Council last night granted twenty-one tavern and three shop licenses for the ensuing year.

Henry Jackson and wife, who were arrested a short time since on a charge of issuing counterfeit money, were to-day sent to the Spring Assizes for trial.

Rev. Dr. Inglis, LL.D., of Brooklyn, N.Y., delivered a lecture in the Clarence street Presbyterian Church, on the subject of "A Summer Holiday in Scotland," last evening before a large audience.

This evening is announced the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas D. Bourke, of London Township. The deceased was the youngest son of the late Hon. and Rev. Geo. T. Bourke, and grandson of Richard S. Bourke, Earl of Mayo and Bishop of Tuam.

QUEBEC.

New Hotel—Anti-Divorce—Infanticide—A Requiem—Resigned

QUEBEC, Feb. 27.

The old Court House is to be converted into a grand hotel by the new Russell Hotel Company.

The Archbishop has issued a long circular against the proposed erection of a Divorce Court for the Province of Quebec.

The body of an infant was found in a box on the Little River road two nights ago. The coroner held an inquest on the body to-day.

A solemn service was chanted this morning at the Seminary chapel, for the repose of the soul of the late Bishop Horan.

The chief of the fire brigade has resigned his position.

HALIFAX.

Drummond Colliery.

HALIFAX, Feb. 27.

Operations are in progress for clearing out the slopes of Drummond Colliery, closed since the explosion in 1873; the remains of the unfortunate victims are coming to the surface every day; about a dozen have been found since Saturday, and it is probable all will be found so far decomposed as to be beyond identification. A fire broke out in the new workings to-day which will doubtless delay work on the old slopes; the fire was caused by a shot put off by a miner breaking through a barrier into old workings and administering a flow of gas therefrom, which ignited from the lamps. All the entrances are being rapidly filled up so as to exclude the fire from the mine. It was supposed they were at a greater distance from the old workings than was actually the case. A number of men and two horses were in the mine when the fire occurred; the men have all escaped, but the horses have perished. No serious explosion has yet taken place, and it is hoped from the precaution adopted none will occur, and that the fire will be smothered, though danger of explosions may exist for some time.

L'ORIGNAL.

Meeting—L'Orignal and Caledonia Railroad

L'ORIGNAL, Feb. 26.

A large and influential meeting was held in the Court House at L'Orignal, on Monday, for the purpose of taking steps to establish a steam ferry from L'Orignal wharf to connect with the Northern Colonization Railroad on the north shore of the Ottawa, and also with the L'Orignal and Caledonia Railroad.

The L'Orignal and Caledonia railroad is progressing very favourably, and it is proposed to extend said road on to the Nation River, to connect with a light draught steamer to navigate twenty-five or thirty miles up, thus bringing the trade of Nation Valley down to the L'Orignal and Caledonia road, to connect with the Northern Colonization by ferry from L'Orignal. Caledonia Springs bids fair to become the most popular watering place in America.

AYLMER.

Killed on the Track.

AYLMER, Feb. 26.

An inquest was held last evening on the body of Charles Harelew, who was killed on the railway track on Wednesday night, when about a mile west of Corinth, by a freight train. A verdict was returned of "accidental death, while under the influence of liquor."

THE BEECHER-TILTON TRAL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Gen. Tracy will conclude his address to the jury on the great scandal suit at the hour of adjournment on Monday afternoon. On Tuesday morning Mr. Beecher himself will be called to the stand. The child of Ralph Tilton is in a most critical condition at Mr. Ovington's house, where his mother is in constant attendance at his bedside. The doctor in attendance said, this morning, that all dangerous symptoms still remained. No subpœnas were issued in the case to day, and it is said that the counsel for Mr. Beecher has laid out a plan of defence, and that no unexpected publications of cards from persons whose names have come up in the course of the trial will [illegible] duce them to change the programme.

Mr. Archie Campbell, according to the veracious Mr. Callighin, M.P., paid his addresses to a buxom widow, who did not respond to them with that "gush" that Archie desired; "but," said he to Mr. Callighin, "I'll jist keep ding-dingin' at her till she gies in; and I'll promise her minister a good subscription till his new kirk whan it's a' richt, and he'll work like ta verra deevil to mak' the match. Ech, sir, thae ministers wad amaist sell their souls for subscriptions. I pit a fi' pound nose intil the plate ae Sabbath in mistak' for a yin pound, and before I could snap it oot the minister had it grabbitt an' intil his poke quick as thocht. I mind a mairchant that had got walthy doun north, an' he said till his minister wan day, 'Minister,' quo' he, 'I'm gratefu to Providence for blessin' my industry, an' I'm thinking o' gien ye a thoosan' poond till the big gin' o' yer new kirk; div ye think it'll be counted a guid wark—pitt it till my creedit like?' Quo' the minister, quo' he, 'I couldna gang sae far as to say it would insure yer salvation; but t'ither haun', I'm far frae discouragin' ye frae ryin' the expeeriment.' An' he baggitt the siller—ha, ha, ha!'

Kalakaua is doubtless home ere this, and getting mixed up under the cross-questioning of Mrs. Kalakaua.

The want of the age is some other method of freezing a novelist's hero than with horror.—*Danbury News.*

Huldah B. Loud is a prominent Massachusetts suffragist, and when she don't shriek we suppose she talks like thunder.

When a Comstocker wants to disparage another he says: "When you thoroughly prospect him, you'll find no bonanza in him."

Brother Hammond is familiarly addressed by the California miners as "Old Pard," and is in sore distress to learn what they mean by it.

A Kentucky paper speaks of a man who had a narrow escape from a sun stroke, he having stood only two feet from a man who was struck.

The song of the Washington youth—"I want to be a lobby man and in the lobby stand, with brass upon my forehead and greenbacks in my hand."

It is said that two Wabash avenue lovers will sit up half the night with only one chair in the room, but that is easily explained to anyone who has been there.

"George, dear, don't you think it is rather extravagant of you to eat butter with that delicious jam?" "No, love—economical! Same piece of bread does for both."

An American says that, from his experience of English weather, he should imagine that "Rain, Britannia," ought to be as popular in England as "Hail, Columbia!" is in the States.

A young poet who occupies a room overlooking the back yard of his boarding house solemnly remarks that "when David wrote his psalms there couldn't have been any cats in Israel."

Young America is very forward. "I'll put a head on you," said a little gamin to a companion. "You try it," was the quick reply, "and your mother's monkey will be a cherub in ten seconds."

Cleanliness is carried to a greater length in Holland than in any other country. To keep the cows clean, when placed in the barn, their tails are wrapped in brown paper and put on a shelf behind them.

The precentor in the Parish Church of St. Vigeans came to a pause in the middle of a verse, and quietly exclaiming, "Betsy, woman, you are singing the wrong hymn," composedly resumed the tune as if nothing had occurred.

A youngster who had had several teeth extracted, was comforted by the dentist with the assurance that they would come again. With an eye to the immediate future, little Johnnie inquired, "Will they come again before dinner time, sir?"

During the great Indian rebellion a young soldier complained to Lord Clyde, then Sir Colin Campbell, that his (the complainant's) sword was "too short." Sir Colin immediately returned this answer: "Make it longer by going a step nearer the enemy."

George Bancroft's threat to write a "History of the Great Rebellion," in two thousand volumes, as a supplement to his "History of the United States," has concentrated public interest upon a paragraph stating that old paper dealers are only paying two and a half cents per pound.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

That cooper was most unfortunate, though indefatigably industrious. He laboured on for a whole summer in the repairing of impossible casks and barrels, with a comparatively clear conscience, but when old Dobbs fetched along a bung-hole and requested him to put a puncheon to it, that cooper stepped down and out.

Woman does a great deal to discourage lofty sentiments of patriotism. When a man is leaning over the back fence telling a neighbour how he would shed his last drop of blood for suffering Louisiana, it disturbs him to have his wife yell from the kitchen, "Look at here! are you coming with that bucket of water, or shall I come out and see to you?"

A fashionable author took a novel to the *Paris Francais* for publication, and was cordially received. Calling again, his manuscript was coldly returned to him. The editor told him to look at page 37, which he did, and found the following: "Here he was seized with an irresistible tendency to slumber. Was it surprising? He had perused two columns of the *Francais.*"

A party of men animatedly engaged in discussing politics before a country store attracted the attention of an aged agriculturist. "There's somethin' the matter here," he observed to his wife, and drawing in his team, he lightly shouted to a consumptive individual on the outskirts, "What's afoot?" "Twelve inches," was the sardonic reply. The aged agriculturist swore some and drove on.

In one of our public schools yesterday, Johnny and Jimmie got into a quarrel and were called up for it. "He stole oranges," said Johnny, "and I kin prove it." "I say I didn't," was the prompt response; "but he stole apples, and wouldn't give me the first bite." "My dear children," said the teacher kindly, "say no more. I am fully convinced that you will be a board of education some day."

When we consider the prevalence of the custom to dub everybody who went to the wars with the title of Captain, Colonel, General, &c., there is a peculiar appropriateness in the following resolution, which was introduced at a meeting of Confederate soldiers at Atlanta, Ga., the other day: *Resolved*, that the President appoint a committee of one to inquire into the matter of whether there were any surviving privates of the late war.

"Hi! Samuel, has you moved yit?" [illegible] one coloured man of another [illegible] met at market yesterday. "No, I'se still in de old place," was the answer. "But I war' told dat you war' gwine to get out ob de neighbourhood," continued the first. "Wall, I did make up my mind to, but you see de family next door, and de family on de corner, and de family cross de street, have left dere wood piles out doors, and I does'nt desire to change."

Some people imagine that Mark Twain is exceedingly smart. We knew him when he was grinding platitudes for the Virginia *Enterprise*, and he was a notoriously lazy grinder. He would sit at his editorial table for hours, drumming on a cracked guitar, while the compositors were waiting for copy, and when reminded of his duty by the foreman, he would say: "This working between meals is killing me!" And he was the healthiest man in the Territory.—*Oakland Tribune.*

Ben. Turner, of Newbury, Ind., ran away with another man's wife and children; and next day he visited the disconsolate ex-husband and remarked "See here! I want you to come right over to my house and take them d—m brats of yours away. I don't want 'em around me. Your old woman has got a good home with me, and I don't want to see you loafing around there after you get them children." We have the authority of the St. Louis *Republican* that the demand was honoured but it's a pretty big story.

There were two of them. She, with bent head and parted lips, was listening intently. He, with face flushed and voice vibrating, was saying, "In all this wide world, darling, there is no being so dear—" And then Mr. Holcomb's clerk started a quarter of a ton of snow from the roof, and a man looking like an allegory of winter, was dancing out in the street, shaking his fist upward, and screaming at the top of his voice, "Come down here, you ugly viper, and I'll kick your gol darned head in, gol darn you!"—*Danbury News.*

Noonan's Restaurant

Simply because you can always procure a good BREAKFAST

A CAPITAL DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT TEA
OR SUPPER

At any moment, without delay, at

Noonan's Lunch and Oyster Rooms,

SPARKS STREET, WEST.

Feb. 27th, 1875. 3780

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

CAMPBELL & ALMAS

Have Removed to their New Premises

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE their OLD STAND,

Where they hope to merit a continuance of past favours bestowed on them by their numerous customers and the public generally, at their Old Stand.

CAMPBELL & ALMAS,

Ryan's New Block, Second Door from O'Connor Street.

Ottawa, Feb. 2 th 1875. 36 8

New Advertisements.

Ladies' Bazaar.
Bill of Fare: European Dining Rooms.
Oysters: Queen Restaurant.
Acknowledgement.
Pills: W. Hearn.
Shirts, &c.: J. M. Ross & Co.
Steam Service: W. White.
Clothing: J. Smith & Co.
Horse Found: Dr. Corbett.

The Times.

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1875.

THE CAPITATION TAX.

In the report of the Minister of Agriculture, which was laid before the Senate the other day, we find the following paragraphs:—

"The combination of steamship companies, commonly known as the North "Atlantic Conference, broke up on the "7th of May last, from differences among "its own members. The combination had "for some years previously maintained "the steerage or immigrant fare on steamships at the uniform rate of £6 6s. stg. "to all ports in Canada and the Northern "United States. Thus any steamship "lines, parties to the conference, would "take an emigrant to Boston or New York "for £6 6s. 0d., and pay the intervening "railway fare to Quebec; or, if the emigrant were landed at a Canadian port he "would be taken to Boston or New York "for the same fare.

"After the rupture of the conference, "the steerage fare practically fell to what "could be obtained, but the prevailing "rate was £3. This state of things continued throughout the year.

"The arrangement that had been made "by the Department with the Allan, and "the Dominion, the Temperleys, and the "Anchor Lines, to afford passenger warrants to approved immigrants to Canada, "at the rate of £4 15s., remained in abeyance, in consequence of the rupture of "the conference.

"A special warrant, however, enabled "families of agricultural labourers and "female domestic servants to obtain "passages for £2 5s., became in very great "demand."

This statement of facts may be held to be an authentic exposition of the condition of things from May last throughout the year. We now hear, however, there are whispers that all is to be changed, and that the Department has difficulty in effecting new arrangements with the steamship companies. We see in fact telegrams in the newspapers from the other side of the ocean of a nature to lead us to believe that the steamship companies refuse to make passenger warrant arrangements any longer. And we hear, at the same time, whispers to induce us to believe that for some curious reason or other, such is actually the fact. We hear also that the Dominion Line, which did remain outside, has joined the steamships' trades union; and that the compact has now become close and complete.

The situation is one of the highest importance for the country; and it is one, moreover, which the Government must promptly meet.

What we do know is, that the remission of the Capitation Tax was one of the distinct stipulations given by the late Government for the passenger warrant arrangement; and if the arrangement for which that consideration was given should be withdrawn, the question would immediately come. How should this issue be met?

Before answering this question, it will much elucidate the subject to state two governing facts. First, The Capitation Tax absolutely falls on the ship, and not on the emigrant, for the reason that when the fare is fixed by a trades' union of steamship companies, at the same price between ports of the United Kingdom and ports in Canada, no steamship line parties to the union, could charge a higher rate to the ports in Canada than that charged by other members of the union to ports in the United States; and second, the ship-owner is prohibited by the positive terms of the Imperial Passengers' Act, under penalties, from collecting Capitation Tax on any other sum whatever, after the sale of the passenger contract ticket. This provision of the law being printed in the form of the ticket, prescribed by law to be issued

Thus, then, let us repeat, that a Capitation Tax, if remitted, would fall on the ship-owner, a party to a trades' union, to create a monopoly; and not by any possibility on the emigrant.

Let us now look at a fact in the experience of our neighbours. The Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New York, desired to be benevolent to the very large number of immigrants arriving at that port. Their experience we will let themselves describe, in an official confession, which they made in their report to the Legislature of the State of New York, in March, 1872, for the previous calendar year. We quote from official [illegible]

The Legislature, at its last Session, at the request of the Board, reduced the commutation money from $2.50 to $1.50 per head.

"This important step was taken by the "Board from a conviction of duty towards "the immigrant, the Board feeling willing "to run the risk of incurring a deficiency "in their income, rather than that the "immigrant should be burthened with "one cent of a tax more than necessary, "with the strictest economy to meet the "wants of the Institution. It is, therefore, *with regret that this Board has to "report that their efforts in this direction, "in behalf of the immigrant, have enured "only to the benefit of the shipping interest. "The rates of passage remain the same as "before the reduction*, and while this "Board has crippled its finances in an "effort to save money to the immigrant, "the large saving in total, amounting to "$203,552 for the year 1870, has passed "into the hands of others."

The lesson to be conveyed by this direct official confession of error by the New York Emigration Commissioners has the greatest significance for the Parliament and Government of Canada. If the consideration for which the Canadian Parliament remitted the Capitation Tax in 1872 is withdrawn and a Passenger Warrant arrangement on its basis, cannot be made with the steamship companies, does not the most obvious dictate of common sense point to the re-imposition of the Capitation Tax, not, as we have shown, to fall on the immigrants, but on the steamship owners; the proceeds to be devoted to the assistance of immigrants to Canada?

If the tax were levied at the port of Quebec at the same rate as at the port of New York, the steamship sailing to the two ports would be placed precisely in the same position as respects taxation; and, in an ordinary year, the proceeds would be about $45,000; or if it were fixed at two dollars at $60,000, while the steamship coming to Quebec would have the advantage of one day's less sailing distance.

A review of these facts clearly establishes in our mind the position, that it would be prudent in Parliament to grant to the Government the power to levy this tax by Order in Council, if they should be unable to obtain its equivalent concession in favour of the immigrants, by agreement with the steamship companies.

CANADA GAZETTE.

The official *Gazette* of Saturday contains the following appointments:

Mr. E. V. Tremain, of Halifax, N. S., to be Assistant Postmaster of that city.

Mr. Henry A. Hood, of Yarmouth, N. S., to be a collector in Her Majesty's customs.

MEMBERS RETURNED.

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery announces the return of the following members of Parliament:

Mr. John Lorn McDougall, of the village of Renfrew, lumber merchant, for the South Riding of Renfrew, the former election having been declared void.

Mr. James Harshaw Fraser, of London, Barrister, in the room of Mr. John Walker for the city of London, whose election has been declared to be void.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The statement of the Revenue and Expenditure for the month ending January 31st, is as follows:—

Revenue—Customs, $842,024.85; Excise, $448,482.90; Post Office, $93,856.48; Public Works, including Railways, $154,570.84; Bill Stamps, $19,460.99; Miscellaneous, $252,230.08. Total, $1,810,626.14. Expenditure, $3,861,147.64.

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

The circulation for the last week is put down at $2,359,590.85. Specie held at different points, $2,731,048.77. Excess of specie, $371,457.92.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS' BANK.

The following is a statement of the Post Office Savings' Bank account for the month of January:—

Balance in hands of Receiver General on 31st Dec., 1874, $3,132,742.94; deposits in Post Office Savings Bank during month, $160,410.00; interest allowed to depositors on accounts closed during month, $1,782.32. Total, $3,294,935.26.

Repayments (cashpaid) during month, $165,452.14; amount written off depositors' accounts, in Post Office Savings' Bank, not paid them in cash, but inscribed on their behalf, in 5 per cent Dominion stock, during the month, $27,900.00; balance due to depositors:—Bearing interest at 4 per cent, $2,622,315.37; bearing interest at 5 per cent, $455,800.00; outstanding cheques held by depositors, and not presented for payment, $23,467.75. Total, $3,101,583.12.

AMERICAN INVOICES.

The authorised discount on American invoices is 12 per cent.

Parliament of Canada.

Third Parliament—Second Session.

SENATE.

(*Continuation of Wednesday's proceedings.*)

The hon. gentlemen from New Brunswick who preceded me showed most conclusively the great value of the farm products of the Dominion, and the advantage to the farmers the home market must be. It is to be hoped that our other branches of industry will so expand and our population increase that our Dominion will not have a barrel of flour to export. I shall say nothing about dairy farming, as I believe there are gentlemen here who can show clearly the injury the defunct treaty would have had on that largely developing industry. The argument that we could sell our ships to the Americans is that we could sell our carrying trade to them also. A poor business for us to allow Americans to build vessels here to compete with us when competition now is so close. Our shipbuilding material is getting scarce; little profit is made on building vessels. It is the sailing of them that enriches our country. We hear a great deal about free trade and protectionist theories, but in practice they often have to be modified. We must have revenue, and if in raising it we can help on and protect our infant manufacturing industries from being sacrificed by cheap goods from our neighbours, or else when should we do it. With our country just starting into life it cannot be supposed that we can at once compete with the manufactures of the old wealthy countries. We should learn wisdom. Germany guarded and fastened well her manufactures, and is now able to compete with England in the English markets. The treaty would have deprived us of four millions of dollars annually of our revenue; the annual value of our fisheries to the Americans, say four millions more; then under it we had to build and enlarge canals for the Americans—by the end of 1879, at a cost to us of say, ten millions of dollars more. The coasting trade of the St. Lawrence and lakes, all this for nothing—as a sop to induce them to exchange certain commodities with us. How could we possibly make this up. This Government last year raised the taxes on us to the tune of four millions of dollars. Nothing more can well be borne by the country—We are even borrowing money—and must continue to do so for our public works, and to meet our binding obligations. We must build the railway to the Pacific—and there were other large demands on us. We have enough burdens, and ought not to sacrifice our country to any extreme free trade theories. If this proposed treaty had been forced on us, nothing but direct taxation could have followed; we could not have discriminated against Great Britain. How absurd to call this reciprocity when such a heavy bonus was to be paid. To give up the free navigation and coasting trade of our inland waters was certainly enough, without offering to divert the natural trade of those waters from Montreal—and the Province of Quebec and the Lower Provinces, by cutting and making the St. Lawrence tributary to the American system of internal navigation. A canal to Lake Champlain, giving the Americans the carrying trade to our great lakes and the products of our country to be handled by them, and re-shipped from their ports to the markets of the world. I would for a moment turn the attention of hon. gentlemen to the second paragraph of the fourth article of the proposed treaty, which reads thus: "For the term mentioned in Article XIII no other or higher duty shall be imposed in the United States upon other articles not enumerated in said schedules, the growth, produce or manufacture of Canada, or in Canada, upon such articles the growth, the produce, or manufacture of the United States, than are respectively imposed upon like articles the growth, produce or manufacture of Great Britain or of any other country." This seems to be very unfair—as the average duty levied by the United States on British goods is higher than the duty on such goods in Canada. For instance, British manufactures are admitted here at a much lower duty than is imposed on some articles going into the United States. If we undertook to manufacture here and sell in the United States any portion of the wares she imports from Great Britain we would find ourselves in this position; that although we admitted the wares from Great Britain at a small duty, we would have to pay duties in the United States on the like wares manufactured by us, say, to double the amount. Our infant manufactures having thereby to contend here with cheap goods, and low tariff, and in the United States with a high tariff, excluding them from their market to the advantage of their own manufactures. Then the free list B. of agricultural implements would shut up many of the agricultural machine shops here. And I would further remark as to that list, and the following one, C., that many of the articles enumerated are covered by American patents of invention, so that we could not find a market at all for such in the United States, so that so far it is a delusion and a snare. The more we study this draft of a treaty, the more we must come to the conclusion that the Americans would again had the best of it; it is full of profits to them, but barren to us,—more than that, injurious to our own best interests, materially and commercially. Capital, we all admit, is the fruits of labour, whilst labour is the creation of capital, so it is with the manufacturer and consumer, and with all the various great branches of our trade and business, they cannot be hostile to each other, they do not run in parallel lines independent of each other, but all tend and converge to one great object, the prosperity and advancement of our Dominion. One cannot be sacrificed without injuring the other, one great industry cannot prosper at the expense of the rest. It is our duty, then, that we should legislate, so that not one of our infant industries suffer.

Hon. Mr. BROWN said that he had been very much astonished at his hon. friend (Mr. Wilmot) having quoted some remarks as having emanated from him. Had he looked a little further he would have found that he (Mr. Brown) never made the remarks. In fact he never spoke upon the subject. The volume from which the hon. gentleman had quoted was by Col. Hamilton Grey, who had been concerned in a little personal affair along with him (Mr. Brown), and to show the animus of the author against him he read an extract from the book in which he was characterised as a public man in no very flattering terms. Mr. Brown then proceeded to read from the book itself at great length, for the purpose of showing that his views at the time referred to were not what the hon. gentleman had attributed to him.

Hon. Mr. REESOR thought the discussion of this question was very similar to a *post mortem* examination on a dead infant. He considered it was very fortunate for the people of Canada that this proposed treaty had failed. There was of course a difference of opinion relative to this question. There were a large number of people in favour of incidental protection for our manufactures, who were opposed to this treaty. By incidental protection was meant simply, that no heavier duties should be placed upon goods manufactured in Canada, than upon those manufactured out of it; that if an import duty of 17½ per cent. was put upon goods that we did not use, the same should be levied upon those that we did use. The money that was raised by duties on imports might as well be levied upon such articles as we did manufacture as upon those which we did not. The tax upon the people of the country was not increased by this means, and hence it was called incidental protection. Those who were in favour of free trade in theory had hitherto sustained the principle of this incidental protection There were some who though that a heavier duty should be put on articles which were manufactured in the country in order that those manufactures might be nursed and stimulated. He thought this was a great mistake. For the last twenty years there had been a protective policy, a policy sustained by Sir Alexander Galt, and advocated by the then Government, although he believed one of its members was in principle a free trader. That policy had also been sustained by the coalition Government of which his hon. friend was a member, and for whose action he supposed he was responsible. At any rate that Government had raised no objection to a protective policy. Since then there had been two Governments formed; they had been in power for a long time; and not only had they sustained the same policy, but the Premier of the present Government, who had declared themselves in favour of the treaty, had advocated the same policy. His hon. friend himself had pointed that out.

Hon. Mr. BROWN—I did not know it.

Hon. Mr. REESOR remembered the right hon. Premier's making a speech at Hamilton to his constituents, in which he declared himself in favour of the policy which had been pursued by the Government for a number of years, and further remarked that there was no party in Canada that took a different course, that no party, as a party, in Canada advocated free trade, but that they were in favour of incidental protection, and then, that he was in favour of that policy. In the draft of the treaty before them, there were no less than forty articles manufactured here proposed to be admitted free of exchange between Canada and the States, and consequently there would be no duty upon similar articles from Great Britain. Now the effect of that was to place them on a new footing with Great Britain, so far as their manufactures were concerned, for their means and capacity of manufacture were by no means equal to hers. It was said that the people of Canada were just as enterprising and could manufacture just as cheaply as the people of Great Britain. But was that the case? When they took into consideration the fact that money in Canda was worth 8 per cent, and was as difficult to obtain at that interest as in Great Britain at 4 per cent and when they also took into consideration that labour was three as high as in the old country, how was it possible that they could manufacture the great majority of articles that would be brought into competition as cheaply as the mother country. It seemed to him utterly absurd, and he thought that the manufacturers of Canada who looked into the matter were of the same opinion, and were fully convinced that they were unable to compete with Great Britain with a policy of free trade. This was a serious matter. When they considered that the growth and wealth of Canada had been extraordinary during the last twenty years, since their manufactures had arisen; when they remembered how those manufactures had been fostered and encouraged during that period, he thought they were in a position to cease from being hewers of wood and drawers of water for their American cousins. Every nation that looked simply to its own natural productions for its sustenance must be in considerable danger at every failure of crops, but when commerce grew up by the side of agriculture that country would become wealthy, and would be in a position to bear a failure of crops or any reverse without suffering seriously, or being at the mercy of any neighbouring country. Canada was in this position, and might safely trust to her commercial industries to help her in time of need. Then again, with regard to the experience of the past they found that since the abrogation of the treaty their manufactures had grown up far more rapidly than before, while the increase and consuming power of the population had more than corresponded. Since 1866 other trades and other industries had sprung up, and we were not suffering in any way from the cessation of our former relations with the States. Indeed, so far was this from being the case, our markets for breadstuffs, pork, beef, mutton, corn, &c., was fully equal, if not superior, to that of our American neighbours, and not only that, but we have imported largely during the last eight years these very stuffs from the Americans themselves, besides various other articles which we had used in packing, manufacturing, or in re-shaping from the raw state. Had they not been able to make a profit from this, our merchants would not have done, nor continue to do, this. The quantity of corn, pork, and similar articles imported in this way, had quadrupled during the last eight years. Then again we had the carrying business, and not only our merchants, but our railways and our ships, had been fully employed. All had made something by these operations. We had not put a duty on American raw productions, and when the canal was enlarged and we obtained a still larger amount of their trade, it was proposed to continue the same policy. By the abrogation of the treaty the Americans had lost the transhipment and carrying trade, besides other business, which had been transferred to the hands of our people. The effect of our not being obliged to depend upon American enterprise, for our market had followed that abrogation, and in consequence we had attained a position such as we had never enjoyed before. The country had never been in so prosperous a condition as during the last eight years. In only five years out of the fifty that preceded the abrogation, had the balance of trade been in our favour; while since then the balance had been repeatedly on our side. Under these circumstances they had nothing to fear. Why should they be under any apprehensions as to the American markets, when they had not only a market elsewhere, but they could afford to buy even from the markets of America, and actually sell at a profit? He did not think there was much to complain of from an agricultural point of view. There were certain articles on which the Americans had not so large a market as ourselves, and on which they, the Americans, imposed a duty. For example, they impose 15 per cent. on barley, and for a short time the price of barley was lowered, but the effect was that our farmers were would not go on producing at a price which did not pay them as well as their other crops. There was a slight falling off in the production for a year or two, and the American found they were obliged to have our market and so built up the price. They had taken a large quantity since then, and during the present year the prices ruled higher than during the reciprocity treaty. In the neighbourhood of West New York, not far from Niagara Falls, a district famous for raising barley, the prices obtained were about the same, at any rate no higher, than those realized by the Canadians. We had the name for producing a superior article, and the American buyer in coming to our market knew he could get a large quantity and superior quality, and paid a good price in order to secure it. Canada was suffering nothing, and was in need of nothing. Why should we disturb this state of things, run the risk of changing this prosperity by compelling the manufacturers of Canada to bear the importation of British manufactures without any duty at all. The only protection they asked, and they only asked it incidentally, they did not demand it for their own especial benefit, was that the duty should extend over articles manufactured by the Dominion, rather than over those that she did not manufacture. The lucrative manufactures in our midst, which were adding vastly to our importance, would feel the benefit of such a policy. To show the general affluence, he would point to the extent to which the capital in our moneyed institutions had increased, a capital to which the farmers contribute no small amount. In the eastern province since Confederation, and since a higher duty had been placed on foreign manufactured articles, they had commenced to manufacture themselves. Large manufactures had also sprung up in New Brunswick. As to the hon. gentleman who had conducted the negotiations, he thought that no one could have been selected more worthy of the position, but after finding out that he had consented to a draft treaty, which vastly extended beyond our old treaty, he thought the hon. gentleman was in danger of leading us to very disastrous results, and he was quite glad, therefore, that he had failed. He only hoped that as the Americans would soon find out what a loss they had suffered in not accepting the treaty, and as there was a possibility if negotiations being again revived, he only hoped that the Government would give that serious consideration to any future proposals which the importance of the question deserved. Trade relations of so important a character should not be entered into hastily. If we had entered into into the present treaty we should destroy four-fifths of the manufacturing interests of the country, our trade would be forced into different channels, and by the end of twenty years we should have to accept such new terms as our American neighbours would propose for annexation, or start entirely anew and hunt out fresh markets. The disasters in trade from the change which would have been forced upon us would have been most serious. A large portion of our manufacturing establishments would have been thrown over and he apprehended that the time was very far distant when a policy like the one proposed would be agreed upon. The policy of admitting the raw products of the States free of duty was a wise one, and he hoped it would not be long before their neighbours adopted the same plan with regard to the raw articles of the Dominion. We should as far as possible encourage the carrying trade with South America and the West Indies, which we had taken away from the States, as it would add to and develop our resources. At the present moment our internal prosperity was great. Our manufacturers and agriculturists enjoyed and promoted the general prosperity, and were working hand in hand to make this a great country. Why should they disturb this happy state of things by forcing a policy upon the country the final result of which no man could foretell.

In regard to the tax on whiskey, that's easily rectified.

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Soup—Vegetable.
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Public Notice is hereby given that the Branch Office of the Company, located at No. 34 Sparks-street, in the City of Ottawa, is closed from a date to date; and that Mr. Martin Wood is no longer authorized to do business for the Company, or having been its agent or at its office. Our agents and policies in Ottawa Street hereafter are Messrs. Hope & Co., Ottawa, and agents throughout the country are requested to address all communications, and applications for insurance to our Head Office, in Montreal; and all moneys and notices for collection of premiums on new risks, must be either paid into the office or to one of our regular agents, or the Company will not be responsible for the same.

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20 Cash Gifts	5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts	4,000 each	100,000
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Death of Gov. Bramlette—Auction of the Trustee—A Successor Appointed—No Further Postponements—Drawing Certain, February 9th.

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143 NEW BOND-ST., LONDON, W

And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who can supply AVORY AND MOORE'S DATURA TATULA Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis &c.

ARTERIAL blood contains the elements of Vitality and Nutrition, which is compelled into the capillary system and, after supplying the required nourishment, is sucked up by the minute branches of the venous system and carried back to the lungs for vital reoxperation. By reason of some unknown cause, by disease and medical treatment, this stream of blood flowing through the body is not always pure or free from inflammatory particles, which may pass off by insensible perspiration through the skin or with the waste matter through the intestines, but cold or wet may stop their outward escape, and the internal discharge may become inactive, when the corrupt particles are apt to coagulate, causing pustules, scalp eruptions or running sores, bronchitis &c. They may locate about a nerve, causing neuralgia, and by attaching themselves to the arterial tubes and veins, large or small, and influencing them by their corrosive influence, cause those intensely painful sensations called Rheumatism. Nature struggles to drench out or dislodge these noxious corrosive particles, and the parts become very red from the congestion or pressure of blood therein. This is called Inflammatory Rheumatism or Rheumatic Gout. If nature does not succeed in washing out these corrosive atoms she withdraws the undue supply of blood from such parts, ceases to circulate, and performs circulation as best she can; however, the passage of the blood through the affected channels still continues painful. This is Chronic Rheumatism, which may exist without its usual antecedent the Acute kind.

The above only true theory points out the correct treatment of this and other distressing maladies. Dissolve these corrupt particles that have lodged in the afflicted parts, so that in the circulation they may be carried off externally or internally, and having thus removed the cause the effect ceases.

The experiment of twenty years in the London Hospital, England, has demonstrated to the Medical Faculty of Europe, that the only Medicine

Travellers' Guide.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Leaves.... 10.45 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 10.45 p.m
Arrives.... 7.35 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 7.10 p.m

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Leaves.................. 10.40 a.m., 5.00 p.m.
Arrives................. 1.20 p.m., 7.40 p.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Leaves Prescott Junction going west. ....1.40 p.m., 1.57 a.m
Leaves " " east. 4.45 p.m., 4.35 a.m

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILWAY.

Leaves Ogdensburg.. 8.00 a.m., 2.25 p.m.
Arrives in New York. 10.00 p.m., 7.00 a.m.
Leaves New York.... 6.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg .... 1.15 a.m., 7.45 p.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.

Leaves Ogdensburg for Boston ....12.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston. 8.00 a.m., 12.50 p.m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Pepsine Pills for Indigestion.
W. HEARN, Druggist,
3781 East End Sapper's Bridge.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—The Treasurer of the County of Carleton General Protestant Hospital acknowledges the receipt of eight dollars and seventy-five cents, being the amount of a judgment obtained in the Division Court, Hannett Hill, Esq., M.D., against others.
February 26, 1875. 3781

FURNITURE AT A BARGAIN.—Just received a consignment of 24 beautiful ash and walnut bedroom sets, (complete seven pieces) with instructions to sell them at $40 per set. The usual price is $60. Call and see them at Angus & Co's. new furniture warerooms, 85 and 87 Sparks street. 3778-2i.

A Beautiful Lot of Iron Enamelled Ware, in pie plates, pudding dishes, saucepans and cups and saucers, at the Variety Hall, 44 Sussex street. 3776

Offices to let in the Victoria Chambers. Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig. 3760

SKIN DISEASES, of whatever nature, are completely eradicated by the use of Fowle's Pile and Humour Cure; its effect is marvellous for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ring-Worm, and even Leprosy; it has proved itself an almost never failing cure. (See special notice.) 3733

BURNETT'S FLAVOURING EXTRACTS.—The superiority of these extracts consist in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the fictitious fruit flavours now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity need only be used. 3772.

All that art can accomplish in beautifying, strengthening and preserving the human hair is effected by Burnett's Cocoaine. This incomparable hair dressing imparts a glossiness that is healthy and natural. It is a cooling vegetable oil, agreeable and clean and dresses the hair perfectly. 3778.

FALSE MODESTY.—For people to allow disease to become seated upon them rather than consult a physician, or to suffer as many do for years with the different kinds of piles, without going at once to the druggist for Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure, which is an infallible cure. 3729

HEMORRHOIDS (or PILES) are permanently cured by Mathieu's Pile Ointment, or money refunded. Price $1 per pot, or six pots for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the Wingate Chemical Company, Montreal, and retail by all druggists, or will be forwarded to any address on receipt of price by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 3762

House Keepers! If you desire to get a profitable tea call to Baskerville & Bros. and have them to select for you. If the tea is not pleasing to your taste they will refund the money for what you return. Their wines, liquors and general groceries are of the best brand.
People's Tea Store,
36 Rideau street,
Ottawa.

Thomas' Excelsior Electric Oil—Worth Ten times its weight in Gold.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity a lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from the different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical: J. Collard, of Sparts, Ontario, writes: "Send me six dozen Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Have sold all I had from you and want more now. Its cures are truly wonderful." William Maguire, of Franklin, writes: "I have sold all the agent left; it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes: "Please forward six dozen of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am nearly run out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes: "Send at once a further supply of Electric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well, and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, writes: "Send me some more Electric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P. Q., write: "The Electric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb, & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write: "Send us one gross Electric Oil. We find it takes well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 50 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y. and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ontario, sole agents for the Dominion.
Note.—*Electric*—Selected and Electrized. 3727

JOB MOSES' FEMALE PILLS.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, those Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, obtain free, of the agent a pamphlet, or refer to advertisement.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR.

$1.00, and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrope & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all druggists.

BERKELEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking "Norton's Camomile Pills." I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. 3895

Clothing.

The retail Clothing Business so long carried on by Joseph Metcalfe is now transferred to the Firm of JOHN SMITH & CO.

Mr. Smith's knowledge of the Ready Made Clothing business (14 years experience), and their determination to keep the best class of Goods to be had, and to sell at the lowest prices possible, will be a GUARANTEE to Mr. Metcalfe's old Customers and the general public, that they will have every satisfaction in buying their Clothing

—AT THE—

CLOTHING Establishment,
59 Sparks Street. 3781

Thos. Lawrence

Has re-opened his

Clothing Establishment

AT

76 Sparks Street

And will dispose of the balance of his Winter Stock at reduced prices.

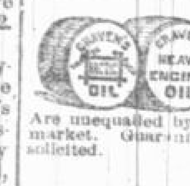
A large lot of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

On hand, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Mr. LAWRENCE will be glad to receive orders from his old friends and customers as formerly.
Feb. 19, 1875.

Hardware, &c.



THIS EXCELLENT Machine Oil has for the last 12 years been used by the leading Manufacturing establishments of the Dominion.
For sale by all Oilmen.
Dec. 4, 1874 3710-y

OUR BRANDS OF **ARCTIC** —AND— **Heavy Engine Oil** Are unequalled by any Machine Oils in the market. Guaranteed not to freeze. Orders solicited.
W. J. CRAVEN & Co.,
441 St. Paul-st., Montreal.
Agents for Ottawa District—
3744y CALDWELL & Co., Sparks-st

OTTAWA

Mills' Supply Agency

OTTAWA, ONT.,

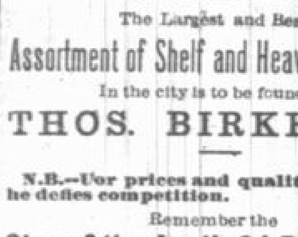
No. 17 Sparks-st., Near Russell House.

CALDWELL & CO. - - Managers

Saws, Belting, Files, Packing, Files re-cut, Axes, Judson's Standard Governors and Graduating Valves, Steam Pumps, Rue's Little Giant Injector. Also, Agency of the GLOBE GAS LIGHT COMPANY &c.
March 3, 1874.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.



No.24 No.24

The Largest and Best

Assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware

In the city is to be found at

THOS. BIRKETT'S.

N.B.—Our prices and quality of goods he defies competition.

Remember the

Sign of the Anvil, 24 Rideau-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 21, 1874.

NEW FIRM.

THOMAS SHORE & COMPANY,

(Successors to LEE & THOMPSON.)

Beg leave to call the attention of the Public to their large and varied assortment of all descriptions of

FINE AND COARSE HARNESS

which they are offering to the Public at the lowest rates. They have also always on hand all descriptions of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Riding Saddles Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Bags, Whips, and everything in connection with their line of business.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. None but the best workmen employed.
THOMAS SHORE & CO.,
Sparks Street, near Bank.

H. MEADOW'S & CO.,

Have in stock the latest and best

COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!

Hot Air Furnaces fitted up in public buildings and private dwellings.

City reference given.—The following are a few: Quebec Bank, Ontario Bank, Bank of Commerce, Central School East, Magee & Russell, G. May, Esq. John Tilton, Esq., John Thompson, Esq., James Hope, Esq., Bronson & Weston, L. Channel, Esq., and many others.
Illustrated pamphlets and estimates given on application
H. MEADOWS & CO.,
Oct. 3, 1874. 3888 35 Sussex-St.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.
ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—*Boston Globe.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE one year.......$4 00
$4 00 includes payment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy; postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, now comprising 49 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express orders of HARPER & BROTHERS.
Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

Books & Stationery.

NEW BOOKS.

Thomson's Straits of Malacca, Indo-China, and China..........$4.00
Farrar's Life of Christ.......... 3.50
Descent and Darwinism, by Prof. Oscar Schmidt.......... 1.50
Days near Rome, by Augustus J. C. Hare 6.50
Social Pressure, by Sir Arthur Helps.. 2.25
The Law and the Lady, by Wilkie Collins .75
Hope Meredith, by Eliza Tabor.......... .50

For sale at

HENDERSON & Co's.
39 Sparks Street.
Ottawa, Feb. 17, 1875. 3779

BOOKS ON SALE

AT P. NAUGHTEN'S
RIDEAU STREET.

Journals of The House of Assembly of Lower Canada, from 1792 to 1837.
Journals of The House of Assembly of Upper Canada, from 1826 to 1839.
Journals of The House of Legislative Council of Canada, from 1841 to 1848. *English and French.*
Statutes of Canada, from 1841 to 1872.
Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Ontario and Quebec, in *English and French.*
Trade and Navigation of Canada, from 1850 to 1873.
Cadastres complete in 7 vols., folio.
Wickstead's Table and Index to the Statutes of Canada. 25 cents. 3678.

Government Notices

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Tenders for Grading. Lake of the Woods to Red River.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received up to noon of *Thursday,* the 18th of March next, for the BRIDGING AND GRADING required on that section of the Pacific Railway, extending from the Lake of the Woods to Red River.

For plans, specifications, approximate quantities, forms of Tender, and other information, apply at the office of the Engineer in Chief, Ottawa.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works. Ottawa, Feb. 25th, 1875.

MAILCONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon, on

Friday, the 19th March, 1875,

For the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, as many times per week as required each way, between the Ottawa Post Office and the stations of the Canada Central and the St Lawrence and Ottawa Railways, from the 1st of April next.

Conveyance to be made in suitable two horse vehicles provided expressly for that purpose.

The mails to be conveyed from the said Post Office to the said stations, at such hours as may be required, and to leave such stations immediately after the arrival of any mail train.

The mails also to be conveyed once daily each way between the Post Office and the Post Office Department at such hours as may be required.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Ottawa.

T. P. FRENCH,
Post Office Inspector,
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ottawa, 17th Feb, 1875. 3772

SALMON ANGLING.

IN THE UNDERMENTIONED Salmon Rivers will be LEASED for a term of FIVE YEARS. Competition above upset prices named. LESSEES to maintain guardianship at private cost. Applications will be received to 1st MAY next.

River	Natashquan (*North Shore*)..........	$800
do	Trinity (*near Point des Monts*)......	100
do	St. Margaret (*en bas*)..............	100
do	Trout (*near Moisie*)................	50
do	Mistassini (*near Godbout*).........	20
do	Becscie, do	20
do	Malbaie (*near Percé*)..............	100
do	Grand Pabos, do	200
do	Little Pabos, do	100
do	Tobique (*New Brunswick*)..........	100
do	Nashwaak, do	100
do	N. W. Miramichi, do	200
do	Jupiter (*Anticosti Island*).........	100
do	Salmon, do	50

By order of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
ADDRESS,
W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries Ottawa.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, Feb. 19, 1875.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT on American Invoices until further notice: 13 per cent.
J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

STEAM SERVICE BETWEEN VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA and SAN FRANCISCO.

—:0:—

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General of Canada, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Tuesday, the 4th May next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails twice a month by steamships of not less than 1,000 Tons, nor of less speed than 10 knots an hour, between Victoria, B. C., and San Francisco, for a term of five years, commencing on and from the 1st August next.

Tenders may include offers for a service as above, once a week during the months from April to September inclusive, and twice a month during the remainder of each year.

Tenders to state the price asked for the double voyage from Victoria to San Francisco and back, or *vice versa,* and payment will be made at Victoria quarterly.

Stipulations of proposed contracts may be had at the Post Offices of the Chief Cities of the Dominion, including Victoria, B. C.; at the Offices of the British Consuls in New York and San Francisco; at the Office of Messrs. Allan Brothers, Liverpool, and at the Office of the Agent, General for Canada in London, Edward Jenkins, Esq., King Street, Westminster.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Secretary.
Post Office Department, Canada,
Ottawa, 26th Feby., 1875.

Bookbinders.

A. MORTIMER,

BOOKBINDER,

PAPER RULER, AND

Account Book Manufacturer,
RIDEAU-ST., OTTAWA.

Ruling, Perforating, Numbering

—AND—

GENERAL BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENT.

All orders for Books requiring printed headings carefully attended to.
Aug. 13. 2589v

PRESS NEWS AGENCY.

The undersigned begs to acquaint his brother journalists that he is prepared to act as Correspondent, and to furnish Telegraphic Despatches or Letters, &c, by mail, or to transact any business in connection with the Press requiring to be done at the Capital.
ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Rideau-St.

Furniture.

NEW

Furniture Warerooms,

ANGUS & CO.

Dealers in Furniture, Beds, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Cornices and Curtains.

85 SPARKS STREET.
Opposite Heney's New Block.
Jan. 11, 1874.

HARRIS & CAMPBELL

In returning thanks to their friends and the public, beg leave to inform them that they

HAVE OPENED A NEW ESTABLISHMENT ON SPARKS-ST

(With a well-assorted stock of FIRST-CLASS

Plain and Fancy Furniture,

Manufactured by the best Houses in Canada and the United States, which they will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

Call and judge for yourselves. Remember the place,—SPARKS-ST., 2ND OR WEST OF CONNOR-ST.
May 9, 1874. 3887

Carvers & Gilders.

WILSON & ORR,
Carvers & Gilders

LOOKING-GLASS and
PICTURE FRAME
MANUFACTURERS

60 Sparks-st.

SHOW CASES MADE TO ORDER.
March 12, 1874. 2514y

Boots & Shoes.

SELLING AT COST,

For One Month, for Cash Only,

in order to reduce

Stock of Spring Importations.

Bargains may be expected, as I deal exclusively on the cash system, which has enabled me to buy at bottom figures.

W. E. BROWN.
15 SUSSEX-ST., OTTAWA.
Jan. 27, 1875.

ALL TAKE NOTICE.

W. A. LAMB

Has a large stock of Winter Goods, comprising Men's Long Felt Boots and Moose Boots, Embroidered and Plain Felt Congress. Ladies' Plain, Embroidered and Foxed Congress.

Ladies' Fine Buttoned and Laced Felt Bals. Felt Overs.

A large stock of Men's, Ladies and Boys' Plain and Fancy Moose Moccasins, Slippers, and other choice winter feet-wear, all of which he is determined to offer during this month at REDICULOUSLY LO PRICES, so as to effect an entire clearance.

Therefore, you can save lot of money by purchasing NOW for cash from

W. A. LAMB,
28 Sussex-st.
Jan. 9, 1875.

J. & G. NEELIN,

No. 12 Rideau-St., Ottawa.

Importers and Dealers in

Boots, Shoes, Mitts, Rubbers, Moccasins, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Everything in their line constantly on hand. Mens', Boys', Ladies', Misses', and Childrens' goods of all kinds. All goods marked at lowest prices.

Call and Inspect our Stock.

J. & G. NEELIN,
Dec. 21 1874. Ottawa

Druggists.

EAST END

Drug Store.

T. T. SHEPHERD,

Chemist & Druggist,

RIDEAU STREET,
CORNER OF DALHOUSIE STREET.
January 23rd, 1875. 3750

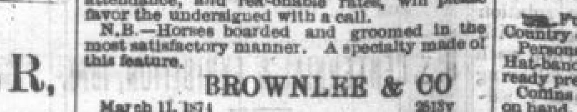
NOTICE

All parties indebted to

Mr. T. RAJOTTE

Are hereby requested to call in at Messrs. T. RAJOTTE & Co., Pooley's Bridge, and settle their accounts at once. Otherwise, the same will be placed in the Collector's hands for immediate collection.

T. RAJOTTE & Co.
Feb. 23 1874.



The Victoria Stables

Adjoining the Bank of B. N. America, WELLINGTON-ST., the best and most convenient Livery stables in the city.

Parties desirous of securing good rigs, prompt attendance, and reasonable rates, will please favor the undersigned with a call.

N.B.—Horses boarded and groomed in the most satisfactory manner. A specialty made of this feature.

BROWNLEE & CO
March 11, 1874 2613y

DR. POMROY,

CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN

May now be consulted in his

ROOMS, RUSSELL HOUSE

Hours from 10 a.m until 5 p.m.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Loss of voice, Bronchial and Throat Affection. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold at all Drug Stores. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, Sole Manufacturer [Trade Mark secured] Montreal.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.
Oct. 7, 1874. 3661y daw.

Life Assurance.

CANADA

Agricultural Insurance Co'y.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000.

COL. A. C. DeL HARWOOD, President.
WILLIAM ANGUS, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. GOEF, Managing Director
JAMES A. SMITH, Inspector.

Ottawa Branch- - - - - - - 38 Sparks Street.

CLUFF & MILL, GENERAL AGENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Is hereby given to our patrons and the public generally in the Ottawa district, that this Company have decided to continue a Branch Office in this City and have leased the large and commodious stone building, recently occupied by Messrs. Angus & Co., No. 38 Sparks Street, where they have OPENED AN OFFICE, under the management of Messrs. CLUFF and MILL, their newly appointed General Agents for the Ottawa Branch. 3768

OFFICE,
York Street, North Side,
Near Sussex.

OTTAWA

BUILDING SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED, FEBRUARY 6th, 1875.

OFFICE
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM
10 a. m, till 4 p. m.

DIRECTORS.

PRESIDENT—M. Nazaire Germain.
VICE-PRESIDENT—M. Stanislas Drapeau.

MM. Eugene Martineau, Samuel Benoit, Xavier Groulx, P. H. Chabot, James Martin, Peter Kearns, P. Chenet, O. Durocher, N. Faulkner,

MM. Isaie Bicher, Olivier Latour, P. E. Ryan, J. W. Peachy, P. C. Auclair, Octave Latremouille, H. Archambault, A. Chevrier, Auguste DeGuise.

The Subscription Books are now open at the Society's Office, York street, north side, near Sussex street, where Prospectuses, By-Laws, and all other information may be obtained.

The first payment on Subscribed Stock will be payable on or before the 4th March next.

The Office opens daily from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., and on the first four days of the month from 6 a.m. till 9 p.m., for the purpose of receiving payments by Stockholders.

RODOLPHE MATTE,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Ottawa, February 18th, 1875. 3770

Machinery.

SCOTT, CAYLEY & CAYLEY,

MACHINERY DEPOT,

70 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Manufacturers' Agents and Dealers in Iron and Wood Working Machinery.

OF THE BEST CANADIAN, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAKE

ENGINES AND BOILERS, NEW AND SECOND HAND

MILL MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ROCK DRILLS, BELTING, FILES, AND GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES.

SPECIAL AGENCIES—Cameron Special Steam Pump; J. A. Fay & Co., Cincinnati, O., Wood Working Machines; American Saw Co'y., Trenton, N. J.; Joseph Hall Manufacturing Co'y. &c., &c.

Send for Circulars and Catalogues
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,................................ 70 SPARKS-ST., OTTAWA.
Oct. 17 1874 3840y

Hardware.

MOORE BROS.,

TIN AND COPPER SMITHS,

Dealers in Coal and Wood Stoves, Bedsteads, Tinware, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Goods, Baskets, Wooden Ware, Bird Cages, Children's Carriages, Iron Pumps, Lamps, Coal Oil.

General House-Furnishing Goods,

And Lawn Mowers.

CORNER SPARKS AND O'CONNOR-STS. OTTAWA.
Jan. 7, 1875. 3673

Plumbers, &c.

P. B. FERGUSON,

PRACTICAL

PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER,

SPARKS STREET

3rd DOOR WEST OF BANK STREET,

OTTAWA.

3771-1y.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting

EXECUTED EXPEDITIOUSLY BY

MASON & Co.

54 SUSSEX-ST.

BATHS, WATER CLOSETS, STEAM-FITTINGS, &c., fitted up with Latest Improvements, by first-class workmen. Particular attention is requested to our first-class stock of GAS FIXTURES

J. T MASON & CO.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting, Tinsmiths and Galvanized Iron Roofers.

BLYTH & KERR,

25 RIDEAU STREET,

ATTEND promptly to fitting up Water Services, Baths, Sinks, &c., with Hot and Cold Water Pipes, Gas Pipes and Fixtures, Hot Air Furnaces. Estimates for work in any of the above lines on application.
Sole Agents for the New Improved Eureka Hot Air Draft Furnace.

Coal Oil.

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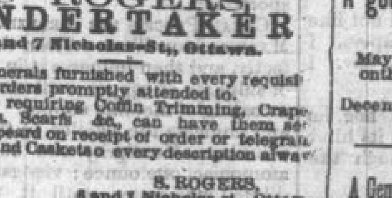
The Largest Assortment in the City,

AT THE OIL DEPOT, SUSSEX-ST.

C. S. SHAW & CO.

Jan. 8, 1875.



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UNDERTAKER
5 and 7 Nicholas-St., Ottawa.

Funerals furnished with every requisite. Country orders promptly attended to.

Persons requiring Coffin Trimming, Crape Hat-bands, Scarfs &c., can have them so ready prepared on receipt of order or telegram. Coffins and Caskets of every description always on hand.

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TREES, SHRUBS, &c.

Auguste Dupuis, Esq.,

Proprietor of the well-known Nurseries at St. Roch des Aulnets, Province of Quebec, has established

AN AGENCY IN OTTAWA

For the supply of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Shrubs.

These Trees being raised in Lower Canada, are preferable to those from American Nurseries, being thoroughly acclimatised, and better adapted to stand the winters of this district.

Catalogues and prices can be had on application to the undersigned, who is now ready to receive orders for the spring of 1875. Parties wanting Trees should lose no time in ordering.

J. E. LEMIEUX,
Ottawa-st., between King & Nelson-sts.
Nov. 6, 1872.

To Surveyors and Engineers.

FOR SALE a first-class

Theodolite and Level.

ALSO,

A good Horse, a Montreal built Cariole,

HARNESS, ROBES, &c.

May be seen at BUCKLEY'S Stables, Six on the credit on approved endorsed notes.
HECTOR McLEAN
December 23, 1874. Auctioneer, Sparks-st.

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES!
Restore your Sight!
THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,

By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYESIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957,) No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

Groceries, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1854. OTTAWA, 1874-5.

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Purveyor to His Excellency the Governor General, Earl Dufferin.

Direct Importations from the Producers

In France, England, Holland and Spain.

BRANDIES, PORT AND SHERRY WINE, GIN, PORTER, &c

PURE AND UNADULTERATED, for Family use and Medicinal purposes.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Teas,—BLACKS, GREENS and JAPANS—Finest Grades.

Coffees—FRESH ROASTED, Ground daily on the premises, at usual prices.

FANCY GROCERIES IN GREAT VARIETY:

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Flavouring Syrups, Syrups and Extracts; Crackers, variety of Kinds, such as Orange and Lemon Wafers; Oatmeal Sugar Wafers; Patent Foods for Children; Gelatine's Fruits, fresh and crystallised; The celebrated NABOB PICKLE AND SAUCE. Try them.

Rawling's English Soda Water, Potass Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale and Brighton Seltzer. Also Glasgow Peas Meal.

Dec. 24 1874. THOS. PATTERSON.

THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE.

HOUSEKEEPERS, REMEMBER THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE, 36 RIDEAU-ST., OTTAWA.
We are offering General Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and Provisions, (Teas and Sugar in particular) at prices that cannot be competed with in this city. Our Wines and Liquors are all of the best quality, and our Goods generally guaranteed to customers. Protect your own interest; let not hearsay lead you to this place or that place. Try the Goods, and judge for yourselves.
Aug 1, 1874. P. BASKERVILLE & BROS.

Ladies' Ware,

LONDON HOUSE!

—JUST RECEIVED—

A Large Consignment

—OF—

Cornwall Cottons,

FOR SALE CHEAP AT

HANEY & FORGIE'S,
Wellington Street.
3780

No 234 WELLINGTON STREET.

—BY—

J. W. RYAN.

All Parties living East of Dufferin Bridge and West of Pooley's Bridge who Trade to the

Amount of Two Dollars

In the above Establishment, will, after the FIRST of FEBRUARY, 1875, until further notice have their

Street Car Fare Paid Back and Forth Each and Every Time.

A FULL AND NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

Always on Hand.
Feb. 3, 1875. 3760

Dry Goods.

New Spring Tweeds

HAVE ARRIVED

—AT—

CHAS. BRYSON'S,

53, SPARKS STREET.

TAILORING A SPECIALITY.
3761

JOSEPH DIMBLEBY,

Is now offering at his

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

29 RIDEAU-ST.,

The remainder of his large

Stock of Fall & Winter Goods

At Reduced Prices for Cash.

Also, a large and well-assorted stock of

Gentlemen's Underclothing, Scarfs, Ties, Collars &c., &c.

A good fit guaranteed or no sale. All Goods warranted shrunk.
Jan. 7, 1875. 3495

D. S. McKINNON & CO.,
78, SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

DEALERS IN

PianoFortes, Cabinet Organs, Organettes, Music Books, etc.,

Agents for HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S, J. & C. FISCHER & CO.'S, HARDMAN & CO.'S, THE MATHUSHEK CO.'S Piano Fortes; W. BELL & CO.'S Cabinet Organs and celebrated Organettes.

Of the above list we might single out The Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Piano Fortes, and The W. Bell & Co.'s celebrated Organettes, but for a medium priced Piano Forte, we cordially commend "The Hardman." The Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos have long been recognized ever where as being among the very best made in America. The reports of the Judges at the different Exhibitions at which they have been exhibited, together with the opinions of the most distinguished Pianists and musicians in the world, present a weight of testimony in their favor that cannot be resisted, and assure the purchaser of his receiving a superior instrument in every respect.

Every instrument fully guaranteed.
Illustrated price list sent on application.
3774

Marble Works.

W. H. MANSON,
Travelling Agent.

N.B.—W. M. Somerville will not be responsible for any debt without his written order, nor acknowledge any receipt but his own.

OTTAWA

Marble and Granite Works,

Established 1860, by

BY W. M. SOMERVILLE,

Rideau-st., corner of Ottawa-st., Ottawa.

Cemetery Fencing, Grates, Railway and other Castings

AGENCY OF
Fair Haven Marbleized Slate Works,
OHIO SANDSTONE
Drain Pipes & Fancy Clay Goods

OTTAWA MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

[ESTABLISHED 1860.]

P. A. TAYLOR, Proprietor.

The largest and Best-selected assortment of

Monuments, Headstones Obelisks

in Marble, Scotch Granite, or Sandstone.

The newest design in CEMETERY FENCING, suitable for the various Cemeteries.

A well-arranged stock of MANTLES, in American, Italian, and Coloured Marbles of new and chaste designs. GRATES from the best American and Canadian Houses, Receding or Projector either Plain or Mounted.
June 18, 1874.

IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD

USE THE

Diamond Yeast Cakes

SMOKERS!

For a Good Smoke

—USE THE—

MYRTLE NAVY.

See T. & B. on each Plug.

Drunkenness Cured.

DR. McKINLEY, of Chicago, residing in Hamilton Ont., to educate his son, cures Chronic Drunkenness.

Send for printed matter by the ladies of Chicago.

T. E. McKinley,
Box 365, Hamilton, Ont. 3758-1in.

MONEY! MONEY!! MONEY!!!

All who want to realize on STOCKS, MERCHANDIZE, FURNITURE, &c., should address, or call at 52 Sparks Street, or box 598 P. O. Immediate returns, and reasonable charges.
3772.

FOWLE'S

PILE AND HUMOR CURE.

For Internal and External Use

WARRANTED A SURE & PERFECT CURE For all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Tetter or Ring-Worm, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the Skin.

One Bottle warranted to Cure all cases of Piles; From One to Three Bottles in all Cases of Humors.

This remedy has been faithfully tested and found to be an almost infallible cure for the above named diseases. Its success has been so universal that the Proprietor guarantees a cure to those who will use his medicine, or in case of failure to refund the money paid. Since it was first introduced he has received many thousands of testimonials, proving its efficacy for the cure of the awful diseases it is recommended for. The Pile and Humor cure is entirely vegetable in its composition, and can be used in perfect safety in all cases. There is no danger of its driving the humor in, as it acts on the blood and the patient's bodily health constantly improves while under this treatment.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Dec. 14 18

Local Intelligence

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Managers of the St. Andrew's Society is called for Wednesday evening, the 3rd inst., in the Hall, Elgin street.

OTTAWA COUNTY COUNCIL.—The County Council of the County of Ottawa meets at the City of Hull on Tuesday, the 9th of March, for the transaction of business.

RAILWAY TRACKS CLEAR AGAIN.—The various lines of railway are again clear and the mails and freight and passenger traffic have once more resumed their wonted regularity.

GRAND TRUNK MANAGER.—Mr. William Wainright, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, who has been in the city for a couple of days, left by train on Saturday night for Montreal.

PROTESTANT HOSPITAL.—The visitors at the Protestant Hospital for the week are, Directors, Messrs. Thomas Patterson and John Roberts. Clergy: Revds. G. N. Higginson and A. A. Cameron. Physician: Dr. John Sweetland.

CITY COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the City Council will be held in the City Hall this evening. Amongst other business of importance, the question of granting a bonus to the Canada Central Railway will come up for consideration.

BOARD OF TRADE.—A meeting of the Board of Trade is called for this evening in the City Hall, but the meeting of the City Fathers in the same place, will somewhat interfere with the proposed assembly of the mercantile body.

SUFFICIENCY OF WATER.—As a proof of the sufficiency of our present water works for the purpose of extinguishing fires, further evidence was adduced at the fire of yesterday morning, where the premises were actually deluged in a short time from the hydrants.

THE NEW CHAUDIERE BRIDGE.—The City Engineer together with some of the Aldermen in the vicinity, have been examining the site of the proposed new iron bridge over the Chaudiere slides, with a view to its location. The plays are well under way, and will be ready for a call for tenders, at a very early day.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The Brockville *Recorder* says that the new M. E Church, Brockville, will be dedicated on Thursday, March the 11th, by Bishop Richardson, of Toronto. The Rev. B. I. Ives, D.D., of Auburn, N.Y., will preach the dedicatory sermon, Bishop Carman, D.D., of Belleville, will preach a sermon at 2.30 p.m.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.—A musical and dramatic entertainment under the auspices of the Governor General's Foot Guards, is to take place on the 16th inst., in the Rink Music Hall. Prof. Mills will conduct the programme. The committee of management is putting forth every exertion to make the affair a success.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.—The young lad Thompson, who was sent up for trial by the Police Magistrate, for breaking into the By Ward Market, with felonious intent, was arraigned before Judge Ross on Saturday to be tried summarily. He was convicted of the charge, and sentenced to three years in the Reformatory at Penetanguishene.

L'ORIGNAL & CALEDONIA RAILWAY.—At a meeting of the Directors of this new enterprise recently held, a tender for the ties necessary for the road was accepted. At the same meeting Messrs. Cockburn, Wright and Clemow, were appointed Solicitors for the Company. The right of way for the road has been obtained, and everything bids fair for an early completion of the work.

THE TROTTING RACES.—Much interest is manifested in sporting circles over the trotting races to take place at Mutchmor Driving Park this week. The celebrated trotting horses Eva, White Cloud, and Joe Brown have arrived from Brockville for the purpose of competing. Safe, Moose, Orient, and other well-known horses are also being entered, so that good sport is in store for those who may visit the Park.

MILITARY FUNERAL.—The remains of the late John J. Johnston, formerly bandmaster in Her Majesty's 1st Battalion, 60th Royal Rifles, and more recently of the band of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, were interred yesterday afternoon with military honours. There was a large muster of the regiment, and the band played the usual mournful dirge as the cortege wended its way towards the cemetery.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, as Mr. John Lawford, of Montague, near Smith's Falls, was chopping a tree that had previously been blown down by the wind, the turned up root canted back, catching his son, a boy 15 years old, who unfortunately was standing behind it, crushing him to the earth. The father ran to the neighbours for assistance, and with the aid obtained, extricated the boy, who, however, was found to be dead.

FIRE ALARMS.—A fire alarm was sounded on Saturday night about 9 o'clock from Box 41, for a chimney on Rideau street. A considerable amount of excitement prevailed for a time, but the fire was not a very serious one. Another alarm was sounded about 10 o'clock from Box 42, but there was apparently no fire, and members of the brigade were kept running here and there looking for the fire.

NEW CHURCH OPENING.—It has been decided by the Wardens and vestry of Emanuel Reformed Episcopal Church to hold the inaugural services in their new church, corner of Elgin and Gloucester streets, on Sunday the 14th inst. A communication has been received from the Right Rev. Bishop Cheney, D. D., of Chicago, in which he states that it will afford him much pleasure to officiate at the opening exercises.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of this company took place on Saturday, at noon, when the following gentlemen were elected directors: Hon. James Skead, R. S. Cassels, J. H. Woodman, W. G. Burland and E. Haycock. At a meeting of the directors subsequently held, the Hon. James Skead was elected President, and Mr. R. S. Cassells, Vice-President. The meeting adjourned till Wednesday, at one o'clock p.m.

TWO MEN FROZEN TO DEATH.—Two shantymen, whose names are as yet unknown, are said to have been frozen to death near Thompson's depot on the Des Moines river, about a fortnight ago. The one a cook and the other a teamster, had left their shanty at Hamilton's depot to procure some whiskey from the depot first mentioned, but having partaken too freely of the intoxicating cup, were found frozen to death on the road, having lost their way on the return trip. The bodies were taken to Thompson's depot to await identification.

FIRE ON WELLINGTON STREET.—A fire broke out early yesterday morning in the grocery store of Messrs. Edwards & Rutledge, at the corner of Kent and Wellington Streets. The alarm was given from box seven, and the firemen were promptly on the spot. The Wellington Ward reel under the supervision of Guardian Stanford very soon had the fire under control, with a fine stream from the nearest hydrant; this, however, was supplemented by other streams to such an extent that eventually the water did more damage than the fire itself. It is supposed to have originated in some way from the stove in the front part of the shop. There was upwards of $4,800 worth of stock in the shop, which was pretty seriously damaged between fire and water. There is an insurance of $3,000 upon the stock, which will fully cover any loss that has been sustained. The building is also insured, but has not been very much damaged by the fire.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.—On Saturday evening the operators of the Montreal Telegraph Company in this city assembled at Mr. A. Peden's house on Augusta street, and presented him with an amethyst ring. An appropriate address was read by Mr. D. H. Elliot, which was responded to by Mr. Peden in a few remarks. The company then repaired to the dining room, where a most sumptuous repast awaited them. Altogether a most happy and pleasant evening was spent. Mr. Peden is leaving the service of the Montreal Telegraph Company to join that of the Dominion.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—It is currently reported through the city that a French Canadian from Hull, who had been employed in Mr. Klock's shanty at the head of the Ottawa river, has died in that region under the most painful circumstances. He is said to have contracted small-pox, and with a view to prevent its spread among the shantymen, was removed to a log hut near Mattawa, with only a young Indian attendant. The latter left his patient, and when next seen the deceased was found to be frozen to death in the hut in which he had been placed by some inhuman order. This lamentable affair, which, we fear, is too true, should at once engage the attention of the authorities.

HOSPITALITY.—The members of the press at present in the city were right hospitably entertained on Saturday afternoon by Mr. Alonzo Wright, M. P., at the rooms of the Gladiateur Club in Hull. Shortly after one o'clock a number of sleighs were in waiting at the Parliament House to convey the party to Hull. Several members of Parliament also accompanied them to this fine suburban retreat. On their arrival, two tables, laden with all the delicacies a well stored larder could afford, greeted the guests. Mr. Wright, who was ably assisted on the occasion by Messrs. Currier, Batson and W. McKay Wright, did everything in his power to entertain his friends. After dinner, toasts, songs and speeches followed until early six o'clock, when the party adjourned.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—At a joint meeting of the St. Patrick's Literary Association and the St. Patrick's Society of Upper Town, held on Friday night, it was decided to have the usual annual procession leave St. Patrick's Hall, Sussex street, at 8 o'clock a. m., on the 17th inst., proceed to St. Patrick's Church where a sermon, appropriate to the occasion, will be delivered by the Rev. Father Stenson. At the conclusion of the service the procession will reform and return to St. Patrick's Hall, where after the usual addresses it will disperse. In the evening a grand concert will be held in Gowan's Opera, at which His Lordship Bishop Dunhamel and other distinguished persons have signified their intention of being present. We augur for the sons and daughters of Erin a fine anniversary celebration should the weather prove auspicious.

PROTESTANT HOSPITAL BAZAAR.—The grand bazaar in aid of the Protestant Hospital begins to-morrow in the basement of Knox Church, City Hall Square. The preparations have been on such a magnificent scale, that it cannot but prove an immense source of attraction for the rest of the week. Any single church usually gets up a good bazaar, but when it is taken into consideration, that on this occasion the combined influence of all the Protestant churches of the city are at work, it must be conceded that the proposed fancy fair will be a great success. Fancy articles in endless variety, refreshments and music will be catered to suit the public taste and satisfy those who may accord it their patronage. The object is one of the most commendable character, and should receive a hearty response from the people who are interested in promoting the welfare of the new Protestant Hospital.

CURLIANA.

Two Interesting Bonspeils—Ottawa Intends Taking Home the Royal Caledonian Medal—She Wins the Silver Tankard in Montreal.

Two rinks of the Ottawa Curling Club leave to-morrow to complete the match for the Royal Caledonian Medal, which takes place at Kingston on Wednesday. It will be remembered that the first two rinks played here last week, and resulted in Ottawa winning by 12 points. Rinks No. 3 and 4, which go to Kingston, are sanguine of achieving a final victory, and fully intend taking home the medal. The following are the names of the players:—

Rink No. 3.	*Rink No. 4.*
James Mathews,	E D Parlow,
W M Hutchison,	W C Bangs,
D S Eastwood,	J D Wallis,
Thos McKay, *Skip*,	C S Scott, *Skip*.

POLICE COURT.

Before M. O'Gara, P. M.

SATURDAY, Feb. 27.

David Prentiss was arraigned for drunken and disorderly conduct on Sparks street. He was relieved, at the close of the usual ceremony, of $3 and costs.

Alexander Stewart was up again on a charge of drunkenness. He has frequently appeared before the Magistrate, but the many remonstrances with this defaulter seem to have but little effect in inducing him to lead a sober and industrious life. He also was ordered to pay a fine of $3 and costs or go to gaol for a week. He chose the latter.

Louis Bauine and Joe Turcotte were arraigned for stealing a quantity of wood, the property of the Ottawa River Navigation Company, piled on a vacant lot opposite the nunnery on Sussex street. The thieves were detected selling the wood on the By Ward market, by the private marks which had been placed on the wood. Mr. Taillion defended the prisoners. They were both sent up for trial to the Assizes.

THE WIMBLEDON TEAM FOR 1875

The following is the correct list of the Wimbledon team for the present year:

Capt G Arnold, 74th, N B.
Pte A Bell, 10th, Ont.
Sergt W Bishop, 63rd, N S.
Pte Copping, Quebec.
Sergt Corbin, 63rd, N L.
Sergt Major Croil, Quebec.
Ens Fitch, 78th, N S.
Capt Graham, Halifax F B, N S.
Major Gibson, 13th, Ont.
Sergt Harris, 1st Gar Art, N S.
Sergt Hill, 1st Batt, Quebec.
Pte Loggie, 71st, N B.
Pte Mills, 10th, Ont.
Capt Nelson, 78th, N S.
Pte Perkins, 71st, N B.
Pte Pincen, 71st, N B.
Sergt Power, 63rd, N S.
Sergt Stevens, 63rd, N S.
Ens Waters, 25th, Ont.
Ens Wright, 50th, Quebec.

RESERVE MEN.

Gun J Little, 2nd G T A, Quebec.
Pte Paulin, 63rd, N S.
Pte G Murison, 13th, Ont.
Capt J P Macpherson, G G F G, Ont.
Lt-Col E B Beer, 74th, N B.

The team is thus composed: Four from Ontario, 4 from Quebec, 4 from New Brunswick, and 8 from Nova Scotia.

CONTEST FOR THE TANKARD BETWEEN OTTAWA AND QUEBEC.

The Montreal *Witness* of Saturday evening says that yesterday two rinks of curlers from Ottawa, and two from Quebec, met at the Thistle Club Rink, and played for the magnificent tankard presented by the Canadian branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club, for competitions between all the clubs of the Dominion. The Ottawa and Quebec clubs having made the highest score of any clubs in the preliminary contests, had now to decide the matter between them. The ice was in excellent condition, doing justice to the members of the Thistle Club. At 11 a.m. the game commenced and throughout was one of the closest which had ever been witnessed. Much interest was excited as it drew to a close: eventually the last shot decided the contest; Ottawa made this and carried off the prize in triumph. The following is the score

NO. 1 RINK.

OTTAWA.	QUEBEC.
T Gallagher,	B Rosseau,
D S Eastwood	A Brodie,
J W Russell,	W Ray,
G Hutchinson, skip—21.	W Brodie, skip, 16.

NO. 2 RINK.

N Morrison,	David Kerr,
C S Scott,	H H Sewell,
John Thorburn,	George Thompson,
H Inglis, skip—19.	J L Gibb, skip—23.

Total for Ottawa, 40; do. for Quebec, 39. Majority for Ottawa, one shot. There was a large attendance of spectators.

SUNDAY TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Yesterday the temperance meeting in the Rideau street Hall was of a particularly interesting character, there being quite a number of M. P.s on the platform, whose utterances at this season bear particular interest. Mr. E. McGillivray presided with his usual energy and ability, and in a few opening remarks, introduced

MR. SMITH, MEMBER FOR PEEL.

Mr. Smith, on rising, said he thought it must be very gratifying to the chairman and all connected with the Dominion, to see such large attendances at these meetings, which he believed were of the ordinary kind. He thought the meetings in Ottawa were something like sabbath schools in the country—if they could get teachers enough they were always sure of having children to teach. He referred in happy terms to his previous experience in these gatherings when attending Parliament last year, but thought the tone of the meetings was much improved. He glanced briefly over the drinking usages of society in the past and present, and expressed a hope that, one and all, they would soon be numbered with other barbarous customs of a bygone age. The hon. gentleman then went on to relate a number of interesting experiences which kept the attention of his audience rivetted. Turning to the question, "What can we do to remove this influence?"—the influence of the usages of society—he said, let us enact a law to put down this drink. He was pleased to be able to say that the saloon which formerly had its existence in the House of Commons had been abolished last year, and he observed a very marked change in the House since. He wished that it was all banished. He thought there was still a saloon somewhere in connection with the Senate House, and he hoped it would be banished too. He had no doubt, from the tone of the present House of Commons, that they would give them a prohibition law if the country was only ready to carry out. Of course they would say they were—(applause)—but there was still a good deal to do in the way of educating the country up to the point, and it was for them and such bodies as them to do that. He expressed the idea that the various temperance bodies should try and provide one or more houses where members of Parliament and the travelling public could get accommodation without being under the necessity of going to a hotel. They required some accommodation, and they would rather go to a temperance hotel than any other, if such were only to be found. He alluded to the difficulty he had experienced in this respect during his election canvasses. He had no doubt, however, that some of the better class of hotel keepers would gladly undertake the keeping of such an establishment, and if not plenty of others would be found who could do so. Before concluding, Mr. Smith again expressed the pleasure he felt in being so patiently listened to, and he hoped they would live to see the time when the liquor would be banished from the land.

MR. KERR, MEMBER FOR WEST NORTHUMBERLAND,

Was next called upon, and on rising reluctantly said he did not come there to teach, but rather to be taught. He was glad to see such a living evidence that they were doing a noble work in Ottawa, and he said that on some future occasion when they could get no other better fitted to address them he would be happy to be a "stop gap." He had, however, great pleasure in being one of the meeting that afternoon, and wished he had the knowledge of the subject possessed by his esteemed friend, Mr. Ross, the member for Middlesex, who had done such great service in the cause through out the length and breadth of the Dominion. Perhaps they had heard that noble utterance of his at the last session of Parliament, and if he never did anything else in Parliament, he deserved well of his constituents and of the entire Dominion of Canada. He (Mr. Kerr) was obliged to confess that he never took such an active part in temperance work as it was his duty to take, although he was a strong advocate of temperance, and not only of temperance but of total abstinence. He was heart and soul in favour of any law which would render it impossible for the people of this Dominion to get intoxicating liquor as a beverage. He believed in the motto of the great Irish orator O'Connell and said if they would get such a law they must "Agitate! agitate! agitate!!!" He believed with his friend Mr. Smith that they now had a Parliament prepared to give to the country a prohibitory law. His ambition was not that his Parliament career should be lengthy, but he hoped he would be there to assist, as far as his humble efforts could, the passing of such a law. He thought they should make this a question of the day, and asked every one to work in the mighty cause, whether they were Sons of Temperance or members of any association until they had their wishes. In conclusion, he hoped that every little girl and every boy who embroidered this platform (there were a good many of the latter round the platform) would join the temperance cause, and grow up working in it. (Loud applause.)

The doxology was then sung and the meeting dispersed.

In a box—the Beecher jury.

"Willie, I'm going to heaven," she wrote, "and you will never see me again"—which was pretty heavy on Willie.

"De gustibus non disputandum." If the Scotch rejoice in their Burns, the old Scandinavians delighted in their Scalds!

An old lady, upon taking her first ride in the cars, remarked when the train ran off the track, "You fetch up rather sudden, don't ye?"

"I knew a man once who did not like to have his name in the newspapers. I have not seen him since I was a boy. I think he is dead.

When a Mohawk man buys a hog, he immediately ties a rope around its hind leg and attempts to drive it through the village. That is fun for the hog.

"I foolishly applied myself once to the study of the laws. It is fortunate that I gave it up, for I should have been sorry to lose all sense of justice."

A dead man can drift down stream, but it takes a live man to pull up against it. That is the time that tries a man's soul—when the tide is against him.

"What on earth made you get so drunk, and why, oh! why do you come to me in this dreadful state?" "Because, my darling, all the other places are shut up."

"When I was young I had thoughts of marrying, and began to look for a wife whom all women would speak well of; but I never found her. I have wasted my time."

Correspondence.

The Editor desires it to be distinctly understood that while inserting the communications of Correspondents, he is in no way to be held responsible for the opinions expressed therein.

A SCIENTIFIC BLUNDER.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

DEAR SIR,—For some years past the Christian world has had to take a good deal of pretentious swagger from the new school of Positivists, who claim a monopoly of scientific light and lore, and who, with prompt despatch, will execute to order theories accounting for the most difficult problems of animate and inanimate nature, which will be entirely satisfactory to—themselves.

There being some of the fraternity around, as Cousin Jonathan would say, I beg to present them with the subjoined brief extract from a late number of the *Christian Union*:—"The scientists have been having things very much their own way of late, but we fear the recent discovery of a fossil skeleton of the *paleotherium magnum* will cause many voluble naturalists to maintain a modest silence for at least a little while, and will give tormented theologians just cause for jubilation. It seems that from fossil fragments Cuvier 'reconstructed' this animal in the form of a gigantic tapir, and that all naturalists have consented unto the declared shape of the gentle beast. But the complete fossil, lately discovered, shows that the animal resembled the giraffe and llama more than any other known animal, and that he looked only as much like a tapir as a pig looks like an antelope. We do not mean to say that Cuvier's deduction is a fair sample of 'scientific truths;' we only want to suggest that theologians are not the only people who reason on unsound premises, and force conclusions from insufficient material."

Yours, &c.,

OMEGA.

Ottawa, Feb. 26, 1875.

BOOK NOTICES.

The following are the contents of the *Westminster Review*, for January, reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay street, New York:—1. John Stuart Mills' Three Essays on Religion. 2. Railway Regulation and Railway Practice. 3. The Bible and Strong Drink. 4. Rocks Ahead; or, the Warnings of Cassandra. 5. Aristotle. 6. Charity, Pauperism, and Self Help. 7. The First Metallurgists. 8. Home Life: English Dwellings. Contemporary Literature.

Mr. Mills' posthumous work, "Nature, The Utility of Religion, and Theism," is the subject of the first article. Those who have not access to the work itself, will find here a summary of the author's opinions on natural perfection, the evidences of design in creation, the immortality of the soul, and the claims of revelation; and the essays are welcomed for their comprehensive and intelligible restatement of old problems," and their "courageous originality." The Bible and Strong Drink" is a short article showing the probable effect of the passage of a bill to prevent the sale, manufacture, purchase, or importation of intoxicating liquors in England, and also that the use of wine is not only permitted, but enjoined in both Testaments. "Rocks Ahead; or, the Warnings of Cassandra," is the review of a recent work by Mr. Greg, "which is remarkable alike for the gloomy views it depicts and the great ability with which it is written." It portrays the difficulties likely to arise from the parliamentary rulers of the country becoming more and more, members, in some sort, of the aristocracy. "Aristotle," the work which occupied the last six years of Mr. Grote's life, has just been given to the public, and is the subject of this essay. The object of this work as those on Plato and the companions Socrates, which preceded it, is to "show the speculative activity of the Greeks, by a critical examination of the works of their chief thinkers." It begins with a sketch of the life of Aristotle, an account of his works, of which there are two distinct lists, and an analysis of a few of them. This analytical part of the work was terminated abruptly by the author's death, and is therefore very incomplete. The present article is devoted principally to his treatment of the treatises known as the Organon. "Charity, Pauperism, and Self-help," suggests modification of the English Poor Laws, and sets forth the plan for a Friendly Relief Society. "The First Metallurgists" is an antropological article. It mentions the traces left by prehistoric man in the shape of tumuli, etc., which we find in all parts of the world, and the gradual advance in civilization proclaimed by their contents. It is probable that the Turanians, who were dwellers in caves, were the first discoverers of metals, and the appearance of the Serpent Symbol in all places where metal implements are found is interestingly commented on. The supposed case of the "warrior chieftain, armed with spear and arrows of flint, and a great stone hammer, attracted by a glittering yellow thing lying in some hollow of a cave, into which, perhaps, he has pursued some deadly serpent," is ingenious, but we cannot help thinking that his thought, "Surely this stone, so curiously malleable," &c., sounds unlike the utterance of an untutored savage.

SCIENCE.

Dr. Lyon Playfair states that to ensure perfect ventilation, from two thousand to three thousand cubic feet of air should be allowed to pass through a chamber every hour for each person sleeping or living in it.

The committee to whose hands the Sub Wealden Exploration is entrusted have resolved to abandon the present boring, after six ineffectual efforts to recover tools which have dropped down and obstructed the whole. The Diamond Boring Company having made a very favourable offer to commence again, a contract for completion of 1,000 feet for £600 has been agreed to, with a conditional promise to execute the second 1,000 for about £3,000 additional. Mr. Willett, honorary secretary, has guaranteed the £600, and appeals for funds to carry out the enterprise.

LONG-RANGE BREECHLOADERS.—The improvements which have of late years taken place in fowling-pieces have been confined completely to the principles of mechanism by which breechloaders have been opened and shut. A more important advance has been lately made by the Messrs. Dougall of St. James street, London, who are now manufacturing guns with a range hitherto unknown. By bearing in mind certain facts connected with fluids, the barrels are so made that the shot is driven with a concentration and velocity which could not before be combined in these two respects. The variety of breechloaders being almost endless, an improvement of this nature should be of much interest and importance to sportsmen.

CHEAP PROCESS FOR BRONZING ARTICLES MADE OF IRON WIRE.—Clean the iron perfectly, and then immerse it in a solution of sulphate of copper until covered with a coating of metallic copper. Then wash and immerse the articles in the following solution: Verdigris, two ounces; sal-ammoniac, one ounce; vinegar, one pint; diluted with water until it tastes only slightly metallic, and then boiled for a few minutes and filtered. The articles are steeped in this liquor, at the boiling point, until the desired effect is produced; but do not keep them in too long. When taken out, wash carefully in hot water and dry.

Wine improves with age, but kisses don't.

Hush money: The money paid a baby's nurse.

A Williamsburgh woman has an artificial jaw. Did she wear the other one out?

These stormy Sunday evenings are weakening the coal bins of families with interesting daughters.

GIVE AND TAKE.

The older I begin to grow
The more I'm driven to confess,
That nothing in our world below
Is done in pure unselfishness.
One fact is clear to me to-day—
Which cost me pretty long to learn—
Whoe'er gives anything away,
Looks out for something in return.

Should Nature happen to be kind,
And grant our universe a boon,
With little seeking we shall find
The reason of her bounty soon;
She makes a poet now and then;
But she insists, unless I err,
That he—above all other men—
Shall madly fall in love with her.

Men talk of Love (and women too),
But man or woman cannot say
That ever love, however true,
Entirely gave itself away.
Was Friendship e'er of profit clear,
Or Virtue all its own reward?
Is one high feeling cherished here
Without a little balance scored?

"Its very much against you, Shames, the bad reports they'll talk about you, deed is it; and I just told some of them that call themselves frien's, that was making an abuse of you, that I never saw anything about you but decency; indeed, said I, very little of that same, either."

"Mamma, shall you let me go to Wilkinson's ball, if they give one this winter?" "No darling" (A pause.) "You've been to a great many balls; haven't you, mamma?" "Yes, darling; and I've seen the folly of them all." (Another pause.) "Mightn't I just see the folly of one, mamma?" (A very loud pause).

A well known member of the Established Kirk, in a small village, lately put a shilling in the plate, and coolly helped himself to elevenpence halfpenny, remarking to the attendant elder, "I forgot tae get change the 'streen, Maister Broon, sae I'll jist pit in the shillin' an' tak' oot the elevepence ha'penny. Ye'll be geyen gled to get rid o' the coppers nae doot."

A young fellow in San Francisco suddenly snatched a kiss from a lady friend, and excused his conduct by saying that it was a sort of temporary insanity that now and then came upon him. When he arose to take his leave; the pitying damsel said to him, "If you feel any more such fits coming on you, you had better come right here, where your infirmity is known, and we will take care of you."

When Mrs. Hamilton was lecturing on Phrenology in Edinburgh, she one evening told a person who came forward to submit his head for her inspection that he had "destructiveness large" and "hope small," and, under particular circumstances, would be apt to commit suicide, when the gentleman exclaimed with admirable simplicity, "Na, na, mistress, ye're wrang there! Me commit suicide. Woman, I wadna commit suicide on a dowg!"

"Well, my hearers," remarked a Maine clergyman, one Sabbath morning, to his congregation, "I have good reasons to believe that there are some persons in this society who don't like me very well. But allow me to suggest that there are two sides to the question. In fact, there are quite a number of you whom I don't like. So you see the thing is just as broad as it is long." The congregation saw the point, and appreciated the force of their pastor's logic.

Alexander Dumas, the elder, had an amusing way of deciding the time for his servants to bring on the the inferior wines at his dinners to commercial men. It is told of him that previous to such occasions he enjoined his servants to put the best wines on the table at the beginning of the meal, while the guests' heads were clear; "then," said he, "watch the conversation, and directly you hear any single one of the company say, 'I, who am an honest man,' you may be quite sure that all their heads have gone astray, and you can serve up any rubbish you choose."

At a police court, a short time ago, a woman was brought up, charged with being drunk and disorderly, when the presiding bailiff—Porter by name—in passing sentence, admonished the woman in the following manner: Now, my good woman, this is your thirteenth appearance before this court for the same offence, and I will give you sixty days to think over your misspent life, and perhaps by that time you will be prepared to say, 'Bad luck to whiskey.'" "Na, na," was the reply, "but a' the sixty days—aye, an' a' my life after—I'll aye mind to say, 'Bad luck to Porter at ony rate.'"

PRINCE BISMARCK.—The announcement is made at Berlin that Prince Bismarck has, at the recommendation of the President of Police, consented to the establishment of a police station in his private residence, from an apprehension of further attempts upon his life. The Prince at first made light of the gossip which has been current at Berlin for some weeks past of his life being in fresh danger. But the President of Police has, after repeated solemn assurances, and after an appeal, as it appears, to evidence in his hands, and moreover, after pointing to the outspokenly hostile tone of the Ultramontane press, succeeded in convincing the Chancellor that the danger spoken of is by no means chimerical, but serious, and that extraordinary means of meeting it are indispensible. Accordingly a small force of police will be continually on guard in the Chancellor's house. In Parliamentary circles, above all in the First Chamber, a report is current and credited that Prince Bismarck contemplates early resignation. The 1st of April being the Chancellor's 60th birthday, is spoken of as the probable date. The Cologne *Gazette*, while loth to accept this rumour as truth, admits that the Prince has for some time past shown signs of weariness of office, and has repeatedly referred to the opinion of his medical advisers that, if he remains in office a few more years it will kill him, whereas if he retires at once he may live for many years in health and vigour. The Chancellor is affirmed to have said he did not see why he should not choose the latter alternative.

DIED.

BERNARD.—On the evening of the 26th inst. Theodora Foulks Bernard, widow of the late Honourable Thomas James Bernard, of the Island of Jamaica, in the seventy third year of her age.

The Funeral will leave the residence of Sir John A. Macdonald, at three o'clock p.m., on Tuesday, the 2nd of March, for St. Alban's Church.

Miscellaneous.

OTTAWA WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received until NOON of *Monday, the 8th day of March* next, for the EXCAVATION and REFILLING of TRENCHES for STREET and SERVICE PIPES, and for the PACKING OF HYDRANTS.

Specifications can be seen at the office of the Water Commissioners, near the Sappers Bridge, on and after FRIDAY, the 26th inst.,

By Order,
C. R. CUNNINGHAM,
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Water Commissioners' Office,
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—AND—

Brockville & Ottawa Railways

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TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY

LEAVE.

Brockville G. T. Junction	9.30 a.m.	4.15 p.m.
Ottawa	10.40 a.m.	5.00 p.m.
Renfrew	9.30 a.m.	4.10 p.m.

ARRIVE.

Ottawa	1.20 p.m.	7.40 p.m.
Renfrew	2.15 p.m.	8.50 p.m.
Brockville	2.10 p.m.	8.40 p.m.

10.40 a.m. Train from Ottawa makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train for the West at 2.10 p.m.

4.15 p.m. Train from Brockville makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train from the West, arriving in Ottawa at 7.40 p.m.

A. B. FOSTER,
Managing Director.

Brockville, Jan. 11, 1875.

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GOING NORTH.

No.	Leave Prescott Junction	Connecting with.	Arrive in Ottawa.
1 Express	1.40 P.M.	Grand Trunk Mail from the East	4.10 P.M.
†5 Mail.	5.00 A.M.	Grand Trunk Express from East and West	7.35 A.M.
5 Express.	4.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express from West	7.10 P.M.

† Every day.

GOING SOUTH.

No.	Leave Ottawa.	Connecting with.	Arrive at Prescott Junction.
*2 Express	10.45 A.M.	Grand Trunk West and Central Vermont and Rome & Watertown Rys.	1.05 P.M.
4 Express	2.00 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express East	4.25 P.M.
8 Express	10.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk East & West & Rome & Watertown Railway	1.30 A.M.

*Passengers by this train have time for dinner at Prescott Junction.

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Notices of the Press.

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Publications.

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Daily & Weekly for 1875

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The Weekly Sun has now attained a circulation of over seven thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavour to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

The Weekly Sun will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the Weekly Sun the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the Weekly Sun, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the Weekly Sun is their paper especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys no dictation, contending for principle, and the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favours from their supporters.

The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported.

The price of the Weekly Sun is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the Weekly Sun at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, postpaid for a year.

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March 2, 1875.

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In preparing the present edition for the press, it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

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" 3, Cathcart street, west of Dalhousie.
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Miscellaneous.

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2nd. For the labor required.
3rd. A bulk sum for the material, labor, and everything required for the erection of the several buildings.

Plans and Specifications, also conditions and forms of contract, will be seen at the office of James Mather, Esq., Architect, Elgin street, on and after MONDAY, 22nd inst.

Tenders to be addressed to Chairman of Exhibition Committee, and left with A. S. Woodburn Elgin Street, not later than 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, the 25th inst. All tenders to give the names of two responsible securities. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

By Order,
A. S. Woodburn,
Secretary of Exhibition Committee.
City Hall, Ottawa,
17th Feb., 1875. 8774-td

H. M. ROWE & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

BALTIMORE OYSTERS

To be had in perfection, at

James Buchanan's

SUSSEX STREET

January 6th, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PERCIVAL BLACKBURN WINNING AND WILLIAM GALT HILL, Plaintiffs,

vs.

JOHN COWAN, Defendant.

A Writ of Attachment has issued in this cause.

WM. F. POWELL, Sheriff.
By JOHN NICHOLSON, Deputy-Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ottawa, Feb 12th, 1875. 8875-3

MEN WANTED, British Columbia.—The Dominion Government is about to build a line of Telegraph through British Columbia, which will form the B. C. Section of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Line. This Section is about 800 miles in length, through a generally wooded country, the timber requiring to be cut down and cleared a distance of 66 feet on each side of the wire. To do this some 300 or 500 men will be wanted, principally choppers and woodmen. The Contract has been awarded to Mr. F. J. Barnard and work will commence about the first May and will occupy 18 months.

The Government is also about to commence the Construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway on Vancouver Island. This work will afford employment to hundreds of workingmen. The Rails for this road will shortly be shipped from England and the work of construction will commence early in the Spring.

There is a great scarcity of labourers in British Columbia of the class required for these works; and men of energy, who wish to try their fortunes in the Pacific Province may now safely do so; ordinary labourers are now getting $50 per month and found; choppers $45 to $60.

The land laws of the Province are exceedingly liberal inducements. Homesteads can be had by those who wish to settle.

For the information of those who wish to emigrate, it may be added that a third class ticket by Rail from New York to San Francisco is about $39; Steerage passage, by New York & Panama, [meals included] $60, San Francisco to Victoria, Steerage fare $ [meals included.]

Further particulars respecting the above matters can be obtained by applying to E. DE Dewdney, M. P., Ottawa, Ontario. 8862-1m

STANDARD AMERICAN BEVEL TABLES

Patent Bevel 4 x 10 ½ ft ble s, complete with cues, and having the celebrated "*Phelan & Collender Combination Cushions*" of which I am sole owner and patentee. These cushions are not sold to manufacturers in New York or Canada, being reserved for my own trade. Price per table, packed and delivered on Card cars, $300 gold.

H. W. COLLENDER,
successor to Phelan & Collender
738 Broadway, New York
737

THE BEST HOME MUSIC BOOKS

Piano at Home.

Four Hand Pieces, $2.50. Large collection popular pieces. Most excellent practice, and most entertaining to play.

Ritter's History of Music.

2 VOLS. Each $1.50. Condensed from 200 books, and is terse, complete, interesting, and a most useful book of reference in musical families.

Clarke's New Method.

For Reed Organs, is still the leading method in point of sale, is enlarged, improved, and in every way keeps up its high reputation. Price $2.50.

Organ at Home.

2.50. The largest and best collection of popular Reed Organ music. 200 pieces; large pages well filled.

River of Life.

New edition. 35 cents. Full of the sweetest new Sabbath School Songs.

All books sent, post-paid, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & Co.,
711 Broadway, N. Y.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

ALEX. TAYLOR

Successor to D. McLarnon,

—CORNER OF—

RIDEAU & CUMBERLAND STS.

—DEALER IN—

FLOUR AND FARM PRODUCE.

A selected stock always on hand to suit all parties. Orders promptly attended to.

The highest price will be paid for all kinds of Farm Produce. 8775-dw-ly

THE TIMES

Is published every lawful morning. Price 15 cents per week, sent to subscribers in any part of Canada, SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The rate for Transient Advertisements is TEN CENTS PER LINE, nonpareil measure, for each insertion. For Special Notices TEN CENTS PER LINE, and for Paragraphs, Reports of Meetings, Financial Statements of Banks, Railway Companies, Insurance Companies, and matters of like description, inserted amongst the Reading Matter, FIFTEEN CENTS PER LINE.

Special Contracts are made for a definite period.

Condensed Advertisements on the First page, when not exceeding Twenty Words, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, and ONE-AND-A-HALF CENTS for each word over twenty. The Advertisements referred to are as follows:

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Farms for Sale or to Rent.
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Professional and business cards inserted on the first page for one year, when not exceeding twenty words, once a week, $8; twice a week, $12; and every day, $15, each word over twenty in the same proportion.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.—Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50c and deaths with funeral notices attached $1.00.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is published every Friday morning, and contains news of the week from all parts of the world, valuable agricultural matter; and the chief editorial articles of THE DAILY TIMES price $1.00 per annum in advance.

Complete and trustworthy Market Reports, Latest Telegraphic Despatches, Parliamentary Reports, and all other matter incident to a first class weekly newspaper.

Subscription Rates for the Daily Times.

When paid weekly, Twelve and a-half Cents. When paid yearly, Six Dollars in advance.

Ottawa 31st Dec., 1874.

THE TIMES (Daily Edition) is published every lawful day (and Weekly Edition every Friday), by Alexander MacLean and John Charles Roger, sole proprietors, at their office on Wellington Street, in the City of Ottawa, Canada.

The Times

VOL. VIII. NO. 3782. OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MARCH, 2, 1875 PRICE 3 CENTS.

Wants.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young man familiar with accounts as clerk or book-keeper. Good references.

WANTED.—A situation as practical and Landscape gardener. One who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its Departments, and can produce Testimonials from Hon. Gentlemen of the first rank in Canada, as to both character and ability. Apply at This Office.
Feb. 19th 1875. 3774-31

PARTNER WANTED—A Partner having a Capital of about $3000 is wanted to assist in carrying on a patent manufacture, the returns of which are immediate and the Profit over 100 per cent, and the Sale unlimited. For urther information apply to J. BIRMINGHAM. 37 6

HELP WANTED.
100 men a[illegible] wanted to sell a complete history of [illegible] Life, Labours and Death of Livingstone [illegible] "The Family Bible," both Protestant [illegible] Catholic, beautifully illustrated. Together w[illegible] ps, Charts and a great variety of pictures [illegible] particulars address
[illegible] CUYLER SMITH & CO., Publishers, London, Ont.

WORK FOR ALL
At hor[illegible] male or female; $35 per week, day or even[illegible] No Capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with the cent return stamp, M. Young, 173 Greenwich street, New York.

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH and expenses sure to Agents everywhere, selling our New Braided White Wire Rope Clothes Line. Sells readily at every house Samples free. Address, HUDSON RIVER WIRE CO., 76 King Street west, Toronto, Ontario.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female Agents in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it Particulars FREE. P. O. VICERY & Augusta, Me.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY. — Agents Wanted, All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all their time, than at anything else. Particulars free, Post Card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON & CO, Portland, Maine. y37 Slaw.

WANTED.—We will give Men and Women
A BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY
rom $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having [illegible] sure time; girls and boys frequently does well as men. Particulars and address
J. LATHAM & Co.
Washington St Boston

Rooms to Let.

TO SENATORS and M. P's.—Mrs. McIntyre, Wellington Street, opposite the bank of British North America has a Parlour and four Bedrooms, suitable for Senators or Members of Parliament—with or without Board. The Rooms are well warmed with stoves and drums, also lofty ceilings and well ventilated. 3790

Board & Lodging.

BOARD with or without rooms, and rooms without [illegible]. Table and rooms first-class. Corner [illegible] Sparks and Bank streets, and within two minutes' walk of the Parliament Buildings.
MRS. FORGIE.
Jan. 22, 187[illegible]. 37-9-3m

Found.

FOUND—On the 28th February, in Centre [illegible] a HORSE. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at Mr. CORBETT's, Cor Queen and O'Connor streets, or at this office.
March 2, 1875. 3781

Legal Notices.

D. B. AVERILL, of New York, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act enabling him to obtain Letters Patent of Invention for certain improvements in Paints.
H. J. GIBBS, Solicitor for Applicants.
Dec 28, 1874. 3728-9 1aws

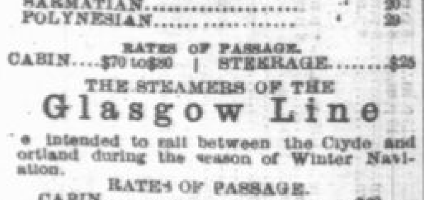
NOTICE.—Application will be made at the next session of the Dominion Parliament for a Bill to Incorporate the Lower Ottawa Boom Company, the object of said Company being to place Booms in the Ottawa River wherever the same may be deemed necessary between the City of Ottawa and the Village of Hawkesbury, for the purpose of catching escaped Saw Logs, Timber and Lumber, and to levy and collect tolls for the maintenance of the same with power to the Company to acquire and hold lands necessary for the exercise of their corporate powers.
COCKBURN, WRIGHT & CLEMOW, Solicitors for the Company.
Dec. 24, 1874. 3727-3awk3m

Carpets.

OTTAWA
CARPET AND FURNITURE HOUSE.
SHOOLBRED & CO.
Desire to inform their friends and the public that they are now receiving regular consignments of Furniture of all descriptions from Messrs. R. Hay & Co., [late Jacques & Hay,] Toronto, &c, &c., to which they confidently invite the attention of purchasers, both as regards Workmanship, Quality and Good Value, as we are selling at a Small Advance on Mill Prices.
A Large Stock of Curtains on Hand.
SHOOLBRED & CO.
49 Sparks Street.
Ottawa, January 4, 1875.

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE
OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
The shortest, cheapest and quickest passage to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow. The fleet is one of the largest, fastest and safest in the world. Vessels will be despatched as follows:—



FROM PORTLAND.

PRUSSIAN	February 20
SCANDINAVIAN	27
MORAVIAN	March 6
PERUVIAN	13
SARMATIAN	20
POLYNESIAN	29

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN....$70 to $80 | STEERAGE........$25

THE STEAMERS OF THE
Glasgow Line
are intended to sail between the Clyde and Portland during the season of Winter Navigation.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN	$60.
INTERMEDIATE	40.
STEERAGE	25.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.
Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. [When tickets are not used the amount is returned, less a small deduction.]
For through tickets and every information apply to
D. W. COWARD & CO., Agents, 17, Sparks-st.
Ottawa July 22 1873.

ANCHOR LINE.
STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY.
PASSANGER ACCOMMODATION UNSURPASSED.
Rates of passage from New York
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Belfast:
Cabin $50 to $70 gold, according to accomodations.
Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
For passage or other information apply to Henderson Brothers, 7 Bowling Green, New York, or their Agent.
GOULTHBRITE & MUSGROVE, Ottawa

$8,000.00
will now purchase Ashfield's Brick Block on Duke Street, Ottawa,—"hardly the cost of the buildings" being parts of Lots 3 and 4, Block B. LeBreton's flats, 8x128, with buildings thereon, viz: one three and half story brick building (not vaneered) used as shops and dwellings, on Duke Street, fire wall and two story Kitchen and sheds in rear, wooden tenement on Britannia street. On the line of the
Water Works, Main Sewer, and Street Cars.
Trade is fast working to this end of the City, no doubt purchaser would double his money in five years. For further particulars apply to Duke Street.
JAMES ASHFIELD, *Crockery Merchant.*
Feb. 27th 1875. 3780

Business Cards.

T. C. COURSOLLE,
Architect and Measurer.
83 Sparks street, Ottawa 3

DONALD M. GRANT,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent.
Mortgages purchased and Loans negotiated. OFFICE—No. 3 Bell's Block, Elgin-st., Ottawa.
Nov. 27 1874. 2426

MARRIAGE LICENSES.
OFFICE—Regan's New Brick House
Besserer Street,
Nearly Opposite Protestant Hospital.
Oct. 20, 1874.

Bankers.

P. D. BROWNE,
Banker, Montreal
Dealer in Greenbacks, U. S. Bonds and Checks. Commercial paper discounted. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and U. S. Interest allowed on deposits.
Oct. 20, 1874. 3080-3awky.

BOND BROTHERS,
Bankers and Stock Brokers, Montreal,
Negotiate sales of Property and Patents, and organize Companies. Money invested in first-class securities to pay 7 and 8 per cent. interest. Stocks purchased and carried on a margin of 10 per cent. interest at lowest current rates.
Dec. 3, 1874. 3709y3awk

Legal Cards.

R. C. W. MacCUAIG.
Official Assignee.
City of OTTAWA, County of Carleton. 3765-1f

WILLIAM MOSGROVE,
Barrister, Conveyancer, &c., Solicitor in Chancery.
Office—Opposite the Russell House, over Gibson's Confectionary.
Money to lend on Real Estate. 3727-1y.

O'CONNOR & O'DOHERTY,
Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.,
Mosgrove's Building Rideau-st., Ottawa
HON. JOHN O'CONNOR, Q.C. G. J. O'DOHERTY.
Dec. 4, 1874.

SCOTT, STEWART & GORMULLY,
Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys and Conveyancers, &c.,
Bell's Block, Elgin-st.
HONBLE. R. W. SCOTT, Q. C.
McLEOD STEWART. J. J. GORMULLY.
Oct. 17, 1874.

O'CONNOR & HOGG,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.,
OTTAWA, ONT.
DANIEL O'CONNOR. | W. D. HOGG.
Sept. 9, 1874. 3667

WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK,
Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys, Conveyancers, Notaries, &c., &c.,
Office—Bell's Block, opposite Russell House.
W. H. WALKER. | S. CASSELS, Jr. | P. PENNOCK.
July 21, 1874. 2625

J. W. W. WARD,
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitors, &c.,
Office Over Mr. B. Huckell's Flour Store, corner of Sussex and York-streets, Ottawa. 2630y

FELLOWES, O'GARA, LAPIERRE & REMON,
Barristers, Solicitors Notaries, &c.
Offices—Elgin Street, Ottawa, Ontario, (near Russell House).
J. B. L. FELLOWS, Q. C., | HORACE LAPIERRE,
MARTIN O'GARA, | EDWARD P. REMON
2425

TAILLON & CHRYSLER.
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, &c.
Office—Hardy's Block, Rideau Street.
G. TAILLON. | F. H. CHRYSLER.
June 2, 1873.

PINHEY, CHRISTIE & HILL,
Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.,
(Of the late firm of Lewis & Pinhey.)
OFFICES—Elgin Street, Ottawa.
C. H. PINHEY | A. J. CHRISTIE. | H. P. HILL.
Feb. 5, 1874 464-3m

W. MARSHAL MATHESON,
Barrister, Attorney, Notary, &c.
Office—Master in Chancery Chambers, Court House, Ottawa, Canada.

L. W. P. COUTLEE, B.C.L.,
Barrister, Advocate, &c. for the Province of Quebec.
Barrister Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., for the Province of Ontario.
Main Street, Hull, P. Q. 3228-6m

C. V. H. FERLAND,
Advocate.
Temporary Office at Dr. Jos. Beaudin's, Main Street, Hull.
Hull, March 9, 1874. 2512y

O. ARCHAMBAULT.
Notary Public and Advocate,
Has opened an office in the Village of Hull Province of Quebec, for the transaction of all Notarial and Legal business, either in the Province of Quebec or Ontario. Special care given to the collection of accounts in both Provinces.
Hull, Oct. 26, 1874. 2404

THOMAS P. FORAN,
Advocate, Solicitor, &c.
No. 12 St. James Street, . . MONTREAL.
Sept. 9, 1873 2862-3m

Medical Cards.

DR. LOGAN,
Homœopathic Physician. Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Residence—Albert Street. Office hours from 6 to 11 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m. Special attention given to diseased and displacements of the uterus. 1753

DR. J. P. LYNN,
May be consulted at his Office, corner of O'Connor and Albert-sts.
Ottawa, Oct. 24, 1874. 2401.

DR. BURROWS, C.M.L.C.P.S.L.C., M.C.P.S.O.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal. Surgeon Northumberland and Durham Cavalry. Late Associate Coroner N. and D.
Office and Residence:—Corner of Hugh and Sparks sts. 2556-6m

DR. O. C. WOOD,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,
OTTAWA, ONT.
Day Office—Sparks-st., Centre Town. Night Office—at his residence, Maria-st., Centre Town
Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by a new but certain, speedy and almost painless process. Reference given to parties successfully treated if required.

DR. J. D. R. MACDONELL,
Ottawa South side of Rideau-st., near Gloucester.
Consultatons at all hours. 2454.

PAIN-KILLER.
After thirty-five years trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera, or any sort of Bowel complaint it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency, and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.
It is used Internally and Externally.
Sold everywhere, Price 25 cts.
PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors
January 13th, 1875 874

W. McCONNELL, D.D.S., L.D.S.,
Surgeon Dentist,
Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, also of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario.
OFFICE—41½ Sparks-st. 2521y.

TALMAGE'S PAPER.
THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK.
"THE BEST RELIGIOUS PAPER."
A CHOICE OF
TWO BEAUTIFUL PREMIUMS.
An Illuminated Portfolio of Twelve Gems by Hendschel, each 8½ x 10½ in., or the superb Chromo, "The Twins," 22x28 in., after Landseer Price $3.25, including postage. No extras of any kind. Without Premium, $3 per annum.
ATTENTION, AGENTS.
Liberal commission and exclusive territory. Samples and circulars free. Send Postal Card at once to
HORATIO C. KING, Publisher
Box 5105. New York
Oct. 28.

Auction Sales.

SHIRTS ! SHIRTS !
FIVE HUNDRED ALL WOOL FLANNEL SHIRTS will be sold without reserve on WEDNESDAY, instant, and following days, at Heney Block, 82 Sparks street.
Also this day and every day and night will be sold a large and miscellaneous stock of Fancy Goods, Electroplated Ware and Jewelery; also, a large and carefully selected stock of Books, containing all the standard poets, one thousand volumes of Temperance Books in fine and elegant binding.
N. B.—A splendid stock of Opera Glasses, by the best makers, Bardau, Lemair, Chevalier, Haron and Harrison, Montreal; Telescopes, Microscopes, Magic Lanterns, and a large assortment of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, to suit all eyes. Gold, Silver and Metal Watches at half price.
Heney Block, 82 Sparks Street,
3781 J. M. Ross & Co.

Game.

PARSON'S
HAMS AND BACON,
JUST RECEIVED. Also
One Hundred Dozen
—OF—
Different Kinds of Game
JOSEPH KAVANAGH,
Grocer and Wine Merchant,
WELLINGTON-ST.
Dec. 30, 1874. 3679

Hotels.

The Clarendon House
W. MILLS, Proprietor.
BEGS to announce that he will
Open to the General Public
—ON—
Monday, 1st February
The above House.
This House has been re-modelled and refurnished throughout. The Proprietor wishes to intimate that no pains will be spared to make this House
Second to None in the Dominion.
The Table will be furnished with all the delicacies of the season; the Bar with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars.
A share of the public patronage is solicited.
Jan. 21, 1875.

ALBION HOTEL,
Nicholas and Daly Streets, Ottawa.
ROBERT GRAHAM.
Wishes to inform his many friends and the public, that he has succeeded his brother, JOHN GRAHAM, as proprietor of this Hotel, and that it is his intention to make all who patronise the house thoroughly comfortable.
In the house are ladies' and gents' Parlors suites of rooms for families; combined sitting and bed rooms, and upwards of fifty bedrooms, all well heated.
The Bar-room is replete with the best Wines Spirits, Liquors and Ales that can be purchased. Good Yard and Stables.
ESTABLISHED FIFTEEN YEARS.
Ottawa, Feb 14, 1874. 2492

GRAND PACIFIC
HOTEL,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Having purchased the entire furniture and taken a lease of this magnificent hotel, I have admitted Mr. Samuel M. Turner formerly of the old Tremont House and late of the Palmer House, Chicago, and Mr. Tyler S. Gaskill, formerly of the Revere House, Boston, to an interest in the business, which will be conducted under the name of
JOHN B. DRAKE & CO.
THE HOUSE
Covers one entire block, having a frontage south and east of over 800 feet. Is admirably adapted for the convenience of guests; is thoroughly built in the best manner, with all modern improvements. Every floor from basement to roof, encloses a four-inch layer of cement, which with other safeguards, render it practically fire-proof. The ventilation is perfect, and the whole is being refitted with the addition of new and elegant furniture as required.
The service, table, and other accomodations being the same to all guests, will be maintained fully up to the high standard of their predecessors and equal to any house in this or any other country, but the proprietors have decided to meet the just expectations of the public in these financial depression by graduating prices at from $3.00 to $4.50 per day according to the location of the rooms occupied.
3-eod-1775 JOHN B. DRAKE.

TO SPECULATORS !!
FOR SALE, the West Half of Lots 3 and 4, Block B, Le Breton's Flats, fronting on Duke Street, and in rear on Brittania Terrace, with Buildings thereon, viz, on Duke Street, one three and a half storey Brick Building (not veneered), occupied as Shops and Dwellings; sheds, &c., in rear, and fire wall for about 100 feet; in Brittania Terrace, one Wooden Tenement—the whole now renting for $300 per annum; or, if preferred, the whole of the two lots will be sold together, with Buildings, &c., which rents for about $1,500 per annum.
For terms and particulars, enquire of the Proprietor, on the Premises.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."—"The Best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."
HARPER'S WEEKLY.
ILLUSTRATED.
Notices of the Press.
The *Weekly* is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers. With a circulation of 150,000, the *Weekly* is read by at least half a million persons, and its influence as an organ of opinion is simply tremendous. The *Weekly* maintains a positive position, and expresses decided views on political and social problems.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*
Its articles are models of high-toned discussion, and its pictorial illustrations are often corroborative arguments of no small force.—*N. Y. Examiner and Chronicle.*
Its papers on existent question and its inimitable cartoons help to mould the sentiments of the country.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*
TERMS:
Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.
HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year..........$4.00
$4.00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publisher.
Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for year, $10.00; or, two of *Harper's Periodicals*, to one address for one year, $7.00; postage free.
Back numbers can be supplied at any time.
The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7.00 each. A complete set comprising Eighteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5.25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.
Newspapers are not to copy this Advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.
Address HARPER & BROTHERS New York

Amusements.

LADIES' BAZAAR.
In AID of the County of Carleton
PROTESTANT HOSPITAL.
Will be opened in the Basement Story of KNOX CHURCH, City Hall Square, on Tuesday, the second day of March next.
W. COUSENS,
Sec'y Ladies' Bazaar Committee.
Ottawa, Feb. 4th, 1875. 3761-1f

Grocers.

GO TO
EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE'S
FOR YOUR
GROCERIES.
You will always find a full stock of Groceries Glassware and Crockery at prices that can't be obtained elsewhere.
FINE
Uncolored Japan Tea,
Only 50c. per lb.
Apples wholesale and retail.
EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE.
Jan. 9, 1875. Cor. Kent and Wellington-sts.

"Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef."
"Nutritious Condiment for Horses and Cattle."
"British Egg and Butter Powder."
CHAS. STEPHENSON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Ottawa and District
Corner O'Conner and Wellington Sts 3766

Burnett's Cocoaine
Prevents the Hair from Falling.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Promotes its Healthy Growth.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Is not Greasy nor Sticky.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Leaves no Disagreeable Odor.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Subdues Refractory Hair.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Soothes the Irritated Scalp-Skin.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Affords the Richest Lustre.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Is not an Alcoholic Wash.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Kills Dandruff.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Gives New Life to the Hair.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Remains Longest in Effect.
50 and 75 cents per Bottle.
PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE,
MONTREAL, P. Q.
Agents for Dominion of Canada.
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON,
Proprietors.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS!
SAPOLIO,
For Polishing and Cleaning purposes, for Metals, Shop Windows, China, &c., &c.
HAND SAPOLIO,
For Cleansing purposes. A most desirable substitute for soap, especially for artizans and mechanics.
Apply to any Grocer, Druggist, or Hardware shop.
Dec. 29, 1874. 3730-3awk

FISH! FISH! FISH!
MR. MOSES LAPOINTE desires to inform his customers and the public generally that he has removed his place of business from his former stand to the new Fish Market on the south side of York street. He will be happy to meet his friends in his new stand, and do his utmost to supply them with the latest importations of fresh and other kinds of fish; also all kinds of Poultry and Game.
MOSES LAPOINTE.
Ottawa, Feb. 2, 1875.

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE.
The Creditors of DANIEL McLARNON late of the City of Ottawa, Flour Merchant, deceased, are requested to send to the undersigned within one month from this date, their Christian and Surname, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts. And the nature of the securities (if any) held by them. And all persons indebted to the said late Daniel McLarnon, of his estate, are requested to settle with the undersigned without delay, otherwise the claims will be put in suit.
WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK,
Solicitors for Executors of estate of late Daniel McLarnon.
February 1st, 1875. 3761-1m)

The Canadian Washer
A. R. GILES, Manufacturer, Wellington-st., between Bolton and Bolton-sts.,
Ottawa, Jan. 28, 1875.
Mr. Giles, manufacturer of the Canadian Washer, [illegible] I have been using one of your Washers and find it all it was recommended to be. I could not get along without it now, and will recommend it to all as really a good machine.
MME Dr. P. St. JEAN, M. P.

FRESH OYSTERS in SHELL
Are always procurable at
NOONAN'S RESTAURANT,
Sparks Street West.
Feb. 23rd 1875. 3778

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, Ottawa, 1875.
—AND—
CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.
PARTIES requiring Models, Inventions &c., worked out, and represented, at the above Exhibitions, can have them done in the best style, by a practical man, whose works took Awards at the English Exhibition, 1851 Dublin, 1865, Paris, 1867.
Best references as to capabilities, &c., can be given. Apply,
THOS. S. SARNEY, Mechanical Engineer,
Cor Daly & Nelson Streets, Ottawa. 3774

A. E. GENDREAU'S
New Parliamentary Tonsorial
PARLOUR
is now open.
FIRST CLASS Hair Dresser employed. Ladies' Combings done up in First Class style, and on the shortest Notice.
Charges Moderate.
Mathewman's New Buildings, Wellington Street, between Duke and Bridge Street. 3787

SPECTACLES
For all Sights
THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT, TINTED CRYSTAL SPECTACLES for the relief of dim, weak and failing sight, enabling the wearer to read and work by day or night with perfect ease and comfort.
Protected by letters patent. Sole agent in Ottawa:
[illegible]
Dufferin Bridge, Ottawa.
Sign, Mortar and Spectacles. Thermometers, Telescopes, Microscopes, &c., 3761

CHEAP GAS.

The problem how to obtain cheap and good gas seems to have reached a very simple and satisfactory solution. Such was the opinion entertained by the numerous visitors, comprising some of our most influential and intelligent citizens, who last night inspected the gas machine with which THE TIMES office has recently been fitted by Mr. MacMartin, the agent and local manager of the Canadian Gas Lighting Company.

By the aid of a comparatively simple contrivance, known as the "Star Gas Machine," this office is illuminated by a steady supply, produced on the premises, of pure gas of a maximum light-giving power, which burns with a clear and steady flame of unusual softness. This gas is generated in a tank of gasoline sunk some eight feet in the ground outside the building, from which a supply for some three hundred burners may be drawn without any difficulty, at one-half the cost per 1,000 of the ordinary city gas. The following extract from a pamphlet published by the Company explains sufficiently clearly the *modus operandi* of this system:—

In order to produce an efficient gas machine, it is absolutely necessary to replace by artificial heat that made latent by evaporation.

This is accomplished in the Star Gas Machine, where the supply of sensible heat is regulated automatically by very simple devices, exactly according to the amount of vaporization required to produce any given number of lights, and the latent heat carried off thereby. A miniature boiler automatically supplied with water from the street mains or from a cistern, and heated by a single gas jet, furnishes steam for this purpose. It is a well known fact that a great amount of heat can be stored in a very small quantity of water heated under pressure. Pressure may, therefore, be counted on in this case as a heat indicator. This fact has been turned to advantage in the little boiler above mentioned. A steel diaphragm, operated by the steam pressure, and connected by a pin, lever and wire, with a gas faucet, regulates the size of the flame under the boiler, and thereby the degree of heat (and pressure) required of the steam for replacing the latent heat carried off by the gas. By means of a simple screw this may be adjusted to any pressure (and degree of heat) desired, after which the amount of pressure in the boiler will never exceed the amount thus gauged.

The rising and falling of the airometer—according to the consumption of gas, regulates the admittance of steam to the oil tank, through which it passes in a pipe, radiating heat to the oil, and thence passes into a water trap under the tank where it is condensed, releasing the warm air—the condensed steam escapes through a syphon to the ground. Thus it will be seen that the amount of sensible heat supplied to the tank is exactly in proportion to the amount of light required.

The advantages claimed for this machine, and of which it has already given satisfactory proof, are very considerable. In the first place, it combines in the smallest compass the greatest cheapness and efficacy. 2nd. It will use every drop of oil, leaving no residue, and will make gas of heavier oils (less volatile carbons) than can be used in other machines. 3rd. It is absolutely safe and automatic in its action, has no weight or ropes to run it, and requires no winding up. 4th. It is provided with a small heating tank or generator under ground, which is automatically fed from the large storage tank, thus keeping the gravity of the oil in the generator at the same grade, and insuring a uniformity of light obtained in no other existing machine. 5th. It will supply the same number of lights in winter as in summer. 6th. It will make a better light than any pneumatic gas machine in use. 7th. It will not increase the cost of insurance. 8th. It will stand the climate of Canada as well as coal gas. 9th. There is no gas in the machine proper. The gas is all made in the tanks, underground, and enters the house through the service pipe direct. And lastly, the generating machine being automatic it requires no attention, and is entirely free from the annoyances to which coal gas is subject owing to the cold weather.

The machine has hitherto given the utmost satisfaction to all who have had occasion to examine it, and we understand that a branch company is being formed here, comprising some of our most energetic business men, for the purpose of generally introducing it in Ottawa. Of the success of such a company there cannot be the slightest doubt, and its operations will be hailed with delight by the thousands who are suffering in purse and temper from indifferent gas.

Correspondence.

The Editor desires it to be distinctly understood that while inserting the communications of correspondents, he is in no way to be held responsible for the opinions expressed therein.

THE PROHIBITION MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

DEAR SIR,—I herewith hand you returns of the petition movement in this city in favour of the prohibition of the traffic and manufacture of intoxicating liquors in the Dominion, the result of which you will see leaves no doubt of the temperance sentiment of this city.

The work of procuring signatures to the petition has been done by a joint committee from the following temperance bodies: Cameron, Ottawa City, Elliott and Enterprising Temples, Bytown and Chaudiere Divisions Sons of Temperance and Sunday afternoon meeting. The result I think is a voucher for the heartiness with which they have gone into the work.

Wellington Ward,	No.	of signatures		1129
St. Georges	"	"	"	1614
By and Ottawa	"	"	"	2623
Victoria	"	"	"	888
Total				6254

Total length of petition three hundred and fifty-eight feet.

Yours truly,
ANGUS, JR.,
Secy Joint Committee.

NOTES FROM A NEW CITY.

To THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—Hull rejoiceth and its people are glad for two very good reasons.

The first and principal is because, from a feeble, boyish-like existence as a humble village, it will, as a city, under the judicious training of its civic authorities, emerge from its present chaotic state into a vigorous, flourishing manhood, and, perhaps, backed as it is by such lumbering and mineral wealth, vie as the commercial metropolis of our great North-Western Canada, with its fair neighbour on the southern banks of the Ottawa.

The second cause of contentment to our new city is, because one of its newest pets, the "Cercle Litteraire," gave another intellectual treat last Friday evening to a large audience well besprinkled with the fair sex.

Before amplifying, allow us to beg pardon for having unwittingly omitted in the list of officers we gave last Monday the name of that estimable gentleman, Dr. Jos. Beaudin, as Vice-President of the above society. In the routine of last Friday's proceedings (26th inst.), Mr. A. N. Danis was called upon to give the report of a deputation from the "Cercle" to Mr. Alonzo Wright, our respected representative in the Federal.

He (Mr. Danis) expatiated largely on the very successful termination of the mission, and a motion being made, the assembly unanimously voted their cordial thanks to one who, for well known liberality and as a perfect type of the "Real old English gentleman," bears a most enviable reputation, commanding respect from all, irrespective of creed, nationality or party.

The order of the day next commanded essays. The call was responded to by Mr. M. Desjardins, who produced a magnificent *chef d'œuvre* on "Woman." To say he carried the house is but inadequate; and as he retired amidst continued applause, Mr. Chas. Marcil arose, and with that easy but brilliant elocution, the fruit of long study and practice, eulogized in the highest terms our talented friend, and his words found ready echo in the hearts of the audience.

For debate, the question on the *tapis* was, "Which is the greatest benefit to humanity, medicine or law?" The Mosaic science was defended by Messrs. Chas. Marcil, N. Petreau, and Chas. Leduc. Galen's science by Messrs. Jos. Brandin, M.D., F. M. Perras, M.D., and G. G. V. Ardouin. The question was treated in its general acceptation by Mr. A. N. Danis. The scalpel and *mandamus* had a pretty lively bout for a while, but a general vote being taken, law got the upper hand, and medicine lay vanquished on the field. As the debate was pretty lengthy on account of the number of participants, after the vote was taken the assembly dispersed, sorry to part, happy to meet again.

GAGALPHA.

Hull, Feb. 27, 1875.

By Telegraph.

MID-NIGHT DESPATCHES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Survivors of the Hong Kong Disaster.

LONDON, March 1.—A despatch from Aden announces that the missing boats crews of eighteen persons, from the steamer Hong Kong, which foundered in the Indian Ocean, have arrived there. Six more lives are known to have been lost by the disaster.

Legislation for Ireland.

LONDON, Maach 1.—In the House of Commons this evening, Sir M. H. Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, introduced a bill for lessening the penalties for the unlawful possession of arms in Ireland, repealing the law which authorizes the closing of public houses and the arrest of persons found out of doors at night in the proclaimed districts, and removing the restriction on newspapers. The Chief Secretary stated that the Government intended to reenact the laws against Ribbonism in Westmeath, as it had been assured that the Ribbon conspiracy existed as strong as ever there. He pointed to the fact that John Mitchell was elected to Parliament because he had declared that he would never consent to a peace with England, and he alluded to the return of numerous emigrants from America who, he said, had acquired western vices and forgotten their Irish virtue. These were reasons for not wholly removing the restrictions on the possession of firearms in Ireland.

The Marquis of Hartington, the new Liberal leader, supported the bill, which passed its first reading.

FRANCE.

The President of the Assembly.

PARIS, March 1.—The Assembly to-day re-elected M. Buffet as President by a vote of 479 to 63. This majority is larger than any the Assembly ever gave before for a president. It shows that M. Buffet will command a strong majority in the House if he succeeds in forming a Ministry. M. M. Martel, D'Audiffret Pasquier, Kerderel, and Picard, were elected Vice-Presidents.

UNITED STATES.

Capture of an Express Robber.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 1.—Ed. Johnson, *alias* Proctor, *alias* Parke, the leader of the party who robbed Brady, the Southern express messenger, in this city four weeks ago, was captured at Cape Girardeau, on Saturday night by detective Pinker and brought here to-day. Johnson has already been indicted by the grand jury, and as the offence is punishable with death the probabilities are that he will hang. Johnson is an old offender and served a term in the Missouri penitentiary for robbing the United States Express Company at St. Louis.

The Floods in Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 1.—The river has been at a stand since this morning, covering Market street from the river to 9th street, submerging the Union depot, Commercial, Van Born and Read hotels, very nearly all the business houses on Market and 9th streets of South Chattanooga completely, and a great many houses in the main part of the city which are not so fortunate as to be situated on high ground. One man who was intoxicated was drowned on Saturday, and two last night, one of whom was coloured. The other was chief engineer of the Chattanooga Iron Co.'s works, named Jones. This comprises all the fatalities known. The steam ferry boat was among the submerged houses in South Chattanooga on Saturday and Sunday, relieving and taking off all who were in need. Many have been the duckings received, but everybody, not excepting those whose loss is heaviest, is in a happy mood, and disposed to take it cheerfully. We have to use a boat to get to and from the telegraph office and from one side of the town to the other, still despatches have been delivered nearly as promptly as usual notwithstanding the greatly increased number of them in consequence of the flood. The railroads are cut in every direction, consequently there have been no mails to or from the city for several days past, until now a steamer has gone down the river with mails and passengers to Bridgeport, where it will meet the train for Nashville. Only one more line remains up and we fear its loss momentarily.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

SPAIN.

The Gustav Embroglio.

MADRID, March 1.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs having, without consulting his colleagues, sent an irregular note to the Powers, contesting the justice of some of the demands of Germany in regard to the Gustav affair, and having also taken other steps upon his own responsibility, a Cabinet Council to take these acts into consideration impends.

FRANCE.

Buffet to Form a New Ministry.

PARIS, March 1.—Buffet, President of the Assembly, has decided to undertake the task of forming a Ministry.

UNITED STATES.

Southern Affairs.

NEW YORK, March 1.—A Washington despatch says Pinchback is very angry on account of his failure to influence the coloured members of the Louisiana Legislature to prevent the adoption of any compromise. He is said to have received messages from Louisiana which convince him that the proposition made by Wheeler and accepted by the Conservatives, cannot be carried into effect. The Conservatives who are here fear that the efforts for an arrangements of difficulties will be defeated by his hostility. It seems to be understood by some that the members of the Louisiana Committee are acting in this matter as a Committee of Congress, but such is not the fact. All their acts are entirely unofficial, and performed in the capacity of private citizens.

The Extra Session.

The question of an extra session of Congress hinges on the passage of the Civil Service and Appropriation Bills.

The Appropriations Committee.

It is said that the Senate Committee on Appropriations have determined to attach to the River and Harbour Bill additional appropriations, amounting to over fifteen million dollars, which will require a long debate and end in sending the bill to the House, when a Conference Committee will be appointed.

CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE

(By Telegraph.)

TORONTO.

Registrations—Meeting of Bankers—Rev. Mr. Robb and His Admirers—An Intoxicated Man Sets Fire to the Exchange Building.

TORONTO, March 1.

There were registered last week thirty births, fourteen deaths and fourteen marriages.

In view of the threatened commercial crisis, and owing to a general feeling of uneasiness, a meeting of representatives of the banks was held in this city on Saturday, when it was resolved that the weaker banks must be assisted over their difficulties.

A meeting is to be held of Rev. Mr. Robb's admirers, not members of his church, to take steps towards getting him up a testimonial to show their appreciation of his Protestant series of lectures.

Last night a man who had an office in the Exchange building came into it in a state of intoxication and upset the lamp, setting the floor on fire. He paid no attention to the flames, and had it not been for the caretaker, who quickly extinguished them, the chances are that the gentleman and building would have been destroyed.

MONTREAL.

Mayoralty. — Death — New Bridge. — Berthier Election. — Montreal West Election.— Stocks.

MONTREAL, March 1.

Dr. Hingston has been elected Mayor of Montreal by a large majority.

A son of Mr. B. Devlin, M.P., died last evening, aged twenty two years.

The new bridge across the St. Lawrence is to be named Royal Albert.

Cuthbert, Conservative for Berthier, was elected by over 300 majority.

The evidence as to the bribery and corruption of the petitioners in the Montreal West Election case is to be taken before Mackay this afternoon.

Stock market a little stronger to-day, with the exception of Telegraph, which sold as low as 160. Montreal, 182, closing 182 to 182¼; Merchants, 112, closing to 112¼ and 112½; Telegraph, 160, closing 159 to 160; Commerce, 129 to 129½; Ontario, 108 to 109¼.

HALIFAX.

Drummond Colliery — Ice.—Revenue Statement.

HALIFAX, March 1.

All the air shafts of the Drummond Colliery are closed, so that the chances are that the fire will be smothered.

The ice still continues to hold the upper portion of Halifax Harbour.

Inland Revenue receipts for February are $10,454; for corresponding month, last year, $10,936. Amount of duties received, $45,103; for corresponding month, last year, $50,221.

LONDON.

Fire.

LONDON, March 1.

A row of frame buildings on the corner of Dundas and Richmond streets, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night, causing a loss of $8,000.

HAMILTON

Fish Spearing—New Yacht Club

HAMILTON, March 1.

By order from the Marine and Fishery Department the spearing of fish is permitted in Burlington Bay until the 15th inst. The fishermen are doing well now, and amongst other fish are catching lots of fine bass, weighing from 3 pounds to 7 pounds each.

A new Yacht Club is being formed out of the *nucleus* of the old, to be called the "Burlington Yacht Club."

ANCASTER.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

ANCASTER, March 1.

A terrible accident occurred at Smith's steam mills, about 12 miles outside of this village, on Saturday morning. Wm. Smith, the proprietor, was working on the top of the boiler, when it exploded, forcing him through the roof of the mill, and throwing him some forty feet, causing instant death. Armstrong, the foreman, who was standing near the engine, was badly scalded, and other workmen were more or less injured.

WHITBY.

Mayoralty Election.

WHITBY, March 1.

Yeoman Gibson, merchant, was elected Mayor of Whitby by acclamation, on Saturday, in place of J. H. Greenwood, who resigned.

UXBRIDGE.

Store Burned.

Uxbridge, March 1.

Henry & Moore's dry good store, a frame building, was destroyed by fire on Friday evening. Owing to the rapidity with which the flames spread the greater portion of the stock was destroyed. The loss on the stock is $8,000, insured for $3,000. The building was valued at $3,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

OWEN SOUND.

Church Disaster.

OWEN SOUND, March 1.

On Friday evening the roof of the Wesleyan Methodist Church fell in from the great weight of snow. Fortunately no one was in the building at the time.

ARTHUR.

North Wellington Election.

ARTHUR, March 1.

John Anderson, Registrar, has received the writ for the election in North Wellington for a member to serve in place of Col. Higinbotham, whose election has been declared void. The nomination takes place here on the 11th inst.

CITY COUNCIL.

Petitions, &c.—Canada Central Bonus—The Major's Hill—Finance Report—Congratulatory Address—Fire and Light Report.

A regular meeting of the City Council was held last night. Present, His Worship the Mayor, Alds. Heney, McDougal, Waller, Robertson, Bangs, Christie, Pratt, Rowe, O'Connor, Groulx, David, Bronson, Birkett, Chabot and Rocque.

PETITIONS, &C.

From ratepayers in By Ward petitioning against the establishment of a small pox hospital on Ottawa street. Referred to Board of Health.

From P. Marier and others, praying for the removal of some stone from the front of their residences. A resolution was passed instructing the Board of Works to have the same removed.

A number of petitions for remission of taxes for losses sustained by fire were presented and referred to the Assessment Committee.

A communication was read from the custodian of the Court House, asking for remuneration for cleaning and attending to the Division Court. A letter was also read from Judge Lyon, stating that the city was liable for the amount.

Ald. CHRISTIE moved a resolution to the effect that His Worship the Mayor be instructed to sign a cheque in favour of Wm. McEwen for the sum of $54 for taking charge of the Division Court.

Ald. PRATT moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Finance Committee.

The amendment was carried.

NIGHT SOIL.

A number of tenders were opened for the removal of night soil.

On motion of Ald. McDOUGAL, the tender of Clark & Co. for the removal of night soil at eight cents per cubic foot was accepted, they to act under the advice of the Chief of Police.

CANADA CENTRAL BONUS.

The resolutions passed at a public meeting recently held relative to a bonus to the Canada Central Railway were presented and read.

On motion of Ald. WALLER, the resolutions were referred to the Finance Committee, to report at the next meeting of the Council.

MAJOR'S HILL.

A communication was read offering to deposit earth on the proposed new street on Major's Hill at seven cents a yard.

Ald. HENEY moved the acceptance of the offer made by Mr. Gibson.

Ald. WALLER moved, seconded by Ald. ROBERTSON, an amendment to refer the matter to the Board of Works, to report as to the probable cost of the work.

The amendment was lost on the following division:

Yeas—Bronson, Christie, Birkett, Robertson, Waller.

Nays—Rocque, Chabot, Heney, Groulx, O'Connor, McDougal, Rowe, David, Pratt, Bangs.

The original resolution was carried on the same division.

DOG TAX.

Ald. ROBERTSON asked if the By-law Committee had prepared the necessary by-law to raise the dog tax by license.

Ald. PRATT said that the matter had not yet been considered.

Ald. ROBERTSON hoped the by-law would be ready by the next meeting, as the Assessors could never deal with the matter equitably under the present system. The license system would rid the city of a number of useless curs that had of late years become a regular nuisance.

THE EXHIBITION QUESTION.

A letter was read from His Worship the Mayor, shewing that the contract for the erection of the Exhibition Building was awarded to Robert Whyte, for $17,500. He was not desirous of signing that contract as Mayor, or attach the seal of the Corporation, without first obtaining their consent.

A long discussion followed, in which the question of tenders was pretty well exhausted.

On motion of Ald. WALLER, the communication of His Worship the Mayor was received and adopted.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Ald. WALLER presented the report of the Finance Committee, recommending the payment of the following amounts:

Police Department	$1,075 67
Fire Department	1,848 14
Street Lighting	178 00
Street Improvements	5,351 07
Miscellaneous	2,137 61
Total	$10,591 49

Moved by Ald. WALLER, seconded by Ald BRONSON, that the report be received and adopted.

Ald. PRATT moved in amendment to reduce the amount of auctioneer's fees to $50.

The amendment was lost on division.

Another amendment was offered to make the amount $100, but was lost on the same division.

The original resolution was then carried.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

Moved by Ald BIRKETT, seconded by Ald. ROWE, that an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General congratulating him on having a son born in Ottawa, being the first son of a Governor born in the Dominion for the last twenty-five years, and that His Worship the Mayor, Alds. Pratt, Rowe, Waller, Heney, and Rocque be, and are hereby appointed, a Committee from this Council to draft an address and also to present the same to His Excellency.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

FIRE AND LIGHT REPORT.

Ald. BIRKETT presented the second report of the Fire and Light Committee.

It submits in connection with the Steamers "John Heney" and "Chaudiere" that the necessary repairs and running expense of these engines be paid. It also recommended the payment of $650 per annum made up as follows:

In lieu of Premiums	$350 00
30 men at $6 apiece	180 00
Guardian	100 00
Secretary	20 00
	$650 00

This arrangement to take effect from the 1st of April next.

It next recommended the disposal of hand engines, and the disbanding of the Volunteer Fire Companies, with the exception of the Hook and Ladder Companies whose services will be retained as heretofore.

It recommended the dismissal of Mr. A. Lepage, as his services were no longer required, such service to terminate on the 30th of April next.

It recommended in order to reduce the running expenses of the Steamer "Conquerer," the disposing of two horses now kept for the reels, and to dispense with the services of the two men now employed thereon, their salaries to terminate on the 30th March next.

It recommended that clothing be supplied for the men employed at the different fire stations. It also recommended the distribution of some flannel in store, among the two Orphan Asylums.

Ald. BIRKETT moved the adoption of the report.

A sharp discussion ensued in regard to the dismissal of Mr. Lepage, in regard to which the Council was pretty equally divided.

Ald. BRONSON moved an amendment to refer the matter back to the Committee, with a view to the reduction of the expenses in connection with the steam engines.

After considerable discussion a motion to adjourn was put and carried.

Noonan's Restaurant.

Simply because you can always procure a good BREAKFAST.

A CAPITAL DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT TEA
AND SUPPER

At any moment, without delay, at

Noonan's Lunch and Oyster Rooms,

SPARKS STREET, WEST.

Feb. 27th, 1875. 3780

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

CAMPBELL & ALMAS

Have Removed to their New Premises

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE their OLD STAND,

Where they hope to merit a continuance of past favours bestowed on them by their numerous customers and the public generally, at their Old Stand.

CAMPBELL & ALMAS,

Ryan's New Block, Second Door from O'Connor Street.

Ottawa, Feb. 2 th, 1875. 38 8

New Advertisements.

Ladies' Bazaar.
Board and Lodging: Noonan's Restaurant
Bill of Fare: European Dining Rooms.
Oysters: Queen Restaurant.
Acknowledgement.
Pills: W. Hearn.
Shirts, &c.: J. M. Ross & Co.
Steam Service: W. White.
Clothing: J. Smith & Co.
Horse Found: Dr. Corbett.

The Times.

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1875.

THE MEMBER FOR CENTRE WELLINGTON.

There are some people who never appear to understand the difference between what is proper and what is grossly improper. Without going the length of classing the member for Centre Wellington amongst this lot, we can scarcely refrain from saying that his conduct under present circumstances is about as indiscreet and improper as it is possible to conceive. We have already called attention to the fact that he took his seat in the House and voted without subscribing to the oath. Perhaps ignorance is the most miserable excuse that any man could offer for an impropriety of the kind, but the doctor having offered it, of course we were bound so far to accept it. It will be remembered that when the attention of the House was called to the subject, the Premier expressed very grave doubts whether Mr. Orton had not, in addition to rendering himself liable to the statutory penalty, virtually disqualified himself from being a member of the House at all, and the probability that a new election would be necessary, was considered so strong, that it was remitted for decision to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Sir John Macdonald, without committing himself to any particular view of the case, suggested that it would at least be a very desirable thing for the hon. member to cease the exercise of his functions until the question had been decided upon This sensible advice of his leader (Mr. Orton has seen fit to disregard, and has since continued to sit, speak and vote as if nothing had happened. This is really inviting the displeasure of the House, and is a defiance of its authority and its power to protect itself and its privileges, which should receive very marked disapproval. We trust the Committee on Privileges and Elections may not find it necessary to declare that the seat has been rendered vacant, and if the infliction of a pecuniary penalty be the extent to which they are bound to go in vindication of the honour and privileges of Parliament, of course a bill of indemnity will be introduced and passed. Not that we think the conduct of the irrepressible son of Esculapius is not deserving of every sign of disapprobation with which it would be possible to stamp it, but to make him subject to the penalty his conduct so richly merits, would confer upon him an importance which does not naturally belong to him—elevate one of the least sensible and most self-important members of the Conservative minority into the position of a martyr. Should that ever unfortunately occur, look out for short corn!

CAUGHT IN THEIR OWN TRAP.

A debate as lively as any which has occurred during the few weeks of the present session of Parliament was sprung upon the House on Friday evening on the item in the Estimates under the head of expenses for our London Emigration Office. Taking up the speech delivered by the Agent-General for Canada, Mr. Jenkins, before the Manchester Reform Club, which has been already noticed in THE TIMES, the irrepressible leader of the "Left Centre," Hon. Peter Mitchell, founded upon it—and, surely the evidence could not have been more slim—not only a charge of breach of official etiquette, but an attack upon the Government. It was argued by the late Minister of Marine and Fisheries, that no Government official should venture to criticise the opinions expressed by Mr. Blake, or take any part in political discussions. The whole Opposition pack was speedily on the trail, and they barked furiously at the Premier's heels for upwards of an hour. They sought to tear to shreds Mr. Jenkins' political character and administrative ability, and whined piteously over his having been promoted to such an important position in preference to political hacks sent to England by the late Government for safe keeping until the ship of State could reach less troubled waters. The exposure by the Premier of the jobs perpetrated in the Immigration Department under the semblance of civil service reforms by the late Government was trenchant and complete, and drove off the Opposition pack like so many whipped spaniels. Having admitted that the Government would consider the question as to whether the position of Agent-General of Canada and that of member of the British Parliament could properly be held by one and the same person, the First Minister showed that Mr. Jenkins had efficiently discharged his duties to the Dominion, and that his visit to this country was made with the consent of the Government, in order to perfect arrangements for the more efficient and harmonious action of the different provinces in immigration matters. The Premier, however, not only repelled the attack, but carried the war into the Opposition camp, and challenged his opponents to contrast Mr. Jenkins' speech and acts with those of Hon. Wm. Macdougall, the Special Commissioner appointed by Sir John Macdonald's Government. Then followed a recitation of the facts connected with Mr. Macdougall's appointment, which of themselves are sufficient to condemn the Coriservative party in the eyes of all honest men. Mr. Macdougall, it appeared, was appointed Special Commissioner to the Scandinavian countries at a very high salary, his term of office being fixed at four months. Shortly before the late Government were driven from office, about the period, indeed, when they were ensconcing their chief supporters in snug berths, Mr. Macdougall's appointment was renewed by an Order in Council, without any limit as to time being fixed. Not only was this gentleman given a permanent appointment at a large salary to engage in foreign travel, but the ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba was employed at the same time by the Marine and Fisheries Department to search the Imperial Government archives in London for documents in relation to our fisheries. Thus, while under one appointment, Mr. Macdougall was supposed to be travelling in Norway Sweden, and Denmark, with a view to secure for Canada a large share in the emigration from those countries, his sphere of action was limited under the second appointment to the British metropolis. A singular circumstance connected with this whole affair was the admission made by the late Minister of Agriculture and Emigration, during the debate, that he was ignorant of the passage of the Order in Council by which Mr. Macdougall's term as Emigration Commissioner was indefinitely prolonged. Surely a Minister ought to know the terms of and Order in Council which has special reference to his own department. When the facts in relation to Mr. Macdougall's appointment were at length ascertained by the Government, he was very properly removed, after receiving proper notice; and he is now searching Ontario for a constituency which will return him to the Provincial Legislature. Probably we have not seen the last of this political Ishmaelite. The Opposition—or the leader of the "Left Centre"—we know not which was responsible—must have counted without their host when, by attacking Mr. Jenkins, they took their own house about their ears in this fashion.

Parliament of Canada.

Third Parliament—Second Session.

SENATE.

(Continuation of Wednesday's Proceedings)

Hon. Mr. McLELAN—I agree with all that has just been said by the hon. gentleman from Markham, except in his opening remark that the discussion is a post mortem examination of the dead. It is true that the text of this treaty cannot be treated as a living question, but the hon. member from Toronto who has been the chief actor in this matter to-day, read to us long extracts from the history of reciprocity, all showing plainly that for a long period it has been his chief theme. He has also informed us in his reading that he is "a man of indomitable perseverance," and having that characteristic, it should not be assumed that he will let the question rest. Under these circumstances I deem it of the utmost importance that the general question should be discussed, that the opinions from all sections of the country may be elicited. The hon. member from Toronto, in speaking to his motion, frequently referred to a pamphlet which I find in the hands of a few favoured members, and which, I assume, is official, and contains the terms assented to and approved by the hon. member and the Government. Having, then, before us a treaty to which the honourable gentlemen would bind us for twenty-one years, it is, in view of the fact that they may at any time renew negotiations, our duty—the duty of the whole country—to discuss these terms and give to the hon. gentleman our approval or disapproval. Were the question here for definite action, were we called upon at once to vote yea or nay, the responsibility of our position would be more directly felt, and I, for one, should regret the want of that intellectual strength and breadth of view which the hon. gentleman says is necessary to its proper consideration. This proper consideration, I suppose he means, is to a conclusion agreeing with himself. I do not complain that the hon. gentleman has told in what way only this question can be viewed, but I do complain that in the outset he should have attempted to coerce our opinions by proposing to bring back from the grave the old statesman of our country to express astonishment and amazement if any one in this House should be found expressing hostility to this treaty. When he threatened us with the displeasure of those great men who have passed away, I confess to a feeling of anxiety for a moment. It occurred to me that the hon. gentleman, whilst acting as the medium of he Government, chasing this treaty phantom over in that land of spiritualism, had become another medium, and that we should have here a seance. But, hon. gentlemen, I remembered precedent and was candid. I remembered that in the only case we have authority to accept as precedent, the spirit of that great and good man Samuel, when called up, did not give that pleasant and comforting message hoped for. And had the hon. Senator become a medium, with power to call back the spirits of the great men gone, I am satisfied he would not get from them an argument in favour of the conditions of this treaty. They would be much more likely to say to us, "It is true, under the old reciprocity, your trade was large, but the Americans, by their own act, repealed it, and you have not suffered. Your trade with the outside world has already doubled, you export now more than twice as much per head of population as the United States, putting aside the article of cotton, which you do not grow; your exports are four times as much, man for man, as your neighbours across the lines; you are planting manufactories all over the Dominion; laying the foundations of that unlimited power for the creation of wealth. You are building and owning the finest merchant navy in the world, according to your population, and in every respect prospering beyond any other people. You have united these British American Provinces under one Federal Government, requiring now in the outset all the skill and care of your statesmen to facilitate and encourage intercourse and interchange amongst yourselves that the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests may be blended into one harmonious whole, and the union of these Provinces made a grand success instead of a mere name and an Act of Parliament. The hon. gentleman from Toronto and the Government thought differently, and they again, without seeing any change in the general policy of the United States Government, sought a renewal of reciprocity. And here I desire to say to the member for Kingston that it was unkind to charge the Government with having sent the member for Toronto down to Washington, cap in hand, begging for a treaty. I say it was unkind to remind us of that weakness which is somewhere found in all respectable men, of that folly which all wise men occasionally manifest. We shall be taunted with this no doubt by our neighbours, and we must all feel grateful for the strong assurances given by the hon. gentleman and repeated by the Hon. Secretary of State, that the action of our Government throughout has been extremely dignified. What a satisfaction it must be to us all? What a comfort it must be to the country to be assured on such good authority that our weakness and our folly is at least highly dignified. But there is often a wide difference of opinion on points of dignity. The hon. mover of this resolution has declared that it would have been undignified and beneath us to have accepted the money consideration named in the Washington Treaty for the right to fish in our waters. I have had the honour of a seat in this House a few years, and I have never yet seen the time and the occasion when it was undignified to obey the instructions of Parliament. The Washington Treaty was almost unanimously adopted by this Parliament and approved by the country. One of the clauses of that treaty provides for a money consideration for the fisheries, the amount to be determined by arbitration, and instead of being a loss of dignity, it was clearly the duty of the Government to follow the provisions of that clause to a conclusion. The hon. gentleman has described the immense value of the fishery rights we surrendered under that treaty, and it was not only a duty under the action of Parliament to obtain and determine this value, but also as a matter of policy, he should have had it in hand before approaching the Americans for another treaty. The hon. gentleman went on his mission practically empty handed. He had before voluntarily surrendered everything that would aid in such a negotiation, and this unsettled value—this unknown quantity did I venture to say, gave no aid in the attempt to solve the problem. But apart from that, experience every day teaches us the danger in delays; that in cases of this nature, whether with individuals or companies or Governments, the longer a matter is left unsettled the greater the loss. And whilst it would perhaps be going too far to say, that the only reason why the Americans listened at all to our Government was to postpone indefinitely the settlement of this indemnity; I think we can safely assert, that it is now quite im probable that we shall ever get a dollar in return for the surrender of that immense wealth described by the hon. gentleman. The result of the hon. gentleman's mission is before us in this pamphlet, in this dead treaty—dead because it attempts to embrace so much, it necessarily failed; so many interests are involved, so many are affected, as to create on both sides general alarm, leading to powerful combinations for its defeat. In this case, we have only cause for congratulation, and should we ever obtain admission for our raw materials into the United States on anything like fair terms, it will be when the strong feeling in that Government for home protection has abated, and only step by step. We have unquestionably a surplus of a few articles it is desirable to send them, but we may in the export of raw material exceed profitable limits. It is not possible to be a thriving country, to ever attain a great position and continue mere exporters of raw material, and perhaps purchasing back the same material at enormously increased cost when manufactured. Our aim should be to discourage this, and promote in all reasonable ways the working up of our own material; to give employment to our people, to provide a labour market that will attract population, and add to our wealth. The history of all ages since the decree was given that man should earn his living by the sweat of his brow, shows that industrial labour forms the foundation on which rests the happiness of the individual, the prosperity of the community, and the greatness of the empire. The position of England has been cited in this debate. That position she owes to the employment of her people in factories. An illustration of the enormous increase in value given to raw material is found in her cotton trade. All her raw cotton is of course imported. In 1870 the value of imported was £53,469,753, whilst the value of manufactured cotton goods exported was £72,531,411, giving a profit of about £18,000,000, besides having for home use 1,101,675,008 pounds weight. In 1871 there was a profit of nearly £17,000,000, and 1,409,905,616 pounds left to clothe her own people. In 1872 there was a profit of over £26,000,000 and the home supply. This shows how enormously the employment of labour and machinery multiplies the values of raw material, and our attention should be given to see that we are not impoverishing our country in the export of that which may be profitably manufactured, and have additional labour and increased value given to it. Parliament recognizes to a small extent the importance of adding by labour to the value of raw material, and imposes an export duty on saw logs, shingles and stave bolts. Agricultural produce does not admit of much, if any, increase in value and must at once find a market, but it has been clearly demonstrated in this discussion that the proposed treaty does not provide such market for our surplus the Americans themselves producing and exporting an enormous surplus. The returns for 1870, '71 and 1872 show an average value on export to Great Britain, of about two hundred and forty millions, in articles mainly under the head of agricultural, so that that important interest cannot under this treaty be benefited, it is difficult, indeed, to find where the benefits to us be. The hon. gentleman tells us of the inland coasting trade and in almost the same breath in which he held it up as a boon he declared that the Americans have nothing to fear as they have the lakes and inland waters covered with a fleet of 5,276 vessels of 788,000 tons, which will enable them effectually to keep the trade in their own hands. There is then practically no advantage to our shipping interest in this, and I very much fear that interest does not receive at the hands of the Government that consideration which its importance demands. A cause for this has been assigned in the fact that it is supposed to have but few votes in the country at elections; that the men who navigate and sail our ships are at sea, and cannot cast their votes for or against a Government; however this may be, the time is coming when this interest will be a power to demand consideration and any treaty for reciprocal dealings between ourselves and the Americans should give us the seaboard as well as the lake coasting trade.

Hon. Mr. BROWN—I quite agree with that, but the difficulty is in getting it.

Hon. Mr. McLELAN—Well, then, I hope the next treaty the hon. gentleman assents to will give to the ships of both countries free coasting, inland and seaboard. In the terms of the treaty under consideration it is provided that the American ports shall be open to us for registry, or in other words, that we may become shipbuilders for the Americans.

Hon. Mr. REESOR—"Hewers of wood" for them.

Hon. Mr. McLELAN—Yes, but we have had enough experience as "hewers of wood" for others. The practice in the Maritime Provinces formerly was to build ships for sale, and I scarcely know a man who followed that business but was ruined.

Hon. Mr. BROWN—Where did the money come from?

Hon. Mr. McLELAN—No matter where, the fact is the same, that the builder had a life of anxiety and toil, and generally died in the bankrupt court.

Hon. Mr. BROWN—That was too often the case; but it should be remembered that merchants in England supplied the money and materials to build the ship, which was sent home, forced on the market, and sold for whatever she would bring. All this has now happily passed away.

Hon. Mr. McLELAN—Yes, and we should thank God that it has passed away, and take care that we do not find some of our people lacking in experience, meeting with like disastrous results in building for the American market. Experience has shown, that our true policy is to build for ourselves, to build and sail our own ships, and take as large a share as possible of that hundred millions the hon. gentleman informed us the Americans pay to foreign ships for the carrying of their goods. Did the hon. gentleman think to move our sympathies by reading that portion of President Grant's message, and telling us that American tonnage has greatly declined, and that they want our ships. I hope we shall not be so moved. We have no ships to spare and no timber to build for them; we require it for our own use. It is not in the United States alone that enormous sums are paid for shipments. The products of every clime have to be carried and distributed, and the people who own ships and are the distributors will gather taxes from all nations. The hon. gentleman, in describing the great decline of American shipping, did not refer to any of the causes. Will honourable gentlemen permit me to remind the members of the Government of the main cause. In a time of political blindness, in an hour of financial madness, the Americans imposed heavy taxes on everything entering into the construction and equipment of vessels; going, I believe, so far as to make the repairs which their ships received in a foreign port pay duty on entering an American port. The result was that American shipping so declined that in 1872 only 24 per cent. of their own goods were carried in American vessels. Remonstrances were made by boards of trade, and in 1872 everything required for construction, equipment, and sa ships was made entirely free. Before respecta the protective policy the nation remained intact, but this was ared an exception which the public wel demanded should should be made. And yet, honourable gentlemen, we saw last year our Government, with this example before them, and with the light of the commercial policy of all ages, impose taxes upon our shipping. Surely this must have been a touch of that financial insanity which affected the Americans. It is true they subsequently yielded to public opinion and modified considerably the rates on some of the articles they at first taxed, but it must have strengthened somewhat the hands of the hon. member for Toronto, then at Washington, to have our Government adopting the policy of taxing this interest, showing the Americans that we were disposed rather to discourage the increase of our tonnage that we might aid them. We shall not require to go very far in taxing materials for the equipment of ships to have it result in the hulls being sold to Americans, towed to their nearest port, and fitted out duty free. The hon. member for Toronto, in his opening remarks, referred to the old statesmen who have passed away. I should like to have him convey to the Government their views of this policy. I should abide by the decision of the men of any enlightened nation, and on that decision demand that all taxation be removed, and every legitimate encouragement be given to an industry so conducive to the public welfare, and in which so large a portion of our population has a direct personal interest. I should say the whole population; for its operations tell on all industries throughout the Dominion. I wish hon. gentlemen could sometimes see in Nova Scotia the army of commercials travellers coming down from Ontario and Quebec,

"Lion a-roar on the fold,
Hunger and thirsting for "gold."

(Cries of oh! oh!)

Hon. Mr. SIMPSON—Its poor pickings they find.

Hon. Mr. McLELAN—Poor pickings indeed. Does the hon. gentleman know anything of the result? Has he ever seen that stream of agricultural produce and manufactured goods that all summer long pours down by steamer and sail on the Gulf and by Grand Trunk via Portland to Halifax and St. John, and distributed all over the Provinces; and all paid for mainly by the expenditure in our ship yards and from the earnings of our ships. Will my hon. friend consider for a moment that the annual gross earnings of the ships in the Dominion amounts to at least $40,000,000 a year. Out of this we get the disbursements when in our own ports, the wages of our captains and seamen and the net earnings of the ships, all of which may be safely estimated at from twenty to twenty-five million dollars, so that in the employment given in the construction and the values affected yearly by building and sailing our vessels we have one of our most important interests. In Nova Scotia it may be said to directly affect all classes and both sexes. We own more tonnage, proportioned to population, than any other people in the world; men and women, families, whole communities holding shares more or less in ships. And let me say to the honorable the ministers present, that while I desire to see them enjoy a fair share of the Government of their country, and that their administration should be satisfactory to the people of Nova Scotia, they must not suppose that they can stand well with them if they impose taxation on that industry. On the changes wrought in our constitution lately there were in Nova Scotia strong differences. I had opportunion to watch closely the phase of public opinion, and I am convinced that the removal by the Government of all duties from ship material helped wonderfully to change one favourably to those upper provinces the current of the public opinion. The hon. gentleman on the treasury benches should never forget that when they touch that interest they move all classes in that Province. I hardly ever see a ship spreading her sails to the breeze and leaving our shores but I feel that she carries with her the resources of a number of families. It brings to mind Longfellows lines,

"A ship sailed from New Haven
And for her the call November airs,
That filled her sails, were heavy
With good men's prayers."

I do not, honourable gentlemen, mean to say that our ship owners are all good men or that they are specially given to prayer, but this I must say, that while they pay their full share of duties, independent of ship materials (as they are paying) that if the Government pursues the policy of taxation on that industry, the November airs, and the summer breezes will both come heavy with the prayers of the people of the Maritime Provinces for their downfall. This matter specially concerns the people of the Maritime Provinces, but the interests of the Dominion at large demand that that industry be not only kept free and unfettered, but in every reasonable way encouraged and sustained, so that competing as it necessarily must, with all the Maritime nations of the world, it may win for us a fair measure of success. The proposition, contained in the text of the treaty, to enable the Americans to take our vessels and build up their merchant navy, can surely be of no advantage to us, but may, on the contrary, prove an injury. But whatever difference of opinion there may be on this point, I fancy there will be none, and there can be no other view than that it would be most disastrous to our manufacturers to throw open our markets to American manufactured goods. The hon. gentleman who acted in this matter

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE)

DIED.

JACQUES—In this City on 1st March, Florence, only daughter of Jas. A. Jacques, aged 21 days.

The funeral will leave her father's residence, corner of Sally and Biddy streets, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, for Beechwood Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

Hotels.

EUROPEAN
Dining Rooms,
80 Sparks Street.
J. W. ARLESS, Proprietor.

DINNER.
BILL OF FARE.
SATURDAY, Feb. 27, 1875.

Soup—Vegetable.
Fish—Haddock and Lobster Sauce.
Entrees—Pig's Feet and Apple Sauce, Oyster Patties, Stewed Kidneys, Harico Mutton.
Boiled—Corned Beef and Carrots.
Roast—Beef, Mutton and Cranberry Sauce; Pork and Beans.
Vegetables — Potatoes, Turnips, Tomatoes.
Pudding and Pastry —Sago Pudding, Sherry Sauce; Cabinet Pudding, Peach Sauce.
Dessert—Fruits in Season, Almonds, Raisins &c.
Tea and Coffee.

Breakfast on Sundays at 10. Dinner at 5 p.m.
DINNER, 25c.; LUNCH, 15c.
Private Dinners prepared to order.
Socials, Parties, and Wedding Breakfasts furnished in first-class style.
Gentlemen Boarders by the Month.
Ice Cream Saloon open in Summer Months.

NOTICE
TO
Members of Parliament.

A constant supply of FRESH OYSTERS arriving daily, per express, at the
QUEEN RESTAURANT,
Wellington street, opposite Parliament Buildings.
Feb. 24. M. KAVANAGH.

Insurance.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Head Office,
Canada Agricultural Insurance Company,
24½ St. James Street,
Montreal, Feb. 18th, 1875.

Public Notice is hereby given that the Branch Office of this Company, located at No. 34 Sparks-st., is to be closed on the 28 instant from and after that date; and that Mr. Morris is no longer authorized to transact business or take Outstanding Premiums on behalf of this Company, or receive any moneys payable to the Company at the said Office. Our agents and parties in the Ottawa District have received instructions and authority to receive premiums and applications for insurance to our Head Office in Montreal, and all outstanding notes for premium due or payable on Ottawa risks, must be either sent into this office or to one of our regular authorized agents, or the Company will not be responsible for the same.

EDWARD H. GOFF,
Managing Director.

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Mutual Life Insurance Co.,
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ASSETS OVER ... $19,000,000
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The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Co. was established in 1867, and the income in the Dominion is nearly $200,000 from ... Agents are authorized to receive applications for the General Agent, or the undersigned, from competent and trustworthy parties, who can make the business a special or subsidiary ... Address with references and experience, if any—

SIMPSON & BERRY,
Managers for Canada,
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CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
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HAND IN HAND
Insurance Co.
Still continue to take Risks at
20 per Cent. Below Combination Rates
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FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL . . . SIX MILLION DOLLARS.
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Miscellaneous.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accommodated with FIRST-CLASS Rooms, on Sister Street, either with or without Board. Terms MODERATE. APPLY at
NOONAN'S RESTAURANT,
Sparks Street West.
March 1st 1875.

OTTAWA
WATER WORKS.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received until NOON of
Monday, the 8th day of March
next, for the EXCAVATION and REFILLING of TRENCHES for STREET and SERVICE PIPES, and for the
PACKING OF HYDRANTS.
Specifications can be seen at the office of the Water Commissioners, near the Supply Bridge, on and after FRIDAY, the 26th inst.
By Order,
D. R. CUNNINGHAM,
Secy. W. W. C.
Water Commissioners' Office,
26th Feb. 1875. 3755-c-t-t

U. S. CENTENNIAL & EXHIBITION, 1876,
A Local Agent and Subscription Solicitors
Wanted for the
Centennial Journal,
IN OTTAWA, and in each City, Town and County in Ontario.
A Permanent Situation at $15 Per Week,
And 40 cents per name added.
Address for two weeks,
R. DAVIS, Manager,
Chestnut street
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For Prospectus, Journal, &c., enclose 25 cents
Feb. 26, 1875. 3717-3t-3w

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Men or women $24 a week. Profits doubled. Business pleasant and honorable with no risks. A 16 page sample and valuable information free. Send a postal card on which to send your address. Address J. LAMAR & CO., Cincinnati, O. When at once.

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HATS, Just Received HATS,
Fifteen Cases
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HATS!
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An early call solicited.
No. 33, RIDEAU STREET.

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BUFFALO ROBES
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ALL OTHER FURS, CHEAP FOR CASH.
—AT—
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56 SPARKS ST.,
Opposite the British Lion Hotel.
Dec. 31, 1874.

Gift Enterprises.

DOLLARS!

To the amount of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand are to be distributed on the 27th February, by the Public Library of Ky., upon the occasion of their Fifth and Last Concert.

Drawing Certain, or Money Refunded.

One Grand Cash Gift	$250,000	
One Grand Cash Gift	100,000	
One Grand Cash Gift	75,000	
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000	
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000	
2 Cash Gifts $20,000 each	40,000	
10 Cash Gifts 10,000 each	100,000	
15 Cash Gifts 10,000 each	150,000	
20 Cash Gifts 5,000 each	100,000	
25 Cash Gifts 4,000 each	100,000	
30 Cash Gifts 3,000 each	90,000	
50 Cash Gifts 2,000 each	100,000	
100 Cash Gifts 1,000 each	100,000	
200 Cash Gifts 500 each	100,000	
500 Cash Gifts 100 each	50,000	
15,000 Cash Gifts 50 each	750,000	
Whole Tickets, $50; Halves, $25; Tenths, $5 each Coupon, $5; Eleven Whole Tickets, $500.		

For Tickets or information, address—
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager, Louisville, Ky.

Public Library of Kentucky.
Death of Gov. Bramlette—Auction of the Trustees—A Successor Appointed—No More Postponements—Drawing Certain February 27th.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, Feb. 15, 1875, it was resolved that G. M. Briggs, Esq., who under the late Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette was the real business manager of the gift concerts, already given in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, be and he is hereby authorized to act in the place made vacant by the death of said Bramlette, in the management of the affairs of the Fifth and last Gift Concert, and that the Drawing announced for February 27th, 1875, shall positively and unequivocally take place on that day, without any further postponement or delay on any account whatever.

Hereafter all communications relating to the Fifth Concert should be addressed to the undersigned, and I pledge myself that the Drawing shall come off February 27th or that every Dollar paid for tickets shall be returned.

G. M. BRIGGS, Agent and Manager.
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In Valuable Gifts,
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GIFT ENTERPRISE,
To be drawn Monday, March 29, 1875, on the Grand Capital Prize,
$10,000.00 IN GOLD.
ONE PRIZE, $5,000 IN SILVER.
Five Prizes $1,000 } Each in Cash
Five Prizes, $500
Ten Prizes, $200
Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses
Two Buggies, horses, and worth $600 each!
Two Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos,
Ten Fashionable Gentlemen's Gold Watches, each,
100 Gold and Silver Watches, each,
Gold Chains, Silver Watches, &c., &c.
Number of Gifts 10,000; Number of Tickets 150,000
Agents Wanted to whom a liberal Commission will be allowed.
Single Tickets $2; 27 Tickets $50; Twelve Tickets $20; Twenty-five Tickets $40.
Circulars containing full list of Gifts, a description of the number and value of each Gift, information to agents, &c., &c., sent free to all who may be addressed to
L. D. SYKES,
Office: Rossmore Building, corner Main and Longworth streets, Cincinnati, O.
Feb. 13 1875. 3729-3m

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Carleton, to wit: By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Queen's Bench, Ontario, to me directed, against the lands and tenements of William Pass at the suit of Ann Eliza Pass, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said defendant in and to the following lands and premises, viz: The second concession, the Township of Nepean, in the County of Carleton, Province of Ontario, which will be offered for sale at my office in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on Thursday, the eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon.

Sheriff's Office,
Ottawa, 1st January, 1875. 3655-e-t-w-w

Medicines.

MANHOOD RESTORED.—A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address,
J. H. REEVES,
78 Nassau-st., New York.
Jan. 22, 1875. 3745

NORTON'S PILLS
THE FOLLOWING IS AN
Extract from a Letter
Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Hornsingham, near Warminster, Wilts: "I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 72 years old. Remaining, gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S."
To the Proprietors of
Norton's Camomile Pills, London.
July 1874.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine vendors.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
Apothecaries' Hall, Lincoln, London
EXPORT AGENTS.
Burgoyne, Burbidge & Co., Coleman street, London.
Newbery & Sons, 37 Newgate street, London.
Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon street, London.
Sanger & Sons, Oxford street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS IN CANADA.
Montreal—Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Montreal—Lymans, Clare & Co.
Toronto—Elliott & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
" Simpter & Owen.
Hamilton—Winer & Co.
Halifax—Avery Brown.

NOTICE.
Morson's Effectual Remedies
Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.
PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½ and 1 pint bottles.
CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a specialty, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, MORSON & SON have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., ½ oz., and 5 oz. bottles.
GELATINE—The purest preparation is MORSON'S.
Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.
THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions.
31, 33 & 124 Southampton Row,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
WORKS, HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.
FINE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES
Specialty and Novelties introduced.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMES.
Patronized by all the World.
Rimmel's Ihang-Ihang, Vanda, Hoa Lockar Oils, Pomegrade, and other perfumes so exquisite in odour.
Rimmel's Lavender Water, distilled from Michaux Flowers.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, celebrated for lasting and sanitary properties.
Rimmel's Shakespeare Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, especially during warm climates.
Rimmel's Disinfecting Soap, perfumed with Australian Gum-plum.
Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Cocoa and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Children and Parties.
Rimmel's Violet, Rose-leaf, Rice and other Toilet Powders. A liberal allowance to shippers.
Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 128 Regent Street, and 24 Cornhill, London; 17 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, and 76 King's Road, Brighton.
Gold by all Perfumery Vendors.

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES
CONSUMPTION, WASTING AND INDIGESTION.
Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine.
As attested by reports from Medical men who have made the subject their special study, the cives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, appetite, strength and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.
Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,
SAVORY & MOORE,
143 NEW BOND-ST., LONDON, W
And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply AVORY AND MOORE'S DATURA TATULA Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis &c.

ARTERIAL blood contains the elements of Vitality and Nutrition, which is supplied to the capillary system and, after supplying the required nourishment, is sucked up by the minute branches of the venous system and carried back to the lungs to vivify. Consumption is a disease of lymph that is wrong in living and medical treatment, this stream of life flowing through the body is not always pure or free from inflammatory particles, which may pass off by insensible perspiration through the skin or with the waste matter through the skin or with the waste matter through the intestines, but cold or wet may check perspiration and the internal drainage may become inactive, when the corrupt particles are apt to coagulate, making pustules, scalp eruptions or worm specks, pimples, etc. They may come more clearly out during pregnancy, and by attaching themselves to the vitalizing tubes and veins, large or small, and influencing them by their corrosive influence, cause those intensely painful sensations called Rheumatism. Nature struggles to throw off or dislodge these corrosive particles, and the parts become very red from the congestion or pressure of blood thus, this is called Inflammatory Rheumatism or Rheumatic Gout. If membranes not involved, we may cut these corrosions atoms asunder, draw the tube and supply of blood from such parts ceases to act, and persons crippled, but yet alive. However, the passage of the blood through the affected channels will continue painful. This is Chronic Rheumatism, which may exist without its usual acute relative the Acute kind.

The above only gives theory points on the correct treatment of this and other distressing maladies. Medicines corrupt particles that circulate in the blood, and carry them off by the excretory organs, and having thus removed the cause the effect ceases.

The experiment of twenty years in the London Hospital, England, has demonstrated to the Medical Faculty of Europe, that the only Medicine having control over this class of diseases is

DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE!

It is the result of a lifetime of scientific study and is now offered to the Canadian public, backed by a careful experience and conscientious reviews, in obedience to the dictates of humanity and friends in the professions, the trade and among the people. Every bott

Travellers' Guide.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Leaves.....10.45 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 10.45 p.m
Arrives.....7.35 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 7.10 p.m

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Leaves..................10.40 a.m., 5.00 p.m.
Arrives.....................1.20 p.m., 7.40 p.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Leaves Prescott Junction
going west. ....1.40 p.m., 1.57 a.m
Leaves " " east. 4.45 p.m., 4.35 a.m

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILWAY.

Leaves Ogdensburg.. 8.00 a.m., 2.25 p.m.
Arrives in New York.10.00 p.m., 7.00 a.m.
Leaves New York.... 6.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg .... 1.15 a.m., 7.45 p.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.

Leaves Ogdensburg for Boston ....12.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston. 8.00 a.m., 12.50 p.m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Pepsine Pills for Indigestion.
W. Hearn,
Druggist,
3781 East End Sapper's Bridge.

Acknowledgement.—The Treasurer of the County of Carleton General Protestant Hospital acknowledges the receipt of eight dollars and seventy-five cents, being the amount of a judgment obtained in the Division Court, Hamnett Hill, Esq., M.D., against others.
February 26, 1875. 3781

Furniture at a Bargain.—Just received a consignment of 24 beautiful ash and walnut bedroom sets, (complete seven pieces) with instructions to sell them at $40 per set. The usual price is $60. Call and see them at Angus & Co's new furniture warerooms, 85 and 87 Sparks street. 3778-2i.

A Beautiful Lot of Iron Enamelled Ware, in pie plates, pudding dishes, saucepans and cups and saucers, at the Variety Hall, 44 Sussex street. 3776

Offices to let in the Victoria Chambers. Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig. 3760

Skin Diseases, of whatever nature, are completely eradicated by the use of Fowle's Pile and Humour Cure; its effect is marvellous for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ring-Worm, and even Leprosy; it has proved itself an almost never failing cure. (See special notice.) 3733

Burnett's Flavouring Extracts.—The superiority of these extracts consist in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the fictitious fruit flavours now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparative small quantity need only be used. 3772.

All that art can accomplish in beautifying, strengthening and preserving the human hair is effected by Burnett's Cocoaine. This incomparable hair dressing imparts a glossiness that is healthy and natural. It is a cooling vegetable oil, agreeable and clean and dresses the hair perfectly. 3778,

False Modesty.—For people to allow disease to become seated upon them rather than consult a physician, or to suffer as many do for years with the different kinds of piles, without going at once to the druggist for Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure, which is an infallible cure. 3729

Hemorrhoids (or Piles) are permanently cured by Mathieu's Pile Ointment, or money refunded. Price $1 per pot, or six pots for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the Wingate Chemical Company, Montreal, and retail by all druggists, or will be forwarded to any address on receipt of price by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 3762

House Keepers! If you desire to get a profitable tea call to Baskerville & Bros. and have them to select for you. If the tea is not pleasing to your taste they will refund the money for what you return. Their wines, liquors and general groceries are of the best brand.
People's Tea Store,
36 Rideau street,
Ottawa.

Thomas' Excelsior Electric Oil—Worth Ten times its weight in Gold.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity a lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from the different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparta, Ontario, writes: "Send me six dozen Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Have sold all I had from you and want more now. Its cures are truly wonderful." William Maguire, of Franklin, writes: "I have sold all the agent left; it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes: "Please forward six dozen of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am nearly run out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes: "Send at once a further supply of Electric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well, and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, writes: "Send me some more Electric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P. Q., write: "The Electric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb, & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write: "Send us one gross Electric Oil. We find it takes well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 50 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y. and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ontario, sole agents for the Dominion.

Note.—*Electric*—Selected and Electrized. 3727

JOB MOSES' FEMALE PILLS.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, those Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, obtain free, of the agent a pamphlet, or refer to advertisement.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR.

$1.00, and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrope & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all druggists.

Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking "Norton's Camomile Pills." I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, Henry Allpass,—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills. 3805.

Clothing.

The retail Clothing Business so long carried on by Joseph Metcalfe is now transferred to the Firm of JOHN SMITH & CO

Mr. Smith's knowledge of the Ready Made Clothing business (14 years experience), and their determination to keep the best class of Goods to be had, and to sell at the lowest prices possible, will be a GUARANTEE to Mr. Metcalfe's old Customers and the general public, that they will have every satisfaction in buying their Clothing

—AT THE—

CLOTHING Establishment,
59 Sparks Street. 3781

Thos. Lawrence

Has re-opened his

Clothing Establishment

AT

76 Sparks Street

And will dispose of the balance of his Winter Stock at reduced prices.

A large lot of

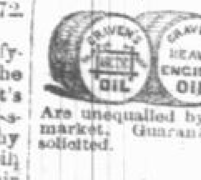
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

On hand, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Mr. LAWRENCE will be glad to receive orders from his old friends and customers as formerly.

Feb. 19, 1875.

Hardware, &c.



THIS EXCELLENT Machine Oil has for the last 12 years been used by the leading Manufacturing establishments of the Dominion.

For sale by all Oilmen.

Dec. 4, 1874 3710-y

OUR BRANDS OF ARCTIC —AND— Heavy Engine Oil

Are unequalled by any Machine Oils in the market. Guaranteed not to freeze. Orders solicited.

W. J. CRAVEN & Co.,
344 St. Paul-st., Montreal.

Agents for Ottawa District—
3741y CALDWELL & Co., Sparks-st

OTTAWA

Mills' Supply Agency

OTTAWA, ONT.,

No. 17 Sparks-st., Near Russell House.

CALDWELL & CO Managers

Saws, Belting, Files, Packing, Files re-cut, Axes, Judson's Standard Governors and Graduating Valves, Steam Pumps, Rue's Little Giant Injector.
Also, Agency of the GLOBE GAS LIGHT COMPANY, &c.

March 2, 1874.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.

No.24 No.24

The Largest and Best

Assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware

In the city is to be found at

THOS. BIRKETT'S.

N.B.—Our prices and quality of goods he defies competition.

Remember the

Sign of the Anvil, 24 Rideau-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 21, 1871.

NEW FIRM.

THOMAS SHORE & COMPANY,

(Successors to LEE & THOMPSON.)

Beg leave to call the attention of the Public to their large and varied assortment of all descriptions of

FINE AND COARSE HARNESS

which they are offering to the Public at the lowest rates. They have also always on hand all descriptions of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Riding Saddles Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Bags, Whips, and everything in connection with their line of business.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed; None but the best workmen employed.

THOMAS SHORE & CO.
Sparks Street, near Bank.

H. MEADOW'S & CO.,

Have in stock the latest and best

COAL STOVES! COAL STOVES! COAL STOVES!

Hot Air Furnaces fitted up in public buildings and private dwellings.

City reference given.—The following are a few: Quebec Bank, Ontario Bank, Bank of Commerce, Central School East, Magee & Russell, G. May, Esq., John Tilton, Esq., John Thompson, Esq., James Hope, Esq., Bronson & Weston, L. Crannell, Esq., and many others.

Illustrated pamphlets and estimates given on application

H. MEADOWS & CO.,
Oct 3, 1874. 3888 35 Sussex-St.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.
ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—*Boston Globe.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

Harper's Magazine, one year...... ......$4 00
$4 00 includes payment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy: postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete set of Harper's Magazine, now comprising 49 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express orders of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

Books & Stationery.

NEW BOOKS.

Thomson's Straits of Malacca, Indo-China, and China	$4.00
Farrar's Life of Christ	2.87
Descent and Darwinism, by Prof. Oscar Schmidt	1.50
Days near Rome, by Augustus J. C. Hare	6.45
Social Pressure, by Sir Arthur Helps	2.25
The Law and the Lady, by Wilkie Collins	.75
Hope Meredith, by Eliza Tabor	.50

For sale at

HENDERSON & Co's.
39 Sparks Street.

Ottawa, Feb. 17, 1875. 3779

BOOKS ON SALE

AT P. NAUGHTEN'S
RIDEAU STREET.

Journals of The House of Assembly of Lower Canada, from 1792 to 1837.
Journals of The House of Assembly of Upper Canada, from 1826 to 1839.
Journals of The House of Legislative Council of Canada, from 1841 to 1853. *English and French.*
Statutes of Canada, from 1841 to 1872.
Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Ontario and Quebec, in *English and French.*
Trade and Navigation of Canada, from 1850 to 1873
Cadastres complete in 7 vols., folio.
Wicksteed's Table and Index to the Statutes of Canada. 25 cents. 3678.

Government Notices

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Tenders for Grading. Lake of the Woods to Red River.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender Pacific Railway," will be received up to noon of *Thursday*, the 18th of March next, for the BRIDGING AND GRADING required on that section of the Pacific Railway, extending from the Lake of the Woods to Red River.

For plans, specifications, approximate quantities, forms of Tender, and other information, apply at the office of the Engineer in Chief, Ottawa.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Feb. 25th, 1875.

STEAM SERVICE BETWEEN VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA and SAN FRANCISCO.

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General of Canada, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Tuesday, the 4th May next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails twice a month by steamships of not less than 1,000 Tons, nor of less speed than 10 knots an hour, between Victoria, B. C., and San Francisco, for a term of five years, commencing on and from the 1st August next.

Tenders may include offers for a service as above, once a week during the months from April to September inclusive, and twice a month during the remainder of each year.

Tenders to state the price asked for the double voyage from Victoria to San Francisco and back, or *vice versa*, and payment will be made at Victoria quarterly.

Stipulations of proposed contracts may be had at the Post Offices of the Chief Cities of the Dominion, including Victoria, B. C.; at the Offices of the British Consuls in New York and San Francisco; at the Office of Messrs. Allan Brothers, Liverpool, and at the Office of the Agent, General for Canada in London, Edward Jenkins, Esq., King Street, Westminster.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Secretary.

Post Office Department, Canada,
Ottawa 26th Feby. 1875.

SALMON ANGLING.

IN THE UNDERMENTIONED Salmon Rivers will be LEASED for a term of FIVE YEARS. Competition above upset prices named. LESSEES to maintain guardianship at private cost. Applications will be received to 1st MAY next.

River	Natashquan (*North Shore*)	$800
do	Trinity (*near Point des Monts*)	100
do	St. Margaret (*en bas*)	100
do	Trout (*near Moisie*)	50
do	Mistassini (*near Godbout*)	20
do	Becscie, do	20
do	Malbaie (*near Percé*)	100
do	Grand Pabos, do	200
do	Little Pabos, do	100
do	Tobique (*New Brunswick*)	100
do	Nashwaak, do	100
do	N. W. Miramichi, do	200
do	Jupiter (*Anticosti Island*)	100
do	Salmon, do	50

By order of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Address,

W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries
Ottawa.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, Feb. 19, 1875.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT on American Invoices until further notice: 13 per cent.
J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

Bookbinders.

A. MORTIMER,

BOOKBINDER,

PAPER RULER, AND

Account Book Manufacturer,
RIDEAU-ST., OTTAWA,

Ruling, Perforating, Numbering

—AND—

GENERAL BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENT.

All orders for Books requiring printed headings carefully attended to.
Aug. 13. 3380y

PRESS NEWS AGENCY.

The undersigned begs to acquaint his brother journalists that he is prepared to act as Correspondent, and to furnish Telegraphic Despatches or Letters, &c., by mail, or to transact any business in connection with the Press requiring to be done at the Capital.

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Rideau-St.

CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

The Great Blood Purifier and Restorer

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases and sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It cures old sores,
Cures ulcerated sores on the neck,
Cures ulcerated sore legs,
Cures blackheads, or pimples on the face,
Cures scurvy sores,
Cures cancerous ulcers,
Cures blood and skin diseases,
Cures glandular swellings,
Clears the blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of testimonials from all parts.

Sold in bottles, 2s. 3d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all chemists and patent medicine vendors throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Apothecaries' Hall, Lincoln, England.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Coleman-st., London.
Newbery & Sons, 37 Newgate-st., London.
Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon-st., London.
Sanger & Sons, Oxford-st., London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS IN CANADA.

Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Lyman, Clare & Co.
Elliott & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Shapter & Owen
Hamilton—Winer & Co.
Halifax—Avery, Brown & Co.
Feb. 1875

Furniture.

NEW

Furniture Warerooms,

ANGUS & CO.

Dealers in Furniture, Beds, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Cornices and Curtains.

85 SPARKS STREET.

Opposite Heney's New Block.

Jan. 11, 1874.

HARRIS & CAMPBELL

In returning thanks to their friends and the public, beg leave to inform them that they

HAVE OPENED A NEW ESTABLISHMENT ON SPARKS-ST.

(With a well-assorted stock of FIRST-CLASS

Plain and Fancy Furniture,

Manufactured by the best Houses in Canada and the United States, which they will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

Call and judge for yourselves. Remember the place,—SPARKS-ST., 2ND OR WEST OF CONNOR-ST.
May 9, 1874.

Carvers & Gilders.

WILSON & ORR,
Carvers & Gilders

LOOKING-GLASS and

PICTURE FRAME

MANUFACTURERS

60 Sparks-st.

SHOW CASES MADE TO ORDER.
March 12, 1874. 2514y

Boots & Shoes.

SELLING AT COST,

For One Month, for Cash Only,

In order to reduce

Stock of Spring Importations.

Bargains may be expected, as I deal exclusively on the cash system, which has enabled me to buy at bottom figures.

W. E. BROWN.
15 SUSSEX-ST., OTTAWA.
Jan. 27, 1875.

ALL TAKE NOTICE.

W. A. LAMB

Has a large stock of Winter Goods, comprising Men's Long Felt Boots and Moose Boots, Embroidered and Plain Felt Congress, Ladies' Plain, Embroidered and Foxed Congress.

Ladies' Fine Buttoned and Laced Felt Bals. Felt Overs.

A large stock of Men's, Ladies and Boys' Plain and Fancy Moose Moccasins, Slippers, and other choice winter feet-wear, all of which he is determined to offer during this month at REDICULOUSLY LOW PRICES, so as to effect an entire clearance.

Therefore, you can save lots of money by purchasing NOW for cash from

W. A. LAMB,
28 Sussex-st.
Jan. 9, 1875.

J. & G. NEELIN,
No. 18 Rideau-St., Ottawa.

Importers and Dealers in

Boots, Shoes, Mitts, Rubbers, Moccasins, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Everything in their line constantly on hand, Mens', Boys', Ladies', Misses', and Childrens' goods of all kinds. All goods marked at lowest prices.

Call and Inspect our Stock.

J. & G. NEELIN,
Dec. 24 1874. Ottawa

Druggists.

EAST END

Drug Store.

T. T. SHEPHERD.

Chemist & Druggist,

RIDEAU STREET,
CORNER OF DALHOUSIE STREET.
January 23rd, 1875. 3750

NOTICE.

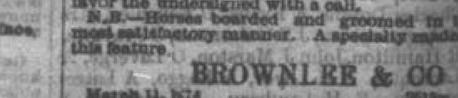
All parties indebted to

Mr. T. RAJOTTE

Are hereby requested to call in at Messrs. T. RAJOTTE & Co., Pooley's Bridge, and settle their accounts at once. Otherwise, the same will be placed in the collector's hands for immediate collection.

T. RAJOTTE & Co.

Feb. 22 1874.



The Victoria Stables

Adjoining the Bank of B. N. America, WELLINGTON-ST., the best and most convenient Livery stables in the city.

Parties desirous of securing good rigs, prompt attendance, and reasonable rates, will please favor the undersigned with a call.

N.B.—Horses boarded and groomed in the most satisfactory manner. A speciality made of this feature.

BROWNLEE & CO

March 11, 1874. 2518y

DR. PONROY,

CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN

May now be consulted in his

ROOMS, RUSSELL HOUSE

Hours from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Bronchial and Throat Affection. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold at all Drug Stores. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, Sole Manufacturer (Trade Mark secured) Montreal.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.
Oct. 7, 1874.

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CANADA

Agricultural Insurance Co'y.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

CAPITAL, - - $1 000,000.

COL. A. C. DE L. HARWOOD, President.
WILLIAM ANGUS, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. GOFF, Managing Director
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Ottawa Branch- - - - - - - 38 Sparks Street.

CLUFF & MILL, GENERAL AGENTS.

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Is hereby given to our patrons and the public generally in the Ottawa district, that this Company have decided to continue a Branch Office in this City and have leased the large and commodious stone building, recently occupied by Messrs. Angus & Co., No. 38 Sparks Street, where they have OPENED AN OFFICE, under the management of Messrs. CLUFF and MILL, their newly appointed General Agents for the Ottawa Branch. 3768

OTTAWA

BUILDING SOCIETY.

OFFICE, York Street, North Side, Near Sussex.

OFFICE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10 a. m. till 4 p. m.

ESTABLISHED, FEBRUARY 6th, 1875.

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The Subscription Books are now open at the Society's Office, York street, north side, near Sussex street, where Prospectuses, By-Laws, and all other information may be obtained.

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The Office opens daily from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., and on the first four days of the month from 6 a.m. till 9 p.m., for the purpose of receiving payments by Stockholders.

RODOLPHE MATTE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa, February 13th, 1875. 3770

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MACHINERY DEPOT,

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Manufacturers' Agents and Dealers in Iron and Wood Working Machinery.

OF THE BEST CANADIAN, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAKE

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MILL MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ROCK DRILLS, BELTING, FILES, AND GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES.

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Oct. 17 1874 3640y

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MOORE BROS.,

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Dealers in Coal and Wood Stoves, Bedsteads, Tinware, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Goods, Baskets, Wooden Ware, Bird Cages, Children's Carriages, Iron Pumps, Lamps, Coal Oil.

General House-Furnishing Goods,

And Lawn Mowers.

CORNER SPARKS AND O'CONNOR-STS. OTTAWA.

Jan. 7, 1875. 3673

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PRACTICAL

PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER,

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J. T. MASON & CO.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting, Tinsmiths and Galvanized Iron Roofers.

BLYTH & KERR,

25 RIDEAU STREET,

ATTEND promptly to fitting up Water Services, Baths, Sinks, &c., with Hot and Cold Water Pipes, Gas Pipes and Fixtures, Hot Air Furnaces &c. Estimates for work in any of the above lines on application.

Sole Agents for the New Improved Eureka Hot Air Draft Furnace.

Coal Oil.

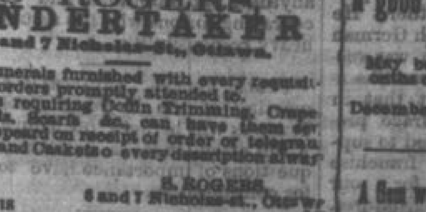
Lamps & Chandeliers

The Largest Assortment in the City,

AT THE OIL DEPOT, SUSSEX-ST.

C. S. SHAW & CO.

Jan. 5, 1875.



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UNDERTAKER
6 and 7 Nicholas-St., Ottawa.

Funerals furnished with every requisite. Country orders promptly attended to.

Persons requiring Coffin Trimming, Crape Hat-bands, Scarfs &c., can have them ready prepared on receipt of order or telegram. Coffins and Caskets of every description always on hand.

S. ROGERS,
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To Surveyors and Engineers.

FOR SALE a first-class

Theodolite and Level.

ALSO,

A good Horse, a Montreal built Cariole,

HARNESS, ROBES, &c.

May be seen at BUCKLEY'S Stables. Six months credit on approved endorsed notes.

HECTOR McLEAN,
Auctioneer, Sparks-st.

December 29, 1874.

TREES, SHRUBS, &c.

Auguste Dupuis, Esq.,

Proprietor of the well-known Nurseries at St. Roch des Aulnets, Province of Quebec, has established

AN AGENCY IN OTTAWA

For the supply of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Shrubs.

These Trees being raised in Lower Canada, are preferable to those from American Nurseries, being thoroughly acclimatized, and better adapted to stand the winters of this district.

Catalogues and prices can be had on application to the undersigned, who is now ready to receive orders for the Spring of 1875. Parties wanting Trees should lose no time in ordering.

J. E. LEMIEUX,
Ottawa-st., between King & Nelson-sts.

Nov. 5, 1872.

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES!

Restore your Sight!

THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,

By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYESIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957,) No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

Groceries, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1854. OTTAWA, 1874-5.

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Purveyor to His Excellency the Governor General, Earl Dufferin.

Direct Importations from the Producers

In France, England, Holland and Spain,

BRANDIES, PORT AND SHERRY WINE, GIN, PORTER, &c

PURE AND UNADULTERATED, for Family use and Medicinal purposes.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Teas,—BLACKS, GREENS and JAPANS—Finest Grades.

Coffees—FRESH ROASTED, Ground daily on the premises, at lowest rates.

FANCY GROCERIES IN GREAT VARIETY.

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Flavouring Syrups, Syrups and Extracts; Crackers variety of kinds, such as Orange and Lemon Wafers; Crosbie's Sugar Wafers Patent Foods for Children; Gelatine's Fruits, fresh and crystallized; The celebrated NABOB PICKLE AND SAUCE. Try them.

Rawling's English Soda Water, Potass Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale and Brighton Seltzer. Also Glasgow Peas Meal.

Dec. 24 1874. THOS. PATTERSON.

THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE.

HOUSEKEEPERS, REMEMBER THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE, 36 RIDEAU-ST., OTTAWA. We are offering General Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and Provisions, (Teas and Sugar in particular) at prices that cannot be competed with in this city. Our Wines and Liquors are all of the best quality, and our Goods generally guaranteed to customers. Protect your own interest; let not hearsay lead you to this place or that place. Try the Goods, and judge for yourselves.

Aug 1, 1874. P. BASKERVILLE & BROS.

Ladies' Ware,

LONDON HOUSE!

—JUST RECEIVED—

A Large Consignment

—OF—

Cornwall Cottons,

FOR SALE CHEAP AT

HANEY & FORGIE'S,
3780 *Wellington Street.*

No 234 WELLINGTON STREET.

—BY—

J. W. RYAN.

All Parties living East of Dufferin Bridge and West of Pooley's Bridge who Trade to the

Amount of Two Dollars

In the above Establishment will, after the FIRST of FEBRUARY, 1875, until further notice have their

Street Car Fare Paid Back and Forth Each and Every Time.

A FULL AND NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

Always on Hand.

Feb. 3, 1875. 3760

Dry Goods.

New Spring Tweeds

HAVE ARRIVED

—AT—

CHAS. BRYSON'S,

53, SPARKS STREET.

TAILORING A SPECIALITY.

JOSEPH DIMBLEBY,

Is now offering at the

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

29 RIDEAU-ST.,

The remainder of his large

Stock of Fall & Winter Goods

At Reduced Prices for Cash.

Also, a large and well-assorted stock of

Gentlemen's Underclothing, Scarfs, Ties, Collars

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A good fit guaranteed or no sale. All Goods warranted shrunk.

Jan. 7, 1875

D. S. McKINNON & CO.,

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DEALERS IN

PianoFortes, Cabinet Organs, Organettes, Music Books, etc.,

Agents for HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S, J. & C. FISCHER & CO.'S, HARDMAN & CO.'S, THE MATHUSHEK CO.'S Piano Fortes; W. BELL & CO.'S Cabinet Organs and celebrated Organettes.

Of the above list we might single out The Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Piano Fortes, and The W. Bell & Co.'s celebrated Organettes, but for a medium priced Piano Forte, we cordially commend "The Hardman." The Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos have long been recognized everywhere as being among the very best made in America. The reports of the Judges at the different Exhibitions at which they have been exhibited, together with the opinions of the most distinguished Pianists and musicians in the world, present a weight of testimony in their favor that cannot be resisted, and assure the purchaser of his receiving a superior instrument in every respect.

Every instrument fully guaranteed.
Illustrated price list sent on application. 3774

Marble Works.

W. H. MANSON,
Travelling Agent.

N.B.—W. M. Somerville will not be responsible for any debt without his written order, nor acknowledge any receipt but his own.

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Marble and Granite Works,

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BY W. M. SOMERVILLE,

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Cemetery Fencing, Grates, Railway and Building Castings

AGENCY OF *Fair Haven Marbleized Slate Works,*

OHIO SANDSTONE

Drain Pipes & Fancy Clay Goods

OTTAWA MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

[ESTABLISHED 1860.]

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The largest and Best-selected assortment of

Monuments, Headstones, Obelisks

in Marble, Scotch Granite, or Sandstone.

The newest design in CEMETERY FENCING, suitable for the various Cemeteries.

A well-arranged stock of MANTLES, in American, Italian, and Coloured Marbles of new and chaste designs. GRATES from the best American and Canadian Houses. Receding or Projector either Plain or Mounted.

June 18, 1874.

IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD

USE THE

Diamond Yeast Cakes

SMOKERS!

For a Good Smoke

—USE THE—

MYRTLE NAVY.

See T. & B. on each Plug.

Drunkenness Cured.

DR. McKINLEY, of Chicago, residing in Hamilton Ont., to educate his son, cures Chronic Drunkenness.

Send for printed matter by the ladies of Chicago.

T. E. McKinley,
Box 365, Hamilton, Ont.
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MONEY! MONEY!! MONEY!!!

All who want to realize on STOCKS, MERCHANDIZE, FURNITURE, &c., should apply to, or call at 62 Sparks Street, or box 655 P. O. Immediate returns, and reasonable charges.
3772.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.

For Internal and External Use.

WARRANTED A SURE & PERFECT CURE For all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, or Ring-Worm, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the skin.

One Bottle warranted to Cure all cases of Piles; From One to Three Bottles in all Cases of Humors.

This remedy has been faithfully tested and found to be an almost infallible cure for the above named diseases. Its success has been so universal that the Proprietor guarantees a cure to those who will use his medicine, or in case of failure to refund the money paid. Since it was first introduced he has received many thousands of testimonials, proving its efficacy for the cure of the awful diseases. It is recommended by the most eminent physicians. The Pile and Humor Cure is entirely vegetable in its composition, and can be used in perfect safety in all cases. There is no danger of its driving the humor in, as it cures the disease, and the patient's bodily health continually improves while under this treatment.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dec. 19 1874. 3712

[Continued from first page.]

as the agent of the Government, admits this when he asks us to sympathize with the manufacturers, but he tells us that other interests will be benefitted by their loss. Surely there are no possible benefits that can compensate for the enquiry in paralyzing and striking down the infant manufactories of this country. The hon. gentleman can have no proper estimate of their importance when he speaks of them as "a mere drop in the ocean." He told us that he had before him the returns of the establishments to be affected, and he finds them only numbering 15,708, and employing only 68,013 men. I assume his returns are taken from the census of 1870, since which time our manufactories have nearly doubled, and it is safe to put the numbers at 20,000 factories, employing 100,000 men. It should also be considered that most of the men employed are heads of families, or have others supported by them, which will give a population of say three to 400,000 dependent upon the factories that would suffer were this treaty to become operative—one-tenth of our whole population; but "a mere drop in the ocean," according to the views of the hon. gentleman, to be struck down, that the agricultural interest and the wool interest may be benefitted. In this discussion it has been clearly established that no benefits will accrue to the agriculturist, and are we to be told that our manufacturers are to be passed aside to serve the wood interest. When the hon. gentleman was uttering these sentiments, I could not help thinking of the ejectments that were made from Scottish estates a few years ago in the wool interest. Whole districts swept of their population that the lands might be converted into sheep pastures, that the wool interest might be served. I admit this is not a case exactly in point, because our manufacturers are an industrious, active and intelligent portion of our population; by their skill and industry, adding to the wealth of our country, and it is not possible to benefit any interest to a degree that will compensate for their injury in the admission of American manufacturies free. Honourable gentlemen, I see it is the hour for adjournment, and I must close my remarks, but I have been reminded just now that the coal interest would be benefitted. I do not deny but there are several articles in the list, and amongst them coal, which it would be advantageous to us to have admitted free into the United States. But my position is this, that we do not by any means receive a fair return for what we yield to the Americans; that, indeed, it is not possible to give an equivalent for the destruction of our infant factories. I am therefore glad that this proposed treaty has become a dead issue, and the progress which the hon. gentleman speaks of having made is, I trust, a progress to the end; that the men of enterprise in this country may consider there is safety in continuing and extending their operations. We shall never obtain from the Americans any reciprocal trade on fair and just terms until there is a change of public sentiment in that country—until their cast-iron protection policy has been changed. And until that time comes, as come it may, we must seek elsewhere the best markets, and devote our energies to the improvement of our common country in the means and facilities for intercourse and exchange of our productions, that we may come to feel a common interest, which alone can make union a reality. A few years ago I saw a young man in the West sowing wheat. As I watched him, I said to myself perhaps when God has given to that seed rain and due and sunshine, and when it shall be gathered in the harvest and converted into flour it may go down to my own province to sustain the miner who will dig the ore that may be converted into some articles of use or ornament to come back to this man, or per chance it may form the food of the men who will build a ship to carry the harvests of these fields in succeeding years across the ocean, and bring back the products of other climes. My thought then was as it now is, that it is needed to have this intercourse and exchange—this formation of a mutual interest to make this Dominion a grand success. The hon. gentleman closed his remarks with an expression of faith in our northern blood. I, too, have faith and hope of it, and all hon. gentlemen around me share in that faith and hope, but I cannot refrain from telling him that when he proposes to place it in competition with our neighbours, he forgets the difference in age—he forgets that our northern blood flows in young veins—that this confederacy has been but a few years in existence, and however good the blood, time and care must be given it to build up the tissues, to develope the muscle and harden the system. What a painful picture to see a youth of high promise in an unequal contest, or by accident so crippled that his life becomes such a struggle for existence that even his best friends feel a relief when he is laid beneath the sod. The proposition of the honourable member was to place this young country, a mere stripling youth, in the ring with one of the commercial and manufacturing giants of the world and to throw away the sponge for twenty-one years. Can we doubt the result of such an unequal contest? can we doubt that our existence would be so crippled and blighted that it would be a relief when we found our national grave beneath the stars and stripes. How much better the picture of a youth gradually developing his powers under wise care, and at length in the full strength of intellectual and physical manhood, meeting the just expectations of those who had faith in him. Let it be our aim to avoid unequal contests, to carefully develope our powers and train our energies to reach a manhood of which we shall all be proud; one worthy the two great nations from which we are descended, and worthy of this great country teeming with resources of field and forest, of mine and sea, this great country committed to our care and keeping.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 1st, 1875.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 p.m.

NEW BRUNSWICK INTEREST AND USURY LAW.

Mr. PALMER introduced a bill to amend the law relating to interest and usury in the Province of New Brunswick. He explained that the bill proposed to assimilate the law in this respect in the Province, to that in force in Ontario and Quebec.

The bill was read the first time.

IMMIGRANTS INTO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mr. DeCOSMOS asked—Have the Government made any special provision for the introduction of European or Canadian immigrants into British Columbia during the construction of the Western Division of the Canada Pacific Railway, in order to provide a supply of labour other than Chinese?

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—The Government have not taken any special means to introduce any class of immigrants into that country.

LAWS IN REFERENCE TO INDIANS.

Mr. PATTERSON asked—Whether it is the intention of the Government, during the present session, to introduce a bill amending the existing laws in reference to Indians?

Hon. Mr. LAIRD said it was not the intention of the Government to submit any bill in respect to Indian laws this session.

MARINE HOSPITALS AT SYDNEY.

In reply to a question asked by Mr. MACKAY, relative to the construction of a Marine Hospital at Sydney, C.B.,

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said that a contract had been let, and the work would be proceeded with as soon as the weather permitted.

BREAKWATERS AND LIGHT-HOUSES.

Mr. MACKAY asked whether anything is to be done towards completing the arrangements which the Government were authorized to make at Cow Bay.

Hon Mr. MACKENZIE said that arrangements under the authority obtained last session would, he expected, be completed within a day or two. When the Supplementary Estimates came down, they would be explained to the House.

Mr. MACKAY asked whether the appropriation made last year for the erection of a light house on Guyon Island will be expended on its construction.

Hon. Mr. SMITH said it was the intention of the Government to expend that amount together with a supplementary sum to be voted; and they expected the light-house to be completed during the approaching season.

BREAKWATER AT PORT MAIN-A-DIEU.

Mr. McDONALD asked whether Government intend to construct a breakwater at Main-a-Dieu.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—It has been considered, and is still under consideration.

AMENDMENT TO ACT RESPECTING PILOTAGE.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL asked whether it is the intention of the Government, during the present session, to introduce an amendment to an Act respecting pilotage, by which the authority and powers of the Trinity House, Quebec, to deal with offences under section 71, and other clauses of said Act, shall be more clearly defined.

Hon. Mr. SMITH said although he himself had no doubt as to the law, it was the intention of the Government to bring in a bill on the subject.

EXAMINATION OF HARBOURS, ISLAND OF GRAND MANAN.

Mr. GILLMOR asked whether it is the intention of the Government, during the present year, to have a competent engineer visit the island of Grand Manan, in the county of Charlotte, in New Brunswick, for the purpose of examining the harbours on the island, with a view to the erection of breakwaters or such other erections as may be required for the safety and protection of life and shipping?

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—The Government intended, during the coming season, to have the coast examined with a view to determine on some more favourable point for a harbour.

NOTES OF CHARTERED BANKS.

Mr. MACDOUGALL (East Elgin) asked whether it is the intention of the Government this Session to introduce a Bill to amend Section 4 of Cap. 11, 33 Vict., so as to permit the chartered banks of Canada to issue notes for less sums than four dollars each?

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT—It is not the intention of the Government.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES.

Mr. WHITE asked whether it is the intention of the Government to cancel all appointments of official assignees when the new Act comes into force, or whether they will allow them to remain and only deal with new appointments as in cases of death or other causes?

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—We will cancel whatever appointments may seem to be necessary in the public interest.

BRIDGING THE RIDEAU CANAL.

Mr. ROCHESTER asked whether it is the intention of the Government to build a bridge over the Rideau River at or near the village of Wellington, in the township of North Gower, in the county of Carleton?

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—The Government have not decided upon doing anything this year, for this reason. The Rideau Canal last year cost the Government $53,000, while the entire revenue was less than $9,000. I felt that we must be very careful to expend moneys that were not particularly called for. The bridge at this point crosses, not the canal, but the River Rideau, and the bridging of the Rideau rests with the municipalities on its borders. The river is raised, somewhat, however, by using it as a canal, and it would be a question whether the Government would not, in that case, be prepared to meet the expenditure rendered necessary by the additional work on the margin of the river, and to that extent the Government would give aid, but no more. I asked the deputation to say what they were prepared to do, and we would consider the matter. They have not made any proposition, and I have not felt myself justified in the public interest to make any advance, but I am prepared to consider any proposition that may be made.

ST. PETER'S CANAL.

Mr. CAMPBELL asked whether it is the intention of the Government to proceed with work on the St. Peter's Canal.

Mr. MACKENZIE—It is the intention, and as soon as possible.

PUBLICATION OF THE DEBATES.

Mr. CHEVAL asked whether (with a view to cause the different nationalities of this Confederation to arrive at a true mutual understanding and a better knowledge of their political requirements, rights and duties, and of the veritable tendencies, real worth and true character of public men, and of producing that good feeling and harmony between them which are essential to the formation of a great nation) it is the intention of the Government to take the necessary steps to cause the debates of this House to be published in both the English and French languages.

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER—The House having the entire control of the publication of the *Hansard*, it is for the House itself to declare whether the suggestion of the hon. member will be adopted or not.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE STATUTES.

Mr. BIGGAR asked whether the Government intend taking any steps towards consolidating the Dominion Statutes.

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER—This question has been under consideration, but as a period of ten years has not yet elapsed since confederation, it has not been thought expedient to that and before the expiration of the period referred to. To avoid difficulties, however, the Government are considering the necessity of reprinting such of the old statutes as may yet remain in force. There are very few of them, however.

THE MISSISSAGUA INDIAN TRIBE.

Mr. GORDON moved an address respecting the portion of the Mississagua Indian tribe settled on Scugog Island. Carried.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE SENATE.

Mr. MILLS moved the House into Committee of the Whole to consider a resolution respecting the constitution of the Senate. He said that last session the House had gone into committee without division, although he was assured that the circumstance should not be accepted as an expression of the opinion of the House on the resolution. This year he intended to proceed in like manner as last year, and to give the House an opportunity of expressing its opinion on the principles enunciated in the resolution. He then proceeded to demonstrate at some length that the present mode of constituting the Senate is inconsistent with the Federal principle under our Government. Our Government, he asserted, is declared to be a Government based upon the federal principle, and it was so to be understood and carried out, excepting so far as the constitution itself has introduced other and different elements. When we examine our constitution we will find that there have been several departures from this principle in three or four particulars. First, in the constitution of the Senate; secondly, in the possession of a tentative character by which the Local Legislatures are authorized to divest themselves of the power of legislating upon the subject of property and civil rights, except in the case of the Province of Quebec; thirdly, in the sort of partnership in which our courts are constituted; and in the vetoing power reserved to the Governor-General over all acts which may be carried through the various Provincial Legislatures. It seems to me that these are all disturbing elements which at an earlier or more remote period it will be necessary to get eliminated from our constitution before it can be worked harmoniously. The declaration in our constitution that it is based upon the federal principle, he understood in the broad sense in which that term is usually employed, not an assembly of ambassadors, but a Government operating not upon the Government of the provinces, but directly upon the people. It is the union of several independent and distinct sovereignities for certain definite purposes, which have divested themselves of their original power of which they were possessed, just in so far as these powers have been conferred upon a single or national legislature. He traced the history of the Government of the country previous to the Union, contending it showed that the Federal form of Government is the only one that can be satisfactory to the people, and the only one adapted to their circumstances. There are only two ways in which we could get a second chamber of real importance: the one is by direct election by the people, which might make it a rival of this House; the second is by making it a representative body of the sovereignty of the Provinces of the Dominion, which purpose it does not serve now. It secured no other object than that of taking away the idea of absolute power being possessed by this House; and it was in no way obliged to conform to the public opinion of the country. He considered that the Local Legislatures ought to elect members to the Upper Chamber, and he believed that election in this mode would add to the influence and usefulness of both Local Legislatures and Senate. He concluded by moving the resolution.

Mr. PALMER stated certain objections which had to be met before adopting or rejecting the resolution. He believed that the interests of the country would best be served by a Legislative Union, and he would give his support to any one who might attempt to abolish the present system and substitute a Legislative Union. His objections to the resolution were that in point of law it was unconstitutional, and that we have not yet had sufficient experience of our constitution to pass so severe a judgment on it. He considered that the question could only be properly dealt with by a convention of the Provinces.

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON hoped the hon. member for Bothwell would not insist upon dividing the House upon this question. The problem was as yet an abstract one, and the House was not in a position to come to a conclusion upon it, for there were as many theories as to the proper mode of constituting the Senate, provided the present system were abandoned, as there were men. His own opinion was that we should not change the existing organization of that body, for although it was admitted that the Senate was not in point of ability all that we might desire, that was the fault of those who had made the nominations. It could not be denied that many of its members would be an honour to any legislature. It was estimated that we required 1,200 men for our various Legislatures, and our country ought indeed to be a happy one if the majority of them were at all equal to the duties required of them. This might perhaps be considered a very good argument in favour of legislative union, but there were several interests which would suffer by the propositio, and for the want of those acquiescences it would be unnecessary to discuss it. It might perhaps be true that the number of Senators was too great, and some reduction might be practicable; but in regard to the mode in which it was constituted, the hon. member for St. John was perfectly right in saying that it was formed after the principle of the British House of Lords. This House had not the authority to alter the Constitution Bill there could be no doubt that it had the authority to ask for an alteration. We could not in this country adopt the constitution of the United States, for the point from which we started was a different one, and we could not, therefore, reach the same object. He thought there was an immense danger in the recent Constitution of the United States, arising from the tendency to centralize power. That had, unfortunately, been one of the results of the Civil War of 1860-64, and, to all appearance, the Federal Government would soon become so powerful as to swallow up the whole authority. If we had an Upper House, elected by the Local Legislature, without going the length of saying that in the fact would be an absolute danger, there was no denying that the result would be that there would be a tendency to centralization. He deprecated this continual tinkering at the Constitution. Every year disclosed the fact that for some time to come, difficulties would continually arise, especially as to the respective powers of the Local and Federal Governments, against which the Constitution does not provide. When, therefore, we come to amend that Constitution, as would some day doubtles be necessary, we should have already considered not only this, but every other feature it was desirable to alter. To press for a vote, in the meantime, declaring in effect against the utility of the Senate, would simply be to weaken the moral strength of the House before the country. He had himself the honour of presiding over that body, and he had left it, not because he thought it was not respectable, but because, like his hon. friend from Northumberland, there was not enough paper for him. There were many good men from whom to choose in making appointments, but unfortunately selections had frequently been made for other reasons than that the appointee was fitted for the discharge of the duties. What was true of the Federal Senate was equally true of the Upper Houses of the various Provinces. Although he was opposed to forcing this question to a vote, he agreed somewhat with the hon. member for Bothwell that the discussion was useful. The proper place, however, to discuss it was at the polls, where the people themselves would have an opportunity of pronouncing upon it directly. If he were bound to vote upon this occasion he would vote against the resolution of the hon. member, not because he objected to any plan that might be proposed, but because he objected to changing the constitution of the Senate at the present time.

Mr. PLUMB confessed that he had listened with some curiosity to the speech of the hon. member who had brought up this question, and considering the amount of time and labour the hon. member (Mr. Mills) had devoted to the subject, the arrangements he had brought forward were hardly such as might have been expected. In some of his remarks he was prepared to concur, but he did not exactly see the appropriateness of importing into the debate the relations of Hungary with Austria, or State Sovereignty in the United States. The union of the States in the latter country he held to be in direct antagonism to Federalism, and to have caused the difficulties of 1860-64.

Mr. De COSMOS said that he believed the Senate, as at present constituted, was worth the money paid for it, and he was of opinion that the proper course to pursue would be to abolish it altogether. He instanced the case of the North German Confederation where legislation was successfully conducted with only one Chamber. He also noticed the fact that in North Germany universal suffrage prevailed, and he would be prepared to support the introduction of that franchise into this country, both for our Local and General Legislatures. With regard to the suggestion that this question of changing the constitution of the Senate by the popular vote, he approved of the practice of holding national conventions where all such questions might be discussed by the people. If we were to have a Second Chamber at all it should be in some measure a representative body, and yet so far as his own district was concerned, at least, he believed the senator who came from there could not be returned to the people. Members of the Senate also should be above accepting paltry offices from the Ministry of the day, if the Senate was to return any portion of that respect which the House of Lords commands. If the Senate was not to be abolished altogether, he would support such a change in its constitution as that now proposed.

Mr. MOSS said it had been strongly objected in this House and the country that it was scarcely fitting to discuss this question at the present time, and that objection was founded upon the ground that confederation was so young, and our constitution so recently established, that it was inexpedient to consider any change whatever until a longer time had elapsed. To that doctrine he was unable to subscribe. It was the duty of members when an hon. member brought forward a motion of the character of that which had been laid on the table and supported with ability and research, to endeavour to form some conclusion as to the course which should be adopted. He was not more than any other member of the House enamoured of change for change's sake. He did not believe in violent political agitation, but he could not conceive how it could be urged that the fair open consideration of the question under discussion involved political agitation. There was no reason why the House should not approach consideration of this subject as fairly as did the framers of the constitution; and the only question they had to decide was whether the present system was satisfactory. The House had heard a good deal of theorising in the cause of the discussion, and the difference between the mover of the resolution and the hon. members who so theorised, was that he was right, while they were either wrong or irrelevant in the expression of their views. He was not, however, quite in accord with the views expressed by the hon. member for Bothwell relative to the federal character of our constitution, and cited section 91 of the British North America Act in support of his own (Mr. Moss' views). While he disagreed with the hon. member for Bothwell on this point, he agreed with the hon. member in believing that the present constitution of the Senate was not in accord with any federal system and there could be no doubt that ours is a federal system, for it was so set forth in our constitution. It might just as well be argued that it would be in accord with the federal system if the members of that House were empowered to elect the members of the Senate, as that was in accordance with the federal system to leave the power in the hands of the Dominion Government. Such a proposition was made when the constitution of the United States was first formed, but it was rejected by an overwhelming majority. The mode of choice which had been adopted in regard to the Senate, was one which no one conld defend. Members of the Government were not altogether free from human weakeness, and he could appeal with confidence to the members of the present Administration, because they were honest in their statements, to say whether they had not felt that human weakness sorely tried by the presence of political considerations. He did not mean to say it had been so in in regard to the appointment of Senators since the Government came into office, but wherever power was entrusted to the hands of a Government, it was liable to be influenced by political considerations, no matter how honest, upright, and able that Government might be. If it was conceded that the present mode of appointment is not the most desirable one, and that the present constitution of the Senate might be improved, there appeared to be four courses open for consideration. In the first place, it was said the Senate might be dispensed with. It was, however, utterly impossible that any such proposition could be entertained.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. MOSS resumed—Another proposition is to so amend the constitution as to confer on each province the right to select its own Senators, which would have the effect of enlarging the rights of the smaller provinces. He did not hesitate to say that he was entirely opposed to the proposition to have Senators elected in the same manner as members of this House. The present system he held to be extremely bad, but could be no worse than with a Chamber elected by the direct vote of the people, which should unavoidably lead to a dead lock.

Messrs. CASEY, COLIN McDOUGALL, APPLEBY, and BLAIN continued the debate, when the House divided, with the following result:—

YEAS—Archibald, Barron, Barthe, Bechard, Bernier, Blake, Bourassa, Bowman, Campbell, Carmichael, Cartwright, Casey, Cheval, Church, Cockburn, Coupal, Cushing, Dawson, DeCosmos, Delorme, De St. Georges, Dymond, Fleming, Flynn, Fournier, Galbraith, Gibson, Gillies, Gordon, Hagar, Holton, Huntington, Irving, Jette, Jodoin, Killam, Laflamme, Laird, Lajoie, Landerkin, Macdonnell (Inverness), Macdougall (Elgin), Mackenzie (Lambton), Mackenzie (Montreal), Maclennan, McCraney, McDougall (Renfrew), McIntyre, McIsaac, McKay (Colchester), Metcalfe, Mills, Moss, Oliver, Paterson, Pelletier, Pouliot, Power, Pozer, Richard, Ross, (Middlesex), Ross (Prince Edward), Ryan, Rymal, Schultz, Scriver, Shibly, Sinclair, Smith (Peel), Stirton, St. Jean, Taschereau, Tremblay, Trow, Yeo, Young.—77.

NAYS.—Appleby, Aylmer, Baby, Bertram, Biggar, Blain, Borden, Bowell, Brouse, Brown, Bunster, Burpee (St. John), Burpee (Sunbury), Cameron (Cardwell), Caron, Casgrain, Cauchon, Cimon, Coffin, Costigan, Currier, Desjardins, Domville, Farrow, Ferris, Flesher, Forbes, Fraser, Gaudet, Gilmor, Goudge, Greenway, Hall, Harwood, Kirk, Lanthier, Little, MacMillan, Masson, McCallum, McDonald (Cape Breton), McLeod, McQuade, Mitchell, Moffat, Monteith, Mousseau, Murray, Orton, Ouimet, Palmer, Perry, Pickard, Platt, Plumb, Ray, Roscoe, Ross (Durham), Rouleau, Scatcherd, Skinner, Snider, Stephenson, Thibaudeau, Thompson (Cariboo), Thompson (Haldimand), Thomson (Welland), Wallace (Norfolk), White, Wood, Wright (Ottawa), Wright (Pontiac).—71

The House then went into Committee when the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie said that the members of the Government had voted on the question in accordance with their individual views. He was convinced that some changes were necessary in the constitution of the Senate, but what these changes should be he was not then in a position to say.

After a brief discussion the Committee rose shortly after 11 o'clock, and asked leave to sit again Monday.

Local Intelligence.

NEW BANNER.—The St. Patrick's Society of Upper Town are procuring a new banner, to be ready by St. Patrick's Day. It is to be a magnificent piece of work, and will cost $1,000.

NEW CLUB HOUSE.—Mr. L. K. Clisby has leased a site on Wellington street, near the Dufferin bridge, for fifty years and is about to erect a handsome building thereon, for the use of the Carleton Club.

THE NEW LESSEE.—Mr. M. Starrs, as market lessee, assumed control of the tolls yesterday for the first time. The day was anything but propitious, and was not encouraging for one who has assumed such a heavy responsibility.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—A regular meeting of the Board of Public School Trustees will be held on Thursday night. A full attendance is desirable, as many questions of importance have to come up for consideration.

THE WEATHER.—Another change has taken place, and a biting eastern snow storm has followed in the wake of the Aurora Borealis of the other evening. It is perhaps as well, if it result in a fulfilment of the adage, "If March comes in stormy it will go out balmy."

NO OWNER YET.—Dr. Corbett has not yet succeeded in obtaining an owner for the horse which he found on Sunday, and which is advertised in another column. Another stray Rosinante was found in the vicinity of the market yesterday by P. C. Foran, and awaits an owner in Mr. Champness' stables, Sparks Street.

LICENSES TO CARTERS.—Nearly a dozen of last year's carters have been voted down as unworthy of receiving a license for the ensuing year. The withdrawl of their cards is owing to the fact that they have got into the black books for a variety of offences, comprising extortionate charges, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, carrying and decoying men to houses of ill fame and other acts of a discreditable character.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH BELL.—It has been decided to christen the new bell for St. Patrick's Church on Sunday the 14th inst. Tickets are to be issued at 50 cents each on the occasion of the interesting ceremony, when doubtless a considerable sum will be realized towards liquidating the cost. The bell will be in its place by the 19th inst, when its merry peals wil resound throughout the city in honour of the patron sain of Ireland.

TRIED SUMMARILY.—The purloiners of the wood of the Ottawa River Navigation Company on Sussex street, were arraigned for trial before Judge Ross yesterday. After some time had been spent the court adjourned for further evidence against Bauhne. The prisoner Turcotte admitted having stolen the wood. The matter will come up again to-day when doubtless both will be sentenced to a short term of imprisonment.

NEW HOTEL.—A project is on foot to erect a large and commodious hotel contignous to the grounds of the City of Ottawa Agricultural Society at the end of Bank street. In fact steps are being taken towards exchanging the small strip of ground on the west side belonging to the society for another piece on the east side, which would add considerbly to the site already procured for holding the next Provincial exhibition. Should the owner effect an exchange, he will at once proceed to erect a magnificent hotel in order that it may be ready in time to accommodate a portion of the large influx of strangers, that are expected to visit the city next Autumn.

CURLIANA.

Ottawa Wins the Tankard

The Ottawa curlers returned from Montreal by the Saturday evening train, evidently much gratified by the success they had in carrying off, last Friday, the $300 takard from the Quebec Curling Club. As we stated in our last issue, this magnificent trophy is presented by the Canadian branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club—the competition being open to all clubs of the Dominion playing with metal. The first stage of the match was decided by points, the two clubs making the highest score to play off two rinks each in Montreal. The Quebec and Ottawa Clubs having made the highest scores in the preliminiary contest, had to decide to whom the honour of winning the trophy belonged. The ice was in splendid condition, and a closely contested match was anticipated, as picked teams from both clubs were to take part in the game. A large concourse of spectators was present throughout the day to watch the proceedings. The game commenced at eleven o'clock, and playing went on till one o'clock, when the curlers adjourned to the dining hall of the club, where a sumptuous luncheon had been prepared by the Thistle club. At this time Ottawa was six shots behind, and their chances of success were considered rather doubtful. Play was resumed at two o'clock with redoubled vigour, each party doing its best to roll up its score, and according to those most competent to judge, no finer play was ever seen on any rink in Canada. Ottawa gradually pulled up till about three o'clock when they tied their opponents. From this time till the close of the game at 4 o'clock, time and again the word passed along the crowd "ties again." At one minute to 4 o'clock the two clubs were both ties, and consequently the last end was watched with the keenest interest. Quebec was lying two shots when Mr. Thorburn drew in with his last stone along side of the tee and lay shot. The Quebec skip, Mr. Gibb, who played magnificently throughout, deliberately took his arm to run this stone out, and the Ottawa curlers watched the result with evident apprehension. Down the stone came, rolling along towards the shot, excited voices calling out in all directions, "He has it;" "No, it's a miss;" "I say he has it," &c. Mr. Gibb's stone slightly grazed the Ottawa stone and moved it a few inches back off the centre ice. Mr. Inglis with his first stone covered the shot with a square guard and thus sealed the fate of the day. The Quebec skip played his last stone, and the Ottawa stone still lying shot, such a scene was presented as can ouly be seen on a curling rink, caps and brooms flying in all directions. The following is the score:—

NO. 1 RINK.

Ottawa.	Quebec.
T. Gallagher,	B. Rousseau,
D. S. Eastwood,	A. Brodie,
J. W. Russell,	W. Ray,
G. Hutchison, Skip.	W. Brodie, Skip.
21, and 14 ends.	16, and 9 ends.

NO. 2 RINK.

N. Morrison,	D. Kerr,
C. S. Scott,	H. H. Sewell,
J. Thorburn,	Geo. Thompson,
H. Inglis, Skip.	J. L. Gibb, Skip.
9, and 11 ends.	23, and 14 ends.

On Saturday the same two Quebec rinks played the Thistle Club of Montreal for the "challenge cup," and beat them by twenty-seven points. It will be remembered that the Thistle Club was the one that played against Ottawa for the Governor-General's gold medal a short time since, and beat our Metropolitan curlers somewhat badly.

The curlers from Ottawa, Quebec, Hamilton, and Toronto, who were present in the city, were courteously treated and handsomely entertained by their brother curlers in Montreal, at the grand banquet in the evening. Messrs Thorburn and Inglis, the vice-presidents of the club in this city, returned thanks to the toast of The Ottawa Curling Club."—COM.

TAVERN, SHOP AND SALOON LICENSES FOR 1875.

The Police Commissioners completed their work on Saturday last. A reduction of twenty was made in the number of tavern licenses granted, and a reduction of ten in the shop licenses. The following are the names of those receiving

TAVERN LICENSES:

S Daniels, James A Gouin, John Graham, Frederick Champness, Robert Graham, Antoine Champagne, John F Dorney, Elizabeth Touhey, P O'Meara, William Mills, James Daniels, James Salmon, Henry McCulloch, George Acres, Thomas Brown, Charles Christian, Weldon Champness, Thos W Douglas, Charles Duclos, Robert Elliott, John Gleason, W B Howes, H Kerr, T Kennedy, Z Laporte, Mrs John McIntyre, D McAmmond, J Montgomery, D O'Donnell, Damase Roy, A Roy, H B Wood, J A Brennan, L Bellerose, J Beliveau, S Briant, J Beaudoin, J Bamby, T Cowan, O Costier, T Costello, M Cleary, J Chevrier, F Couvrette, A Coevrier, J B Boucet, Pierre Daveau, E Desjardin, Mrs Charles Dupuis, F Evans, D Fournier, Mrs Robert Graham, J B Galarneau, C Gravelle, R Hamilton, John J Marston, O Laverge, A Larocque, A H Loyer, P Leggo, A Latremouille, F H Landriau, J Landriau, S Laveile, J McIsaac, W McCaffrey, J Mantha, W P McKay, Mrs J McGillivray, W Peat, T Pigeon, M Quinn, A Renaud, J Lequin, Louis St Louis, J Hibert, J B Thibaudeau, J Turner, M Laselle, J Whitty, Mrs Barrett, A Derosier, F Kilby, H Leviolette, Mrs R McDonell, Mrs M A Valiquette, Thomas Villeneuve, R Gurney, Ed Henry.

SALOONS.

L K Clisby, D Noonan, M Kavanagh, W Mills, P Poulin, R O'Leary, F Hallendale, Catharine Starmer, R Gilpin.

SHOP LICENSES.

Bate & Co., J Buchanan, Bishop & Son, P Baskerville & Bros. (Rideau street), P Baskerville & Bros. (Duke street), Baldwin & Bro., Campbell & Almas, John Cowan, Corlan & McBride, Fitzsimmons & Brown, John Hill, J Jackson, Jos Kavanagh, McKenna & Finn, W McDougall & Co., A M Morrison, T Patterson, C Sparrow, Slocombe & Stevens, T Thompson, W Wall, P Baskerville & Bros. (Sussex street), C Auclair, J O Berube, W & T Borthwick, J Casey, P Conway, P Collins, J S Coghlan, S Champagne, O B Charlebois (St. Patrick street), O B Charlebois, (Parry street), G Cunningham, J Ciappy, A Harris, J Latchford, V Laporte, F Lalonde, L A Lessard, J Murphy, E B Morrison, D Morin, N McCaul, T O'Connor, J O'Keefe, L Z Potvin, L A Pinard, H Phillion, H Quinn (Rideau street), H Quinn (St. Patrick street), J F Rowan, Stratton & McFarland, J Steel, L St. Amand, Terrier & Carter, W Wyms, Mrs D Whelan, P Fraveau, A Goyette, L Harpe, J Jackson, A Johnston, P Mullin, J Pardy, M Laflamme.

CHANCERY SPRING CIRCUITS.

Eastern Circuit.

Cornwall, Tuesday, March 30th.
Ottawa, Friday, April 2nd.
Brockville, Wednesday, April 7th.
Kingston, Saturday, April 10th.
Belleville, Wednesday, April 14th.
Cobourg, Monday, April 26th.
St. Catharines, Thursday, May 20th.
Hamilton, Tuesday, May 25th.
L'Original, Tuesday, June 29th.

POLICE COURT.

Before M. O'Gara, P. M.

MONDAY, March 1.

James Spratt was up on a charge of being drunk and disorderly on the public streets. He was fined $2 and costs or one week in gaol.

Adam Dunning was charged with using insulting language, and was fined $5 and costs.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

CLARENDON HOUSE.—A E Richards, Brockville; C McGibbon, Hamilton; R S Schell, Woodstock; A. McNab, Lochiel; A L Rigles, New York; Dr A H Paquet, Rimouski; P Cote, do.; C Pacand, Montreal; S A Abbott, do.

Railways.

CANADA CENTRAL
—AND—
Brockville & Ottawa Railways
For Ottawa via Brockville.
TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY

LEAVE.

Brockville G. T. Junction	9.30 a.m.	4.15 p.m
Ottawa	10.40 a.m.	5.00 p.m
Renfrew	9.30 a.m.	4.10 p.m

ARRIVE.

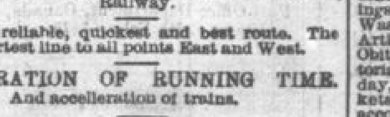
Ottawa	1.20 p.m.	7.40 p.m
Renfrew	2.15 p.m.	8.50 p.m
Brockville	2.10 p.m.	8.40 p.m

10.40 a.m. Train from Ottawa makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train for the West at 2.10 p.m.

4.15 p.m. Train from Brockville makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train from the West, arriving in Ottawa at 7.40 p.m.

A. B. FOSTER, Managing Director.

Brockville, Jan. 11, 1875.



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AND
OTTAWA RAILWAY.
Of uniform Gauge with the Grand Trunk Railway.

The old reliable, quickest and best route. The shortest line to all points East and West.

ALTERATION OF RUNNING TIME.
And acceleration of trains.

On and FROM THURSDAY, 17th DEC., 1874. Trains will run daily, as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

No.	Leave Prescott Junction	Connecting with.	Arrive in Ottawa.
1 Express	1.40 P.M.	Grand Trunk Mail from the East	4.10 P.M.
†3 Mail.	5.00 A.M.	Grand Trunk Express from East and West	7.35 A.M.
5 Express.	4.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express from West	7.10 P.M.

† Every day.

GOING SOUTH.

No.	Leave Ottawa.	Connecting with.	Arrive at Prescott Junction.
*2 Express.	10.45 A.M.	Grand Trunk West and Central Vermont and Rome & Watertown Rys.	1.05 P.M.
4 Express	2.00 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express East	4.35 P.M.
6 Express	10.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk East & West & Rome & Watertown Railway	1.30 A.M.

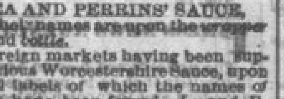
*Passengers by this train have time for dinner at Prescott Junction.
Pullman or Sofa Cars on Nos. 3 and 6.
Sure connections with Grand Trunk trains to and from both East and West.
Time faster than by any other route.
Trains are run on Montreal time.

THOS. REYNOLDS, Managing Director, Otta

Dec. 15 1874.

Remedies.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



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The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

DATURA TATULA
FOR
Asthma and Bronchitis,

is admitted by all who have tried it, to ensure more speedy and certain relief than any other remedy. The Testimonials daily received attest this to a remarkable degree.

General Alexander says:—"I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."

Dr. McVeag reports:—"It had the most wonderful effect I ever witnessed."

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143 New Bond-St., London, W.,

And Retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world, who also supply Savory & Moore's Pancreatine and Pancreatine Wine, by the aid of which persons take Cod Liver Oil without nausea or indigestion.

Clarke's New Method
FOR REED ORGANS.

By WILLIAM H. CLARKE. Price $2 50.

Mr. Wm. H. Clarke, a distinguished organist and composer, was especially fortunate in the compilation of this fine work, which sprang into popular favour immediately on its issue, has had remarkable success, and continues to be the leading method. Contains, in addition to instruction, a capital collection of Reed Organ Music.

All books sent, post paid, for retail price.

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3779

Publications.

THE SUN.

Daily & Weekly for 1875

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavour to describe them fully, faithfully and fearlessly.

The Weekly Sun has now attained a circulation of over seven thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavour to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

The Weekly Sun will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the Weekly Sun the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the Weekly Sun, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the Weekly Sun is their paper especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys no dictation, contending for principle, and the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favours from their supporters.

The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported.

The price of the Weekly Sun is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the Weekly Sun at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, postpaid for a year.

We have no travelling agents.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only $1.20 a year, postage prepaid. No discount from this rate.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for two cents. Subscription, postage prepaid, 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent. Address,

"THE SUN,"
New York City.

March 2, 1875. 3781

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
New York Weekly Herald.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Proprietor.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

THE WEEKLY HERALD is published every Saturday, at five cents per copy. Annual subscription price:

One Copy	$2
Three Copies	5
Five Copies	8
Ten Copies	15

Postage five cents per copy for three months.

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1.50 each.

An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at the same price.

One extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty.

Additions to clubs received at club rates.

These rates make the WEEKLY HERALD the cheapest publication in the country.

Terms cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender.

A large portion of the WEEKLY HERALD will be appropriated to Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Pomology and the management of domestic animals. Particular attention will be paid also to Reports of the Markets.

The aim will be to make the WEEKLY HERALD superior to any other agricultural and family newspaper in the country.

Every number of the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a select story and the latest and most important news by telegraph from all parts of the world up to the hour of publication.

During the session of Congress the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a summary of the proceedings and the latest News by telegraph from Washington, Political, Religious, Fashionable, Artistic, Literary and Sporting intelligence, Obituary Notices, Varieties, Amusements, Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day, a review of the Cattle and Dry Goods Markets, Financial and Commercial Intelligence and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

The HERALD employs no agents in the country nor in distant cities to canvass for subscribers, as none are necessary. Any person pretending to be an agent for the WEEKLY HERALD should be treated as a common swindler. The club system has abolished the agency system. It is safe and cheap.

The price of subscription, whenever practicable, should be transmitted by Post Office Orders. It is the safest mode of transmitting money by mail.

At small Post Offices in the country where Post Office Orders cannot be obtained, money may be remitted in Registered Letters.

Advertisements, [illegible] number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

Price of the DAILY HERALD, four cents a copy. Annual subscription price, $12, always in advance.

Write the address on letters to the NEW YORK HERALD, in a bold and legible hand, and give the name of each subscriber, of Post Office, County and State so plainly that no errors in mailing [illegible] will be liable to occur.

APPLETON'S
AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

NEW REVISED EDITION.

Entirely rewritten by the ablest writers on every subject. Printed from new type, and illustrated with Several Thousand Engravings and Maps.

The work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA was completed in 1863, since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States, and the signal developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature, and art, have induced the editors and publishers to submit it to an exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition entitled THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.

The movement of political affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and their fruitful application to the industrial and useful arts and the convenience of refinement of social life. Great wars and consequent revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar moment. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work appeared, has happily been ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced.

Large accessions to our geographical knowledge have been made by the indefatigable explorers of Africa.

The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.

In preparing the present edition for the press it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination.

None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming in fact a new Cyclopædia, with the same plan and compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with such improvements in its composition as have been suggested by longer experience and enlarged knowledge.

The illustrations which are introduced for the first time in the present edition have been added not for the sake of pictorial effect, but to give greater lucidity and force to the explanations in the text. They embrace all branches of science and of natural history, and depict the most famous and remarkable features of scenery, architecture, and art, as well as the various processes of mechanics and manufactures. Although intended for instruction rather than embellishment, no pains have been spared to insure their artistic excellence; the cost of their execution is enormous, and it is believed that they will find a welcome reception as an admirable feature of the Cyclopædia, and worthy of its high character.

This work is sold to subscribers only, payable on delivery of each volume. It will be completed in sixteen large octavo volumes, each containing about 800 pages, fully illustrated with several thousand Wood engravings, and with numerous colored Lithographic Maps.

Price and Style of Binding.

In extra Cloth, per vol	$5 00
In Library Leather, per vol	6 00
In Half Turkey Morocco, per vol	7 00
In Half Russia, extra gilt, per vol	8 00
In Full Morocco, antique, gilt edges, per vol	10 00
In Full Russia, per vol	10 00

Nine volumes now ready. Succeeding volumes, until completion, will be issued once in two months.

Specimen pages of the American Cyclopædia, showing type, illustrations, etc., will be sent gratis, on application.

First-class canvassing Agents Wanted.

Address the Publishers,

D. APPLETON & Co.,
549 & 551 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.

WATER will be supplied to parties requiring it, commencing on Saturday, the 27th, from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., at the following points:

Hydrant No. 1, Broad street, north of Queen.
" " 2, Albert street, west of Bay.
" " 3, Cathcart street, west of Dalhousie.
" " 4, Augusta street, north of Rideau.

Tickets at five cents per puncheon [not over 12 gallons] can be procured by application at the Water Works Office, Rideau street.

By order,

C. R. CUNNINGHAM,
Secretary W. W. C.

Ottawa, Feb. 27, 1875. 3788

Miscellaneous.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

Office:
Victoria Buildings, Opposite Western Block of Parliament Buildings.

DIRECTORS:
James MacLaren, Esq., President.
Charles Magee, Esq., Vice-President.
C. T. Bate, Esq., Hon. L. R. Church, M.P.P., Robert Blackburn, Esq., M.P., Alexander Fraser, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Allan Gilmour, Esq., George Hay, Esq.

A General Banking Business Transacted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Gold, Currency and Sterling Drafts Purchased and Sold.
Savings' Department.

PATRICK ROBERTSON, Cashier.

11 2-75. 3673

TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders for the Ottawa Exhibition Building

Tenders are invited for the erection of the proposed buildings, for the accommodation of the Provincial Exhibition on the grounds of the Agricultural Society, Bank Street Road.

1st. For the lumber and all materials required.
2nd. For the labor required.
3rd. A bulk sum for the material, labor, and everything required for the erection of the several buildings.

Plans and Specifications, also conditions and forms of contract, will be seen at the office of James Mather, Esq., Architect, Elgin street, on and after MONDAY, 22nd inst.

Tenders to be addressed to Chairman of Exhibition Committee, and left with A S Woodburn Elgin Street, not later than 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, the 25th inst. All tenders to give the names of two responsible securities.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

By Order,
A. S. Woodburn,
Secretary of Exhibition Committee.

City Hall, Ottawa, 17th Feb., 1875. 3774-td

H. M. ROWE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
BALTIMORE OYSTERS
To be had in perfection, at
James Buchanan's
SUSSEX STREET

January 6th, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PERCIVAL BLACKBURN WINNING AND WILLIAM GALT HILL, Plaintiffs,
vs.
JOHN COWAN, Defendant.

A Writ of Attachment has issued in this cause.

WM. F POWELL, Sheriff.
By JOHN NICHOLSON, Deputy-Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ottawa, Feb 12th, 1875 3678-1

MEN WANTED. British Columbia.—The Dominion Government is about to build a line of Telegraph through British Columbia, which will form the B. C. Section of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Line. This Section is about 600 miles in length, through a generally wooded country, the timber requiring to be cut down and cleared a distance of 66 feet on each side of the wire. To do this some [illegible] or 300 men will be wanted, principally choppers and woodmen. The Contract has been awarded to Mr. F. J. Barnard and work will commence about the first May and will occupy 18 months.

The Government is also about to commence the Construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway on Vancouver Island. This work will afford employment to hundreds of workingmen. The Rails for this road will shortly be shipped from England and the work of construction will commence early in the Spring.

There is a great scarcity of labourers in British Columbia of the class required for these works; and men of energy, who wish to try their fortunes in the Pacific Province may now safely come; ordinary labourers are now getting [illegible] per month and found; carpenters $40 to [illegible] and found.

The land laws of the Province are exceedingly liberal in free grants. Homesteads can be had by those who wish to settle.

For the information of those who wish to emigrate, it may be added that a third class ticket by Rail from New York to San Francisco is about $60; Steerage passage by New York & Panama, [meals included] $50. San Francisco to Victoria, Steerage fare [illegible] [meals included.

Further particulars respecting the above matters can be obtained by applying to EDGAR Dewdney, M P., Ottawa, Ontario. 3763-1m

STANDARD
AMERICAN BEVEL TABLES

1st-class Bevel, 4 x 10 tables, complete with cues, &c and having the celebrated *Phelan & Collender Combination Cushions* of which I am sole owner and patentee. These cushions are not sold to manufacturers in New York or Canada, being reserved for my own trade. Price per table, packed and delivered on Card cars, $300 gold.

H. W. COLLENDER,
successor to Phelan & Collender,
738 Broadway, New York.

THE BEST
HOME MUSIC BOOKS

Piano at Home.
Four Hand Pieces, $2.50. Large collection popular pieces. Most excellent practice, and most entertaining to play.

Ritter's History of Music.
2 VOLS. Each $1.50. Condensed from 300 books, and is terse, complete, interesting, and a most useful book of reference in musical families.

Clarke's New Method.
For Reed Organs, is still the leading method in point of sale, is enlarged, improved, and in every way keeps up its high reputation. Price $2.50.

Organ at Home.
2.50. The largest and best collection of popular Reed Organ music. 200 pieces; large pages all filled.

River of Life.
New edition. 35 cents. Full of the sweetest Sabbath School Songs.

All books sent, post-paid, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & Co.,
711 Broadway, N.Y.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.
ALEX. TAYLOR
Successor to D. McLarnon,
—CORNER OF—
RIDEAU & CUMBERLAND STS.
—DEALER IN—
FLOUR AND FARM PRODUCE.

A selected stock always on hand to suit all parties. Orders promptly attended to.

The highest price will be paid for all kinds of Farm Produce. 3775-dw-ly

THE TIMES

is published every lawful morning. Price 15 cents per week, sent to subscribers in any part of Canada, SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The rate for Transient Advertisements is TEN CENTS PER LINE, to pareil measure, for each insertion. For Special Notices TEN CENTS PER LINE, and for Paragraphs, Reports of Meetings, Financial Statements of Banks, Railway Companies, Insurance Companies, and matters of like description, inserted amongst the Reading Matter, FIFTEEN CENTS PER LINE.

Special Contracts are made for a definite period.

Condensed Advertisements on the First page, when not exceeding Twenty Words, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, and ONE-AND-A-HALF CENTS for each word over twenty. The Advertisements referred to are as follows:

Any one specified article—
For Sale or Wanted.
Lost or Found.
Board Wanted.
Business for Sale.
Business Wanted.
Houses for Sale.
Houses to Rent.
Houses Wanted.
Board and Lodging.
Cattle Strayed or Stolen.
Farms Wanted.
Farms for Sale or to Rent.
Live Stock for Sale or to Rent.
Money Wanted or to Loan.
Situations Wanted.
Situations Vacant, &c., &c.

Professional and business cards inserted on the first page for one year, when not exceeding twenty words, once a week, $5; twice a week, $12; and every day, 18, each word over twenty in the same proportion.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50c and deaths with funeral notices attached $1.00.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and contains news of the week from all parts of the world, valuable agricultural matter; and the chief editorial articles of THE DAILY TIMES; price $1.00 per annum in advance.

Complete and trustworthy Market Reports, Latest Telegraphic Despatches, Parliamentary Reports, and all other matter incident to a first class weekly newspaper.

Subscription Rates for the Daily Times.
When paid weekly, Twelve and a-half Cents.
When paid yearly, Six Dollars in advance.

Ottawa 21st Dec. 1874.

THE TIMES (Daily Edition) is published every lawful day (and Weekly Edition every Friday), by Alexander MacLean and John Charles Roger, sole proprietors, at their office on Wellington Street, in the City of Ottawa, Canada.

The Times

VOL. VIII. NO. 3783. OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH, 3, 1875. PRICE 3 CENTS.

Wants.

WANTED.—A Partner in a first class Tailoring Establishment must be thoroughly acquainted with Book-keeping and also capable of attending to financing. First class reference required. Address C., this Office. 3781-tf

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young man familiar with accounts as clerk or bookkeeper. Good references.

WANTED.—A situation as practical and Landscape gardener. One who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its Departments, and can produce Testimonials from H... Gentlemen of the first rank in Canada, as to both character and ability. Apply at This office.
Feb. 15th 1875. 3774-3t

PARTNER WANTED—A Partner having Capital of about $3000 is wanted to assist in carrying on a patent manufacture, the returns of which are immediate and the Profit over 100 per cent, and the Sale unlimited. For further Information apply to J. BIRMINGHAM. 3786

HELP WANTED.
100 men and women wanted to sell a complete history of the "Life, Labours and Death of Livingstone," also "The Family Bible," both Protestant and Catholic, beautifully illustrated. Together with Maps, Charts and a great variety of pictures. For particulars address
SCHUYLER SMITH & CO.,
Publishers, London, Ont.

WORK FOR ALL
At home, male or female; $35 per week, day or evening. No Capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with the cent return stamp, M. Young, 173 Greenwich street, New York.

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH and expenses sure to Agents everywhere, selling our New Braided White Wire Rope Clothes Line. Sells readily at every house. Samples free. Address, HUDSON RIVER WIRE CO., 76 King Street west, Toronto, Ontario.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female Agents in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars FREE. P. O. VICKERY & Co., Augusta, Me.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted. All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all their time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post Card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. y37'84aw.

WANTED.—We will give Men and Women
A BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY
from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having sure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars and a free...
J. LATHAM & Co.

Rooms to Let.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accommodated with FIRST-CLASS Rooms, on Slater Street, either with or without Board. Terms MODERATE. Apply at NOONAN'S RESTAURANT, Sparks Street West.
March 1s...

TO SENATORS and M. P's.—Mrs. Mc... Wellington Street, opposite the Bank of British North America) has a Parlour and four Bedrooms, suitable for Senators or Members of Parliament—with or without Board. The House is well warmed with stoves and drums, also lofty ceilings and well ventilated. 3760

Board & Lodging.

BOARD with or without rooms, and rooms without ... Table and rooms first-class. Corner of Sparks and Bank streets, and within two minutes' walk of the Parliament buildings.
MRS. FORGIE.
Jan. 25, 1875. 3749-5m

Found.

FOUND.—On the 28th February, in Centre Town, a HORSE. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at Mr. CORBERT'S, Cor. Queen and O'Connor streets, or at this office.
March 2, 1875. 3781

Legal Notices.

D. R. AVERILL, of New York, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act enabling him to obtain Letters Patent of Invention for certain improvements in Paints.
H. J. GIBBS,
Solicitor for Applicants.
Dec 28, 1874. 3728-9 laws

NOTICE.—Application will be made at the next session of the Dominion Parliament for a Bill to Incorporate the Lower Ottawa Boom Company, the object of said Company being to place Booms in the Ottawa River wherever the same may be deemed necessary between the City of Ottawa and the Village of Hawkesbury, for the purpose of catching escaped Saw Logs, Timber and Lumber, and to levy and collect tolls for the maintenance of the same, with power to the Company to acquire and hold lands necessary for the exercise of their corporate powers.
COCKBURN, WRIGHT & CLEMOW,
Solicitors for the Company.
Dec. 24, 1874. 3727-2awk2m

Carpets.

OTTAWA
CARPET AND FURNITURE HOUSE.

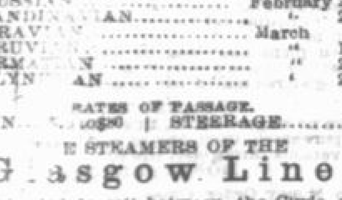
SHOOLBRED & CO.
Desire to inform their friends and the public that they are now receiving regular consignments of Furniture of all descriptions from
Messrs. R. Hay & Co.,
[late Jacques & Hay,] Toronto, &c. &c., to which they confidently invite the attention of purchasers, both as regards Workmanship, Quality and Good Value, as we are selling at a Small Advance on Mill Prices.
A Large Stock of Curtains on Hand.
SHOOLBRED & CO.
49 Sparks Street.
Ottawa, January 4, 1875

FRESH OYSTERS in SHELL
Are always procurable at
NOONAN'S RESTAURANT,
Sparks Street West.
Feb. 23rd 1875. 37.6

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE
OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

The shortest, cheapest and quickest passage to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow. The fleet is one of the largest, fastest and safest in the world. Vessels will be despatched as follows:—



FROM PORTLAND.

PRUSSIAN	February	20
SCANDINAVIAN	"	27
MORAVIAN	March	6
PERUVIAN	"	13
SARMATIAN	"	20
POLYNESIAN	"	29

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN ... $80 | STEERAGE ... $25

THE STEAMERS OF THE
Glasgow Line
are intended to sail between the Clyde and Portland during the season of Winter Navigation.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN	$60.
INTERMEDIATE	40.
STEERAGE	25.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.
Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. [When tickets are not used the amount is returned, less a small deduction.]
For through tickets and every information apply to
D. W. COWARD & CO.,
Agents, 17, Sparks-st.
Ottawa July 22 1873.

ANCHOR LINE.
STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY.
PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION UNSURPASSED.
Rates of passage from New York
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Belfast:
Cabin $50 to $70 gold, according to accommodations.
Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
For passage or other information apply to Henderson Brothers, 7 Bowling Green, New York, or their Agent.
GOULDTHRITE & MUSGROVE, Ottawa

Business Cards.

T. C. COURSOLLE,
Architect and Measurer.
63 Sparks Street, Ottawa 2

DONALD M. GRANT,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent.
Mortgages purchased and Loans negotiated. OFFICE—No. 3 Bell's Block, Elgin-st., Ottawa.
Nov. 27 1874. 2495

MARRIAGE LICENSES.
OFFICE—Regan's New Brick House
Besserer Street,
Nearly Opposite Protestant Hospital.
Oct. 20 1874.

Bankers.

P. D. BROWNE,
Banker, Montreal
Dealer in Greenbacks, U. S. Bonds and Checks. Commercial paper discounted. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and U. S. Interest allowed on deposits.
Oct. 20, 1874. 3680-3awky.

BOND BROTHERS,
Bankers and Stock Brokers, Montreal,
Negotiate sales of Property and Patents, and organize Companies. Money invested in first-class securities to pay 7 and 8 per cent. interest. Stocks purchased and carried on a margin of 10 per cent., interest at lowest current rates.
Dec. 3, 1874. 3709y3awk

Legal Cards.

R. C. W. MacCUAIG.
Official Assignee.
City of OTTAWA, County of Carleton. 3765-1f

WILLIAM MOSGROVE,
Barrister, Conveyancer, &c., Solicitor in Chancery.
Office—Opposite the Russell House, over Gibson's Confectionary.
Money to lend on Real Estate. 3727-1y.

O'CONNOR & O'DOHERTY,
Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.,
Mosgrove's Building Rideau-st., Ottawa
HON. JOHN O'CONNOR, Q.C. G. J. O'DOHERTY
Dec. 4, 1874.

SCOTT, STEWART & GORMULLY,
Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys and Conveyancers, &c.,
Bell's Block, Elgin-st.
HONBLE. R. W. SCOTT, Q. C.
McLEOD STEWART. J. J. GORMULLY.
Oct. 17, 1874.

O'CONNOR & HOGG,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.,
OTTAWA, ONT.
DANIEL O'CONNOR. | W. D. HOGG.
Sept. 9, 1874. 3667

WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK,
Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys, Conveyancers, Notaries, &c., &c.,
Office—Bell's Block, opposite Russell House.
W. H. WALKER. | R. CASSELS, JR. | P. PENNOCK.
July 21, 1874. 3625.

J. W. W. WARD,
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitors, &c.,
Office Over Mr. B. Huckell's Flour Store corner of Sussex and York-streets, Ottawa. 263y

FELLOWES, O'GARA, LAPIERRE & REMON,
Barristers, Solicitors Notaries, &c.
Offices—Elgin Street, Ottawa, Ontario, (near Russell House).
J. B. L. FELLOWS, Q. C., | HORACE LAPIERRE,
MARTIN O'GARA, | EDWARD P. REMON 2425

TAILLON & CHRYSLER,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, &c.
Office—Hardy's Block, Rideau Street.
G. TAILLON, | F. H. CHRYSLER.
June 3, 1873.

PINHEY, CHRISTIE & HILL,
Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.,
(Of the late firm of Lewis & Pinhey.)
OFFICES—Elgin Street, Ottawa.
C. H. PINHEY | A. J. CHRISTIE. | H. P. HILL
Feb. 5, 1874. 484-3m

W. MARSHAL MATHESON,
Barrister, Attorney, Notary, &c.
Office—Master in Chancery Chambers, Court House, Ottawa, Canada.

L. W. P. COUTLEE, B.C.L.,
Barrister, Advocate, &c. for the Province of Quebec.
Barrister Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., for the Province of Ontario.
Main Street, Hull, P. Q. 3228-6m

C. V. H. FERLAND,
Advocate.
Temporary Office at Dr. Jos. Beaudin's, Main Street, Hull.
Hull, March 9, 1874. 2612y

O. ARCHAMBAULT,
Notary Public and Advocate,
Has opened an office in the Village of Hull Province of Quebec, for the transaction of all Notarial and Legal business, either in the Province of Quebec or Ontario. Special care given to the collection of accounts in both Provinces.
Hull, Oct. 26, 1874. 2484

THOMAS P. FORAN,
Advocate, Solicitor, &c.
No. 12 St. James Street, . . MONTREAL
Sept. 9. 1873. 2262-3m

Medical Cards.

DR. LOGAN,
Homœopathic Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Residence—Albert Street. Office hours from 6 to 11 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m. Special attention given to diseased and displacements of the uterus. 1751

DR. J. P. LYNN,
May be consulted at his Office, corner of O'Connor and Albert-sts.
Ottawa, Oct. 24, 1874. 2401.

DR. BURROWS, C.M.L.C.P.S.L.C., M.C P.S.O.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal, Surgeon Northumberland and Durham Cavalry, Late Associate Coroner N. and D.
Office and Residence:—Corner of Hugh and Sparks sts. 2556-6m

DR. O. C. WOOD,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,
OTTAWA, ONT.
Day Office—Sparks-st., Centre Town. Night Office—at his residence, Maria-st., Centre Town.
Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by a new but certain, speedy and almost painless process. Reference given to parties successfully treated if required.

DR. J. D. R. MACDONELL,
Ottawa South side of Rideau-st., near Gloucester.
Consultations at all hours. 2454.

PAIN-KILLER.
After thirty-five years trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera, or any sort of Bowel complaint it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency, and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.
It is used Internally and Externally.
Sold everywhere. Price 25 cts.
PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors
January 13th, 1875 3741

W. McCONNELL, D.D.S., L.D.S.,
Surgeon Dentist,
Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, also of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario.
OFFICE—41½ Sparks-st. 2822y.

TALMAGE'S PAPER.
THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK.
"THE BEST RELIGIOUS PAPER."
A CHOICE OF
TWO BEAUTIFUL PREMIUMS.
An Illuminated Portfolio of Twelve Gems by Handschel, each 8½ x 10½ in., or the superb Chromo, "The Twins," 22x28 in., after Landseer Price $3, including postage. No extras of any kind. With 1 Premium, $3 per annum.
ATTENTION, AGENTS.
Liberal commission and exclusive territory. Samples and circulars free. Send Postal Card at once to
HORATIO C. KING,
Publisher
Box 5105, New York
Oct. 76.

Auction Sales.

J. M. ROSS & Co.,
Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
Have leased those NEW and SPACIOUS Rooms recently vacated by Jardine Brothers, 82 Sparks Street, where they intend to carry on the business in all its branches. Sales of
REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE, and all kinds of MERCHANDISE
Will be effected on the most prompt and reasonable terms. Their Premises are eminently adapted for displaying goods of every description, requiring light and space.
Sales every Tuesday at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Parties selling out will please bear this in mind and send in their Goods at an early day.
ACCOUNT SALES guaranteed immediately after sale
N. B. Selling every night a Stock of Stationery, Books, and Fancy Goods. Large Sale of OIL PAINTINGS on Tuesday next.

Game.

PARSON'S
HAMS AND BACON,
JUST RECEIVED. Also
One Hundred Dozen
—OF—
Different Kinds of Game
JOSEPH KAVANAGH,
Grocer and Wine Merchant,
WELLINGTON-ST.
Dec. 30, 1874. 3679

Hotels.

The Clarendon House
W. MILLS, Proprietor,
BEGS to announce that he will
Open to the General Public
—ON—
Monday, 1st February
The above House.
This House has been re-modelled and refurnished throughout. The Proprietor wishes to intimate that no pains will be spared to make this House
Second to None in the Dominion.
The Table will be furnished with all the delicacies of the season; the Bar with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars.
A share of the public patronage is solicited.
Jan. 23, 1875.

ALBION HOTEL,
Court House Avenue,
OTTAWA, Ont.
W. H. CHALKER, - - Manager.
ROBERT GRAHAM - - Proprietor
Omnibus to and from the Cars and Boats free 3784

$8,000.00
will now purchase Ashfield's Brick Block on Duke Street, Ottawa,—"hardly the cost of the buildings" being parts of Lots 3 and 4, Block B. LeBreton's flats, 5x198, with buildings thereon, viz: one three and half story brick building (not veneered) used as shops and dwellings, on Duke Street, fire wall and two story Kitchen and sheds in rear, wooden tenement on Britannia street. On the line of the
Water Works, Main Sewer, and Street Cars.
Trade is fast working to this end of the City, no doubt purchaser would double his money in five years. For further particulars apply to Duke Street.
JAMES ASHFIELD,
Crockery Merchant.
Feb. 27th 1875. 3780

Clarke's New Method
FOR REED ORGANS.
By WILLIAM H. CLARKE. Price $2.50.
Mr. Wm. H. Clarke, a distinguished organist and composer, was especially fortunate in the compilation of this fine work, which sprang into popular favour immediately on its issue, has had remarkable success, and continues to be the leading method. Contains, in addition to instructions, a capital collection of Reed Organ Music.
All books sent, post paid, for retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO. 711 B'dway, New York.
3771

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BEST FOR
QUARTET CHOIRS.
Thomas's Sacred Quartets,
Baumbach's Sacred Quartets,
Buck's Motet Collection,
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Hayter's Church Music,
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ILLUSTRATED.
Notices of the Press.
The Weekly is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers. With a circulation of 150,000, the Weekly is read by at least half a million persons, and its influence as an organ of opinion is simply tremendous. The Weekly maintains a positive position, and expresses decided views on political and social problems.—Louisville Courier-Journal.
Its articles are models of high-toned discussion, and its pictorial illustrations are often corroborative arguments of no small force.—N. Y. Examiner and Chronicle.
Its papers on existent question and its inimitable cartoons help to mould the sentiments of the country.—Pittsburg Commercial.
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The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7.00 each. A complete set, comprising Eighteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5.25 per. vol., freight at expense of purchaser.
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Address HARPER & BROTHERS New York

Grocers.

GO TO
EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE'S
FOR YOUR
GROCERIES.
You will always find a full stock of Groceries Glassware and Crockery at prices that can't be obtained elsewhere.
FINE
Uncolored Japan Tea,
Only 50c. per lb.
Apples wholesale and retail.
EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE,
Cor. Kent and Wellington-sts.
Jan. 9, 1875.

"Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef."
"Nutritious Condiment for Horses and Cattle."
"British Egg and Butter Powder."
CHAS. STEPHENSON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Ottawa and District
Corner O'Connor and Wellington Sts. 3766.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Prevents the Hair from Falling.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Promotes its Healthy Growth.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Is not Greasy nor Sticky.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Leaves no Disagreeable Odor.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Subdues Refractory Hair.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Soothes the Irritated Scalp-Skin.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Affords the Richest Lustre.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Is not an Alcoholic Wash.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Kills Dandruff.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Gives New Life to the Hair.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Remains Longest in Effect.
50 and 75 cents per Bottle.
PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE,
MONTREAL, P. Q.
Agents for Dominion of Canada.
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON,
Proprietors.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS!
SAPOLIO,
For Polishing and Cleaning purposes, for Metals, Shop Windows, China, &c., &c.
HAND SAPOLIO,
For Cleansing purposes. A most desirable substitute for soap, especially for artizans and mechanics.
Apply to any Grocer, Druggist, or Hardware shop.
Dec. 29, 1874. 3730-3awk

FISH! FISH! FISH!
MR. MOSES LAPOINTE desires to inform his customers and the public generally that he has removed his place of business from his former stand to the new Fish Market on the south side of York street. He will be happy to meet his friends in his new stand, and do his utmost to supply them with the latest importations of fresh and other kinds of fish; also all kinds of Poultry and Game.
MOSES LAPOINTE.
Ottawa, Feb. 2, 1875.

Miscellaneous.

CAUTION.
The following parties having left my employ contrary to the terms of their respective engagements, I hereby forbid all persons from hiring or harbouring them, as any one found doing so after date of this Advertisement, shall be prosecuted.
JAMES SKEAD, JR.
Auguste Ouellette, Joseph Gagnon,
Henri Terecque, Francis St. Jean,
Thomas Ouallette, Isaac Duval,
Valentine Harrison, Patk. Brown
Feb 27th 1875 3784-3t

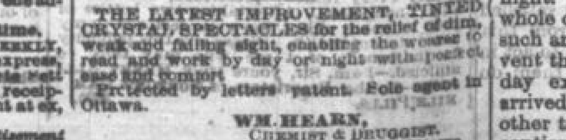
NOTICE.
The Creditors of DANIEL McLARNON late of the City of Ottawa, Flour Merchant, deceased, are requested to send to the undersigned within one month from this date, their Christian and Surname, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them. And all persons indebted to the said late Daniel McLarnon, or his estate, are requested to settle with the undersigned without delay, otherwise the claims will be put in suit.
WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK,
Solicitors for Executors of estate of late Daniel McLarnon.
February 1st, 1875. 3758-1m.

The Canadian Washer
A. R. GILES, Manufacturer, west side King-st., between Rideau and Besserer sts., Ottawa.
OTTAWA, Jan. 18, 1875.
Mr. GILES, manufacturer of the Canadian Washer,—I have been using one of your Washers, and find it all it was recommended to be. I could not get along without it now, and will recommend it to all as really a good machine.
M. & Dr. P. ST. JEAN, M. P.

TO SPECULATORS!!
FOR SALE, the West Half of Lots 3 and 4, Block B, Le Breton's Flats, fronting on Duke Street, and in rear on Britannia Terrace, with Buildings thereon viz., on Duke Street, one three and a half storey Brick Building (not veneered), occupied as Shops and Dwellings, Sheds, &c., in rear, and fire wall for about 100 feet; in Britannia Terrace, one Wooden Tenement—the whole now renting for $900 per annum; or, if preferred, the whole of the two lots will be sold, together, with Buildings, &c., which rents for about $1,500 per annum.
For terms and particulars, enquire of the Proprietor, on the Premises.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, Ottawa, 1875.
—AND—
CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.
PARTIES requiring Models, Inventions, &c., Worked out, and represented, at the above Exhibitions, can have them done in the best style, by a practical man, whose works took Awards at the English Exhibition, 1851, Dublin, 1865, Paris, 1867.
Best references as to capabilities, &c., can be given. Apply,
THOS. S. SARNEY,
Mechanical Engineer,
Cor Daly & Nelson Streets, Ottawa. 3774

A. E. GENDREAU'S
New Parliamentary Tonsorial
PARLOUR
is now open.
FIRST CLASS Hair Dresser employed. Ladies' Combings done up in First Class style, and on the shortest Notice.
Charges Moderate.
Mathewman's New Buildings, Wellington Street, between Dufferin Bridge and Elgin Street. 3767



SPECTACLES
For all Sights
THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT, TINTED CRYSTAL SPECTACLES for the relief of dim, weak and failing sight, enabling the wearer to read and work by day or night with perfect ease and comfort.
Protected by letters patent. Sole agent in Ottawa.
WM. HEARN,
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST.
Dufferin Bridge, Ottawa.
Sign, Mortar and Spectacles. Thermometers, Telescopes, Microscopes, &c. 3761

The Marine Telegraph Bill, referred to in our editorial columns, passed the third reading in the House of Commons yesterday, without further amendments than those made in the Committee of Banking and Commerce.

We have been informed by the Marine Department that orders were given from the Meteorological office at Toronto directing the storm drum to be hoisted on Sunday at midnight at the following places, namely: St. John and St. Andrews, New Brunswick, and at Halifax, Liverpool, Yarmouth and Digby, Nova Scotia.

A deputation from Manitoba, consisting of Mayor Kennedy, Messrs. St. John, David, Young, Strang, Burrowes, and Elliott, waited on the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie yesterday in regard to some railway matters in which the people of the North-West were interested. The Hon. D. A. Smith, Senator Girard, Senator Sutherland, Dr. Schultz, M.P., Joseph Ryan, M.P., and others were also present with the delegation. They urged an early completion of the Pembina branch of the Pacific Railway, and were desirous that it should cross the Red River into Winnipeg. They were also anxious that a change in the proposed location of the Pacific itself should take place in the interest of both the city of Winnipeg and Province of Manitoba. The Premier said that the matters submitted would receive the earliest consideration of the Government, and the wishes of the delegation would be complied with, provided the proposed alteration did not seriously interfere with the Government policy on the Pacific Railway.

By Telegraph.

MID-NIGHT DESPATCHES.

UNITED STATES.

A Counterfeiter Arrested.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 2.—Albert W. Ensor, *alias* W. H. Murray, is under arrest in this city, charged with passing counterfeit National Bank notes.

Columbia Government Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The bill for the Government of the District of Columbia has passed the House.

Committee on Foreign Relations.

In the Senate, Cameron, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported adversely on the bill introduced by the House in June last, relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries. The bill introduced by Frelinghuysen in May last to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between America and Asia, and the bill introduced by Mr. Sargent in January last making provision for an Oriental College, were indefinitely postponed.

The Effects of the Civil Rights Bill.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 2.—In consequence of the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, and fearing trouble, both the principal hotels here have cancelled their licenses and are closed.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—W. S. Redgrave, owner and proprietor of the Park Hotel, immediately opposite the Camden street depot of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., closed his house to-day to the public, to escape incurring the penalties of the Civil Rights bill.

A Question of Privilege.

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 2.—The Select Committee who were instructed to enquire whether the privileges of the House have been violated by the arrest and detention of Whitelaw Reid at the suit of Alex. R. Shepherd, decide that a witness brought into the district by a superior power should not be regarded as within it for any other purpose than that of giving his testimony, and that he should not have his condition changed to his prejudice on that account.

The Freshet in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 2.—The freshet in East Tennessee is reported to be over. The river is falling rapidly at Chattanooga and has been stationary at Bridgeport. The bridge over the Tennessee River at that point is safe.

The Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The President, with Secretaries Bristow and Robeson, and Attorney-General Williams, was at the Capitol to-day, and had a conference with leading Republican Senators relative to the Tax Bill laid on the table last night. They urged the necessity of taking the bill from the table and passing it. They received the assurance that an effort in that direction would be made.

Arkansas Affairs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—In the House to-day, the discussion on Arkansas affairs was continued by Scudder and Taylor, who favoured the majority report, and Ward and Tremain, who spoke against it up to the hour of recess.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

JAPAN.

Withdrawal of European Troops.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Advices from Yokohama announce that the European troops have been withdrawn from that place.

UNITED STATES.

The Massachusetts Weavers' Strike.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 1.—The operatives at the Sagamore mill to-day ceased work, and the Chase mills close for the same reason to-morrow. The strikers show no signs of weakening.

Unusually Low Temperature.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 2.—The Smithsonian Institute records kept in this city show the mean temperature this winter to have been two degrees colder than that of any previous record in forty-two years, when regular observations at Fort Snelling were instituted.

A Mail Robber Arrested.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 2.—Lewis E. Norton, Assistant Postmaster at Pittsfield, Me., was arrested here and brought before the United States Commissioner on a charge of robbing the mails. He confessed to have taken $5,000 from letters, and was placed under bonds for trial.

Libelling a Senator.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—A. C. Buell, arrested some days ago for publishing in the Detroit *Free Press* last winter an alleged libel on Senator Chandler, of Michigan, was before United States Commissioner Clark to-day, and by him remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal, to be transferred by him to the District of Columbia.

Heavy Snow Storm—Trains Delayed.

DETROIT, March 2.—The severest snow storm of the winter commenced last night. The storm has extended over the whole of the lower portion of the State to such an extent as to almost entirely prevent the running of trains. The mail and day express on the Michigan Central arrived here three hours late, and all other trains were abandoned with the exception of an express each way to-night, which will make an attempt to get through. The Detroit & Milwaukee Road has been unable to get any trains over their road to-day. The Grand River Valley between Jackson and Grand Rapids is blocked with snow, and the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad is partially blockaded on the Southern division. The trains on the Chicago, Michigan & Lake Shore Road between Kalamazoo and Muskegon are not running. The trains on the Grand Trunk between this city and Port Huron are four to five hours late.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The House passed the Civil Appropriation Bill and adjourned at 3:50 this morning.

Fire.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 2.—A fire at Muncy, Pa., this morning destroyed the property of Joshua Boaman and Baker Longsake and the stock of J. Taggart & Co. Loss, $15,000; partially insured. The fire is supposed to have been due to incendiarism.

The Black Hills Expedition.

SIOUX CITY, March 2.—John Gordon, who led the Black Hills Expedition from here in October last, returned yesterday, and fully confirms the reports telegraphed on Sunday night. The party remaining in the hills number 264 and are well satisfied with their prospects. They are strongly fortified, and are anxiously awaiting reinforcements. Gordon returns about the middle of the week, and is confident that he can make the trip in 28 days with a mule team. He brings letters to friends of the party remaining in the Hills, and fine specimens of gold.

Railroad Accident—One Life Lost.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—The western bound passenger train on the Indianopolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad was last night thrown from the track near Lawrenceburg by a broken axle. A tramp who was stealing a ride on the forward end of the postal car was instantly killed. No other casualties occurred.

CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE

(By Telegraph.)

TORONTO.

Fire—Snow Blockades Again—A Strike—Tribute of Respect—Resignation of a Telegraph Manager.

TORONTO, March 2.

A fire occurred yesterday evening in a stable belonging to Henry Smallpiece, and four horses were burnt to death.

The snow of yesterday has caused another railway blockade. The Northern did not send out a single train yesterday, and traffic on the other lines is more or less impeded.

The engine-drivers yesterday gave the Grand Trunk authorities notice that they intend going on a strike next Monday if the objectionable terms are enforced. Arrangements are being made for the reception of the deputation at Montreal by Mr. Hickson, when it is hoped some compromise will be arrived at.

A meeting was held yesterday of gentlemen, not members of Rev. Mr. Robb's church, when it was resolved to present the rev. gentleman with an English Bible, Hebrew Bible and a solid silver stand, in appreciation of his Protestant lectures.

The *Mail* of this morning publishes the letter of resignation of Mr. Purkis, General Manager of the Dominion Telegraph Company. The reason given by Mr. Purkis for his resignation is trouble between himself and the secretary, Mr. Small, whom Mr. Purkis accuses of meddlesome interference and imprudent conduct, while at the same time he neglected the duties of his own department. Mr. Purkis declines to be any longer responsible for the general affairs of the company, and says he is convinced of Small's unfitness for the position he holds. The directors have accepted Mr. Purkis' resignation.

MONTREAL.

Contracts Awarded—Beaten—Rewards for Incendiaries—Stocks

MONTREAL, March 2.

The Water Committee have received 12 tenders for the supply of plant during the ensuing year, and have awarded contracts to the following firms:—Hydrants and other iron castings, to John McDougall; lead pipe, the Montreal Rolling Mills Co.; pig lead and block tin, B. J. Coghlin; brass work, Robert Mitchell & Co.

Jeremie Brosseau, a farmer of Laprairie, while crossing the ice to this city last evening, was attacked by some unknown persons and badly beaten about the head with sticks.

Owing to the number of fires which have occurred lately, the Canadian Board of Underwriters have offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the incendiaries.

In anticipation of a relaxation of the present tightness in money, the stock market is more active to-day, and the leading banks closed firm; the decline in Telegraph has not yet ceased; a large quantity and sold this morning at 159, but it closed stronger. Sales at the afternoon board—Montreal, 182½; City, 106½; Peoples', 105½; Merchants', 113; Commerce, 128½; Telegraph, 159.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Death of the Principal Witness Against a Murderer.

HALIFAX, March 2nd.

Mrs. Robsichan, widow of the late Capt. Robsichan, who was murdered by Deegan, died at Weymouth on Saturday. She was the principal witness against Deegan, who is in gaol awaiting trial.

HAMILTON

Confession of the Accomplice of the Murderess Phœbe Campbell.

HAMILTON, March 2.

It is stated that Thomas Coyle, the accomplice of Phœbe Campbell, who was executed in London, Ont., on 20th June, 1872, for the murder of her husband, died recently in England, and confessed his complicity in the crime.

Commercial.

GOLD IN NEW YORK - - - 114½

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, 12.30 p.m.—Erie, 24½ to 24¾; do., preferred, 39.

LIVERPOOL, 12.30 p.m.—Cotton quiet and steady. Uplands, 7¾ to 8; Orleans, 8 1-8. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 2,000 quarters, including 1,000 American.

LIVERPOOL, 2 p.m.—Breadstuffs market is quiet. Corn, 33s to 33s 6d per quarter.

LONDON, 3.30 p.m.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £90,000.

PARIS.—Rentes, 65 francs and 25 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, 5 p.m.—Markets for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged.

LONDON.—Refined petroleum 11 to 14d per gallon.

THE LATE MR. CAIRNS.—It would seem that the City Council is in no way amenable for damages for the death of the late Mr. Cairns, who last fall sustained such serious injuries by falling into a water works trench on Sandy Hill. The City Solicitor holds to the opinion that it is a matter altogether for the Water Commissioners or the contractors who undertook the work in that vicinity. If the friends of the deceased will bring the matter to the notice of the proper parties they will doubtless receive an amicable and satisfactory solution of the affair.

Local Intelligence.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVAL.—The steamship Prussian arrived at Portland from Liverpool yesterday at 9 o'clock a. m.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.—The duties collected on imports at this port for the month ending February 27th, amount to $26,505.81.

AGAIN IRREGULAR.—The recent snow storm has again blocked the railway trains, causing considerable irregularity to both mails and general traffic. It is thought they will be all clear again to-day.

BANK STREET.—In the vicinity of where the recent main was burst on Bank street, this important thoroughfare is next to impassable, from the unsatisfactory way in which the opening in the street has been refilled. A serious accident may happen at any moment.

BITTEN BY A FEROCIOUS DOG.—Mr. Robert Gilpin, of the Red Lion Hotel, was severely bitten by a ferocious dog on Nicholas street yesterday. He intends prosecuting the owner. Hurry up the new by-law for licensing dogs, and a remedy for such canines will have been obtained.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Treasurer of the County of Carleton General Protestant Hospital has much pleasure, in the name of the Directors of the Institution, in acknowledging the receipt of twenty dollars, collected by Andrew Acres, son of Mr. George Acres, of the Carleton House, Wellington street, Ottawa.

CANADA CENTRAL.—The Town Council of Pembroke has passed a by law granting $75,000 in aid of the proposed extension of the Canada Central from the village of Renfrew to Pembroke. It will be submitted for the consideration of the ratepayers on Tuesday, the 16th inst., and it is thought that an almost unanimous vote will be obtained in support of the measure.

NIGHT SOIL.—Some parties have been depositing night soil and other rubbish on Theodore street, Sandy Hill, much to the annoyance of people residing in that locality. The police have been made acquainted with the fact, so that defaulters in this respect had better look out for the future. If apprehended, they will be visited with the heaviest penalties of which the law will admit.

AVOID SNOW SLIDES.—The moderation of the weather again yesterday had the effect of causing a good number of snow slides throughout the city. One man had the misfortune to be nearly buried by one of these avalanches, in front of the Russell House yesterday. Pedestrians should keep a sharp lookout for these disagreeable showers, as they are frequently composed of pieces of ice as well as snow.

POLICE COURT.

Before M. O'Gara, P. M.

TUESDAY, March 2.

William Welsh was up on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. He was fined $2 and costs.

Charlotte Stannish was up for being drunk on the public streets. She was fined $5 and costs or go to gaol for two weeks. She went to gaol.

Timothy Hanrahan was up for assault and remanded till the morning.

Philip Vaukoughnet was arraigned for receiving money under false pretences. He was remanded, bail having been given for his appearance in the morning.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

UNION HOUSE.—D G Burton, George Watson, Cumberland; Thos A Evans, Thos R Johnson, Montreal; Wm McGinnis, St John; G F C Smith, Montreal, Wm Mosgrove, city; S R Weir, Easton's Corners; A Chapman, Renfrew; H G Summers, Toronto; P Murphy, Quebec; James A Gordon, Sherbrooke; J C Stewart, Glasgow, Scotland; Dr. Ferguson, Kemptville; J D Pattee, L'Orignal; Wm Gardner, Westbrook; James White, Watertown; John F Crae, Carleton Place; F W Harner, Nepean; H S Levintus, A Houghton Montreal; H Walters, Brockville.

DANIELS' HOTEL.—W. D. Lewis, East Templeton; J. H. Shanley, Rochester, N.Y.; Robert Bailey, East Templeton; William Sweet, Grenville; Edward Fowler, Arnprior; Joseph Black, do.; W. R. Thistle, Aylmer; C. Bryson, Montreal; R. Hallad, Prescott; James Dungan, do.; John Dungan, do.; R. W. Jamieson, Almonte; Samuel Mason, Toronto; James Douglass, do.; W. R. Conroy, Aylmer.

THE "ROYAL ALBERT BRIDGE."

[From the Montreal Herald.]

Since the passage of an Act by the Provincial Parliament authorizing the organization of a Company for the ostensible object of building a bridge across the St. Lawrence in this city, and the introduction of the Act in the Dominion Parliament to permit the construction of the said bridge, the public have evinced a desire to be possessed of a knowledge of the character of the proposed work. The following particulars will be found of interest:—

The out-door surveys of the work have been completed, and the engineers are now busily engaged in preparing the maps, profiles, etc., of the several lines surveyed between the M. N. C. R. on the Mile End Heights and the railways on the south side of the St. Lawrence, to enable the Engineer in Chief, Mr. C. Legge, to determine the most preferable one for adoption, preparatory to proceeding with the elaboration of the plans for the great bridge. The survey of both channels of the river has demonstrated a rocky bed, with, in some places, a small amount of debris resting on the surface, which can easily be removed by dredges. The width of the navigable channel or north branch, between the city and Isle Ronde, does not exceed 1400 feet, with an average depth of only 20 feet. The width of the south or unnavigable channel is about 4,700. During seasons of low water there are but a few feet of water, indeed it is nearly dry for a portion of the year; for the balance the depth at that time will not exceed 9 feet, also a rocky bottom. From the north shore to Sherbrooke street, where the bridge rail will strike the natural surface of the ground, is about 5,000 feet, and an additional distance from Sherbrooke street to the intersection with the M. N. C. R. of the ordinary line on the surface of the ground of say 5,000 feet. From the south shore to a junction with the Montreal, Chambly and Sorel Railway, also with the Grand Trunk Railway, is about 9,000 feet, making a total distance, including the width of Isle Ronde, of upwards of 26,700 feet, or a trifle over five miles of connecting line to unite those railways. Coming back to the bridge proper, the length of the bridge from near Sherbrooke street to the south shore, will be 12,300, or subdivided into viaduct portion over the city of 5,000 feet, leaving a balance of 7,300 for the bridge proper over the river.

Starting from Sherbrooke street the viaduct will rise on an inclination of 53 feet to a mile to the main shore over the navigable channel. This span of about 500 feet in length will be level, when the line of the bridge will descend at 53 feet to a mile, striking the natural surface of the ground about 3,000 feet before intersecting the southern railways.

In order to give ample height for vessels it is proposed to place the lower side of the main span at an elevation above summer water of 160 feet. On each side of this principal span there will be one of say 350 feet, the remaining spans to the south shore will probably be 300 feet each, or of such other dimensions as may be established when the comparative cost of stone piers with iron superstructure is fully considered and compared. The bridge may also be carried for some distance as a viaduct from the south shore if it be found more economical than the heavy earth embankment which would otherwise take its place. The same principle in reference to length of spans will also apply to the viaduct portion between St. Mary and Sherbrooke streets. The piers will be of almost massive and substantial character. Those in the water will be formed somewhat after the manner of the Victoria Bridge to enable them to resist successfully the great winter forces to which they will be subjected. The two to be placed in the navigable branch will be sunk in caissons through the ice in the winter, and raised during that season sufficiently high above the water to sustain no damage from ice shoves in the spring. On the opening of navigation, work on the masonry will be resumed and completed to the full height during the summer. In the course of the succeeding winter, the false works or scaffolds could be erected, and the iron superstructure put in place, prior to the passing away of the ice in the spring. In this manner, no interference to the navigation will take place, which would be the case if the same plan were followed as adopted on the Victoria bridge, of huge, tedious and very expensive coffer dams blocking up a large sectional portion of the river. The remaining piers can be built, with caissons or otherwise, as found desirable, during the entire season, with, perhaps, the exception of a couple of the most severe months of winter. The excellent quarries near Terrebonne, and close to the navigation, will enable the stones to be placed on barges, and towed to the work at a minimum of expense, or they may be brought by railway from several excellent quarries in the neighbourhood of the city on the line of the N. C. R.

The style of iron superstructure to be adopted will not be tubular, as in the Victoria Bridge, but open lattice work, each part proportioned to the strain or work it has to do when supporting the dead and live loads. As the depth of the superstructure or trusses must be in proportion to the length of spans, it will in this instance, even for spans of 350 feet, be very considerable, and offer facilities for placing platforms at different elevations between the main side girders. Thus in order to accommodate the several species of traffic the rail level will be on the lower chords. Twenty feet above, a floor or platform will support the ordinary carriage traffic; a second floor, say 12 feet above the first, will give facilities for city car traffic, several lines of rails being placed and the train drawn by dummy engines, the top of the bridge to be floored over, and, with strong ornamental iron railings for safety, will furnish all the required facilities for pedestrians.

A slightly different arrangement from the above may, however, be made, as future calculations may determine; for instance a sufficient width may be given to the bridge, with two intermediate longitudinal trusses, to carry the railway and ordinary traffic on the same level, the railway track being placed between two inner trusses, while the two carriage ways will be between those and the outside trusses. This method will perhaps give greater facilities for ordinary traffic to approach and leave the bridge on the ground level. With this arrangement the ordinary traffic would, in crossing the river, take one track and return by the other. In one of the lines surveyed, passing over St. Helen's Island, the rail level in the bridge comes within a few feet of an elevated portion of the land. This will give fine facilities for carriages to leave or take the bridge in the event of the beautiful St. Helen's being converted into a public park. Carriages, &c., would gain access to the bridge on the Sherbrooke street level; but pedestrians, and those wishing to take the ordinary street cars passing through the bridge, either to Longueuil or to St. Helen's Park, would be rapidly elevated from the level of St. Mary street, Catherine, Mignonne, Logan, Lafontaine, and Ontario streets, by patent double hoists, on somewhat the same principle as adopted in the large American hotels. Thus, at the intersection of the bridge with the above streets, by a peculiar arrangement, either by hydraulic pressure from the reservoir, or by steam, simultaneous motion is given to two of the hoists, one descending filled with people, while the other will ascend with its living load, and so on, suitable provisions being made for stopping at the several floors or platforms of the bridge in the course of ascent or descent for receiving or delivering passengers.

These, with many other details, are now in process of being worked out by Mr. Legge, who will in the course of a few months present an elaborate report to the company, in which the great work will be described, and discussed at length in relation to the bearings, not only on the M. N. C. R., but the Western roads now existing, or hereafter to be built through or connecting with the Ottawa railway, and having their termination at Montreal, in the means it affords of giving them a winter outlet to our seaboard, while at the same time permitting the vast American system of roads, east and south, to have access to the north-western, northern and eastern sections of Canada. Mr. Legge will no doubt demonstrate its importance to the citizens of Montreal as a means of access at all seasons of the year, to the country lying over the south of the St. Lawrence, to a region from whence they derive principally their market supplies, but cut off from it for three months of each year, fall and spring; to the large influx of visitors to the city during the season of travel, which the stupendous work will attract; to the facile connection it will give between Montreal and the beautiful island park, to speedily follow its construction. These and many other points will doubtless pass under the engineers review in due time.

Generally speaking, it is thought the bridge will cost very considerably less than the Victoria, and be built in one half the time, the surveys having revealed each a much more favourable engineering condition of line than had been anticipated. A charter has been obtained from the Local Parliament at Quebec, and one is now pending before the Dominion Legislature, for the requisite permission to cross the St. Lawrence. Some fear has been entertained that the Dominion Parliament might object to grant power for a four-fold object like this; but when it is remembered that legislative authority has already been granted to mixed traffic bridges between Canada and the United States, at Buffalo and Niagara for instance, that in the latter country we find the Federal Government granting analogous rights to private railway companies over the Mississippi and many other navigable streams, we cannot suppose our Legislature will refuse a similar right to this project; coupling it, however, with the usual safeguards, that prior to the commencement of the works the plans be submitted for approval to the Government.

We understand the intention of the incorporators is to form an independent bridge company, in order that the work shall not be controlled by any one railway, but be open to all on certain stipulated conditions.

We have given the foregoing outline of the work as it stands at present, and shall watch with deep interest the progress of an enterprise fraught so deeply for good, not only to the city of Montreal, but to the whole of Canada.

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Feb. 27th, 1875. 3780

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Ottawa, Feb. 2 th. 1875. 36 S

New Advertisements.

Bill of Fare: European Dining Rooms.
Sale of Furniture, &c.: J. M. Ross & Co.
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Oysters: Queen Restaurant.
Caution: J. Skead.
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The Times.

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 3, 1875.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE SENATE.

The time was when Mr. Mills was looked upon as little better than a political dreamer, who, having got into Parliament, and having one or two hobbies to ride, had determined to ride them to death—but not to victory. One of the chief of the so-called hobbies was the abolition of dual representation, and another the reconstruction of the Senate The time has gone by when it is a sufficient reply to his carefully framed, logical, and well weighed argument to scoff and sneer. The hon. member for Bothwell appears to have unlimited faith in the theory that constant dropping will wear even into the heart of a stone, and his patience has been duly rewarded. He has long since, if with some reluctance on the part of his detractors, established for himself the reputation of being a constitutional lawyer, the soundness of whose opinions cannot be questioned; and whose astuteness is frequently remarkable. Sir John Macdonald, on one notable occasion, had to admit himself corrected by this same authority, although he did it with less grace than is his custom. Mr. Mills has had the satisfaction of living out, in a marvellously short period of time, the contumely with which his ideas of reforming both the system of representation and the constitution of the Upper Chamber, were at first received, and Mr. Cameron, of Cardwell, on Monday evening paid him a well deserved compliment when he remarked that his utterances were always couched in language that was courteous and gentlemanly. His triumph of Monday night, when the House of Commons confirmed his views regarding the Senate—by a narrow majority to be sure—was truly such as might make him feel proud. Not that we have any great admiration for his proposition, or that we have any deep sympathy with his complaints against our House of Lords as at present constituted. On this point we are among those who, in the meantime at least, would "rest and be thankful." This continual tinkering at the constitution is one of the least commendable features of our system of Government—not necessarily a part of it, certainly, but nevertheless characteristic of it. There was a good deal of force in Mr. Cauchon's remarks that we should give things as they are a fair trial, and when we have discovered a sufficient number of weak points to make it worth our trouble to set about reconstructing the system, let Mr Mills be ready with his proposition concerning the Senate. What we desire to do is simply to say that, while by no means rejoicing at the result of the division, we congratulate Mr Mills on the success which has attended his endeavours.

THE MARINE TELEGRAPH BILL.

The passing of the Marine Telegraph Bill, at present before the Legislature of the Dominion, will be the means of conferring a boon upon the public upon both sides of the Atlantic, the extent of which it is possible that those chiefly interested in it scarcely appreciate Already the mere threat of this measure has induced the amalgamated cable companies, who now possess a monopoly of trans-Atlantic communication, to reduce their tariffs by exactly one half. But we may take this as a mere indication of what is to follow. The effect of this one monopoly has been to strengthen other tyrannical combinations in connection with it, under which the country has been groaning for the last ten years; and the result has been to place Canada, which controls the situation, and is in a position to dictate her own terms on the subject, in a worse plight than any other part of the continent of North America. Although, in fact, scarcely a dollar of United States capital has ever been invested in an ocean cable, and although no part of the United States is so favourably situated for connecting the two continents of Europe and America as are the shores of the Dominion, a group of Americans have contrived practically to control an enterprise on this side of the Atlantic which is purely British, and the whole inconvenience arising from this state of things has fallen directly upon the Dominion. It is to remedy this anomaly, and place matters on their true footing, that the Marine Telegraph Bill has been brought forward by the Government. At present the two American monopolies which are allied to the cable monopoly, and which practically paralyse what they profess to promote, are the United States Western Union Telegraph Company and the New York Associated Press. The alliance between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the cable companies virtually renders any competition on the part of other land telegraph companies in the United States an impossibility. The Western Union, backed by its exclusive connection with Europe, has gradually spread itself like a gigantic net over the continent until it has swept all America into its toils. There is no despotism in the United States—that country of plutocratic tyranny—so powerful and so oppressive as this. With a nominal capital of between forty and fifty millions of dollars, and its grasp on the throat of the American press, it can dictate its own terms at Washington, and the Government is at this moment struggling impotently against it. If a newspaper dares so much as to suggest an appeal to Congress for relief, instantly its supply of news is stopped, and "the latest intelligence," the staff of a newspaper's life, is cut off until it comes to its senses. Mr. Orton, the president of the company, is probably the only man in the United States who. for the same reason, is safe from newspaper criticism; and his position is more lucrative, powerful and unassailable than that of the President of the United States. This company, owing to its alliance with the cable company, has forced its way into the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion, to the exclusion of Canadian land telegraph companies, which cannot attempt to compete with it, and one of which, the Montreal Company, has a contract with it, which places it completely in the power of its great American ally, so that the rates and tariffs for these British provinces are fixed entirely by Americans; the whole profits of a business in Canadian territory, which should go into the pockets of Canadians, go to swell the receipts of a Wall street corporation, and any uniformity of tariff between one part of the Dominion and New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island, is rendered impossible. These provinces in consequence are subject to a much higher rate than the rest of the Dominion.

The third monopoly which has grown out of the cable and land telegraph monopoly is the New York Associated Press. This is a newspaper "ring" consisting of the five most powerful daily papers of New York, who by contract with the telegraph companies enjoy an exclusive monopoly of cable news at special rates. These are so low that they have thus obtained complete control of the European news which reaches New York daily and is supplied to them by their London agent. The Press of the various States forms itself into subordinate associations, and thankfully receives from New York whatever the news monopolists there think proper to send. If any paper thus dependent on the Associated Press ventures to receive a special telegram of its own from Europe it is notified by the Associated Press that its supply of European news is stopped from that source, and the victim is only too ready to abandon its feeble effort at independence to regain the necessity of its existence. The supremacy of this Associated Press renders it impossible to start any new morning paper in New York, for cable news is an essential feature of a daily journal, and this can only be obtained by admission to the sacred "Ring." The last "daily" that started applied for admission, and was informed that the price of the privilege was $250,000. This was too heavy a weight for a new paper to start with, it was unable to become a member of the association, and after a lingering and feeble existence of a few weeks, it expired miserably, affording a conspicuous warning for the benefit of all ill-advised newspaper projectors in New York. There are other vicious excrescences resulting from these three monopolies, such as packers of cable messages, touters for news, otherwise termed "gutterers," and a whole society of adventurers, whose chief occupation it is to make a profit out of the public, by offering them contrivances by which the monopolies may be evaded, or the cost arising from them lessened. The whole system is fundamentally rotten and corrupt, and the best evidence of this is, that each monopoly which is anxious to preserve itself, is groaning under grievances from the one above it. Thus the Western Union is more or less oppressed by the Cable Company; the Associated Press writhes under the combined tyranny of the cable and the land company; and the unhappy public is victimized by all three, but cannot give vent to its complaints, because no newspaper in the United States dare publish what is stated here. It is evident that if this state of things exists across the line, the Press of Canada must suffer still more. It is dependent for its news upon whatever the London correspondent of the New York Associated Press thinks fit to send to the American public, and in a large majority of instances the news is badly selected, and very different from that which would be sent by a Canadian correspondent to Canadian newspapers, if it were possible for them to afford this luxury. If this state of matters were properly understood in Parliament, it is difficult to conceive how one man could be found in either the Senate or the House of Commons who could advocate the rejection of a public measure calculated to terminate a condition of affairs so disastrous to commercial enterprise, and, we might almost add, to moral progress. From a national point of view, no one argument can be adduced in favour of perpetuating these monopolies. If they have not been compensated for enough by the plunder which they have extracted from the pockets of a long suffering public, and they can show any legal or equitable claim for more money, by all means let them have it, and let us be done with them. In this respect the clause inserted in the bill reserving to the Anglo American Cable Company the privilege of making such claim in a court of law as against the Government, is a wise and prudent one. It deprives the monopolists of any right to say that they are being unfairly dealt with, but we are none the less convinced that no such right will in fact be found to exist. Meantime, if the bill is passed, a wholesome competition will at once spring up between the Direct United States Cable Company and the Anglo-American, between the Atlantic and Pacific Land Telegraph Company and the Western Union, while a general lowering of the Press tariff will open the door to the Press generally; the Canadian Press will be able to form its own association independently of the New York news agency; and the Associated Press of that city will be broken up—together with the smaller evils to which we have alluded as growing out of the existing system. It will be seen, then, that the effects of the bill now before the Dominion Legislature, will be far more sweeping than is generally supposed. They will be felt from one end of the continent to the other. The passage will reduce the rates, not merely of ocean, but of land telegraphy, will emancipate the Press of the United States from the thraldom of a "ring," and the public from the oppression of a single telegraph company controlled practically by a single man, and will substitute Canadian telegraph companies for an American company in the Provinces of the Dominion. It will render a uniform tariff for all parts of the Dominion possible, and restore to this country the privilege which she rightfully possesses, of controlling the telegraphic intercourse between the two continents of Europe and America.

Parliament of Canada.

Third Parliament--Second Session.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 25th, 1875.

After routine the following bills were read a first time,

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Western Assurance Company, and other Acts affecting the same, and to extend the powers of the said Company. (Hon. Mr. Allan.)

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Canada Car and Manufacturing Company. (Hon. Mr. Campbell.)

An Act to amend the Act respecting Procedure in Criminal Cases and other matters relating to Criminal Law. (Hon. Mr. Scott.)

An Act for the more speedy trial before Police and Stipendiary Magistrates in the Province of Ontario of persons charged with felonies or misdemeanours. (Hon. Mr. Scott.)

An Act to make further provisions respecting the Central Prison for Ontario. (Hon. Mr. Scott.)

THE MANITOBA ACT.

Hon. Mr. GIRARD said that the other day he had received an explanation from the hon. Secretary of State, and he did think that he could have no more chance of complaining. He did not wish to be an obstruction to the hon. members of the Government in any way. That was one reason why he had addressed himself to the hon. Minister of the Interior, thinking that justice would be immediately rendered, but understanding that no steps had since been taken, he would expose the matter to the House, and at the same time hoped to obtain an expression of opinion from the Government. He would refer hon. members to a question which ought to have been settled last session, but which was still in the same state as before. In the 32nd clause of the Manitoba Act it was arranged that all who were in possession of a tract of land at the time of the transfer to Canada, on which the Indian title had not been extinguished, should have the right of pre-emption on such terms and conditions as should be determined by the Governor. The speaker read a letter from one of the delegates of the people of Manitoba, who had been a witness before a committee, at the last session, appointed to enquire into the troubles in that Province in 1869. Under the then arrangements, read the letter, these lands were to be left free of charge to those in possession. The measure was characterised as of the greatest importance. A great step had been made to have that question settled since the last session. A law had been introduced and passed in the House of Commons meeting the views of the people of Manitoba. That bill only appeared before the Senate the day before prorogation; it had been amended by the House, the time being limited to the 8th of March, 1869, when the time of transfer had been the 15th of July, 1870. They were therefore exactly in the same position as they were before, and he could not but characterise the amendment as unjust, and he thought illegal—unjust, because it was absolutely contrary to the disposition of the Manitoba Act; and illegal, because the right of appropriating public lands and public money rested with the Commons of Canada. The law had passed though that body, and land had been appropriated, and the Senate had no right, it was not in the power of this honourable House, to amend the bill in such a way. With this explanation he hoped the question would be perfectly clear. In asking it he was fulfilling a duty which his position imposed upon him. If this law were allowed a great number of people would suffer. For his own part, he had never been able to understand by what invisible hands such injustice had been committed. The remedy could be found in maintaining the unamended bill, and he hoped hon. members of the Government, in their disposition to render justice to his province, would be actuated by that feeling, for what he asked was not as a favour, but in justice to Manitoba. He would therefore enquire whether, under the fourth subsection of the thirty second section of the Manitoba Act, all persons who took possession of lands in the said province on which the Indian title had not been extinguished, between the 8th of March, 1869, and the time of the transfer to Canada, and who, at the time of the said transfer, were in possession of the said lands in good faith, would obtain the benefit of the Act passed last session for the relief of those who found themselves in a similar position on the 8th of March, 1869, by means of an Act putting on the same footing as these last those who in good faith, and according to the usages of the country, took possession between the 8th of March, 1869, and the 15th of July, 1870, the day of the transfer.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said the hon. gentleman had asked this question over and over again. He had commented on what he had considered ought to have been the course of the Government. If, however, he would refer to the bill of last session, he would remember that this House, more particularly the Government, desired to meet every possible contingency. In order to do that and settle once and for ever any grievance of which the people of Manitoba might complain, they had stepped over the constitutional boundary, and if March, 1869, instead of June, 1870, was mentioned as a limit it was an oversight which ought to have been corrected by the hon. gentleman himself. He had been met by the Government in every manner possible, and he did not think him justified in accusing the Hon. Minister of the Interior. If the Act were not wide enough it should be made so this session.

Hon. Mr. GIRARD thanked the hon. gentleman for his explanation. With regard to the hon. Minister of the Interior, the speaker said that he had rendered justice to his province on so many occasions that he hardly thought he would have been opposed to this, but that he had told him plainly that there would be no difficulty for those in possession, but that the others would be treated as provided by the Manitoba Act. He, therefore, thought it was his duty to speak about the matter. He was, however, perfectly satisfied with the views of the Government and accepted the explanation with thanks and gratification.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

The Hon. Mr. AIKINS moved that the Hon. Messieurs. Ferrier, Alexander, Armand, Benson, Bureau, Vidal, Flint, Girard, McClelan, (of Hopwell), McDonald, (of Toronto), Macdonald (of Victoria), McLelan (of Londonderry), Montgomery, Wark, and the mover, be a Select Committee to consider and report upon the several petitions relating to legislative prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors; and also the report made by the Government Commissioners on the results of such legislation in the United States, and that six members of the said committee shall constitute a quorum. The motion differed somewhat from the motion on the paper. There were two or three names added and by the motion itself the quorum was proposed to be reduced to six. He would remind the House that on the action of the committee last year he had moved an address which had been adopted by the House. This subject attracted very little attention, although it would be remembered that at the last session of the Legislature very numerously signed petitions on the subject had been presented. He believed there were more than 400,000 signatures to those petitions. They were referred to a Select Committee, who reported to the House and the resolution was adopted, and a commission was appointed to take evidence in those States where a liquor law prevailed. So far as he could learn that information was not in possession of the House. It appeared to him that these statistics were extremely valuable. They substantiated the view that wherever prohibition prevails crime had decreased; the social condition and material interest of the people had improved, and inasmuch as this was a subject of very great importance, it was only right that this address should have come down to the House in the usual and proper way. The motion as adopted by the House, directed how that information should be brought down, and he did not think it complimentary to the House to treat its expressed wishes in such a manner. The members of the Government should at least correct, as far as possible, what had been done, by bringing down that address in the way that the importance of the subject demanded.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said that although the motion to which the hon. gentleman had alluded entailed a great expense on the finances of the Province, and was not such a measure as would ordinarily be granted, yet the Government desired to give every information to members of the House. There was one objection as to the form of naming the Commissioners, which he remarked. The ordinary way was for the Secretary of State to appoint them, whereas these had been named under the Seal. However, so far as the information was concerned, it made not the slightest difference. The hon. gentleman had simply criticised the form and shape in which the papers came down.

Hon. Mr. AIKINS: The papers are not in the possession of the House at all.

Hon Mr. SCOTT believed the hon. gentleman was in possession of a blue book which contained the information. In order that the House should have the papers before them at the earliest moment, he had given directions that they should be printed three months in advance. They were being printed as rapidly as possible. He hardly thought it was in good taste to quarrel with what had been done. The usual course had been followed. The commissioners had been allowed good salaries to enable them to make all the enquiries they could, in order, as far as possible, to lay before the House the desired information. Every possible facility was given, and every desire and wish on the part of the Government was that they should have the matter fully discussed.

Hon. Mr. AIKINS said that what he objected to was that they were not in possession of the papers at all. In deference to the orders and wishes of the House, the papers should have been laid officially on the table. The printed copies could have followed.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—I believe each member of the House has a printed copy.

Hon. Mr. AIKINS replied that these copies had been distributed by the joint committee on printing, whereas they should have been put in possession of them as ordered by the House.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—I understand that when a report comes down to a Department, the head of that Department presents the blue book to the House. If the hon. gentleman desires it I will present it to the House in due form.

Hon. Mr. BUREAU stated, in regard to the motion itself, that according to practice in the House of Lords the quorum of a select committee might be stated in the motion appointing such Committee; also that the select committee must ask power to report from time to time if different reports were to be made.

The motion was then carried.

RETURNS.

Hon. Mr. MILLER moved for a return showing the number of appeals yearly to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from the Superior Courts of the several provinces of this Dominion during the past five years.

The hon. gentleman saying that this return was desirable in view of a discussion which would take place shortly, the motion was carried.

Hon. Mr. CARRALL said that before the discussion on Mr. Brown's motion was resumed, he would like to ask the hon. Secretary of State when he thought it would be in his power to lay upon the table the printed papers in connection with the Dominion and British Columbia.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said when he had promised that the papers should be laid on the table to-day, he had faith in the promise of the printer that he would have them ready. If his hon. friend was on the Printing Committee, he had better take a note of it. (A laugh.) However, he believed they would be ready that evening.

THE DEBATE ON RECIPROCITY.

Pursuant to the Orders of the Day, the debate on the Hon. Mr. Brown's motion was then resumed.

Hon. Mr. REESOR said he had stated yesterday that notwithstanding the abrogation of the treaty, Canadian merchants had been able to go into the markets of the west, and in competition with the United States purchase their breadstuffs and bring them to Canada. He had been informed by an hon. member of the House that this was certainly a misapprehension or a miscalculation, and that in fact he (Mr. Reesor) had stated what was not correct. He begged to submit to the House a report made by the Commissioners which was perfectly reliable. It said that in the year 1871-72 no less than $12,493,082 worth of western products was imported into Canada, consisting of meats, swine, flour, Indian corn, and wheat, the latter being the largest import. The following year the same articles brought here reached $16,224,365. The trade of that description had been increasing for a number of years. He (Mr. Reesor) went on to say in his speech, and he now repeated the statement, that the merchants of Canada would not have purchased these Western products unless they could make a profit. The ship owners and others interested in the manufacture of these articles would never have made such a market for themselves unless it paid them well. If they had a market for American produce, surely than they must have one for their own. All this had been done without the benefit of free trade with the United States. Our duties had been taken off Western products in order to allow our people to avail themselves of this market. They evidently were not taken off to benefit the Americans. He was perfectly satisfied that we reaped a large profit from this trade. If the Americans wanted to act in like manner with our trade let them do

[Continued on fourth page.]

Hotels.

EUROPEAN

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J. W. ARLESS, Proprietor.

DINNER.

BILL OF FARE.

SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1875.

Soup—Vegetable.
Fish—Haddock and Lobster Sauce.
Entrees—Pig's Feet and Apple Sauce, Oyster Patties, Stewed Kidneys, Haricot Mutton.
Boiled—Corned Beef and Carrots.
Roast—Beef, Mutton and Cranberry Sauce; Pork and Beans.
Vegetables — Potatoes, Turnips, Tomatoes.
Pudding and Pastry—Sago Pudding, Sherry Sauce; Cabinet Pudding, Peach Sauce.
Dessert—Fruits in Season, Almonds, Raisins, &c.
Tea and Coffee.

Breakfast on Sundays at 10. Dinner at 5 p.m.
DINNER, 25c; LUNCH, 15c.
Private Dinners prepared to order.
Socials, Parties, and Wedding Breakfasts furnished in first-class style.
Gentlemen Boarded by the Month.
Ice Cream Saloon open in Summer Months.

NOTICE

TO

Members of Parliament.

A constant supply of FRESH OYSTERS arriving daily, per express, at the

QUEEN RESTAURANT,

Wellington street, opposite Parliament Buildings.

Feb. 24. M. KAVANAGH.

Insurance.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Head Office,
Canada Agricultural Insurance Company,
245 St. James Street,

Montreal, Jan. 16th, 1875.

Public Notice is hereby given that the Branch Office of this Company, located at No 34 Sparks-st., in the City of Ottawa, is closed from and after this date; and that Mr. Martin Wholeham is no longer authorized to do business for this Company, he having been discharged from said office. Our agents and patrons in the Ottawa District heretofore doing business with our Ottawa Branch are therefore hereby notified to address all communications and applications for insurance to our Head Office, in Montreal; also, all monies and notes for premiums due or for premiums on new risks, must be either paid into this office or to one of our regular authorized agents, or the Company will not be responsible for the same.

EDWARD H. GOFF,
Managing Director.

PHŒNIX

Mutual Life Insurance Co.,

HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS OVER - - - - $10,000,000
DEPOSIT AT OTTAWA, - - - - 130,000

This Company, whose Agency in Canada was established in 1867, and whose income in the Dominion is nearly $200 000 from premiums alone, is prepared to receive applications for the General Agency for the Ottawa District from competent and trustworthy parties, who can make the business a speciality and give it their entire attention.

Address with references and experience, if any—

SIMPSON & BETHUNE,
Managers for Canada,
Montreal.

Ottawa, Jan. 23. 3750-1m

CHAS. DESJARDINS,

General Agent

Citizens Insurance Co'y.

CAPITAL, . . $2,000,000.

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

Temporary Office:

York Street, near Sussex Street,

OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Jan. 23. 3750

THE HAND IN HAND

Insurance Co.

Still continue to take Risks at

20 per Cent. Below Combination Rates

R. C. W. MacCUAIG,
Agent, Ottawa and Vicinity.

Jan. 9, 1875. 3737-3m

ROYAL CANADIAN

INSURANCE CO.

FIRE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL . . . SIX MILLION DOLLARS.

Available Funds to meet Claims, over Half a Million Dollars.

ROB. ANGUS, Jr.,

AGENT,

36 SPARKS STREET, - - OTTAWA

Oct. 12, 1874.

Miscellaneous.

OTTAWA

WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received until NOON of

Monday, the 8th day of March

next, for the EXCAVATION and REFILLING of TRENCHES for STREET and SERVICE PIPES, and for the

PACKING OF HYDRANTS.

Specifications can be seen at the office of the Water Commissioners, near the Sapper's Bridge, on and after FRIDAY, the 26th inst.,

By Order,
C. R. CUNNINGHAM,
Secy. W. W. C.

Water Commissioners' Office,
24th Feb. 1875. 3770-4-4

U. S. CENTENNIAL & EXHIBITION, 1876,

A Local Agent and Subscription Solicitors

Wanted for the

Centennial Journal,

In OTTAWA, and in each City, Town and County in Ontario.

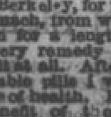
A Permanent Situation at $15 Per Week,

And 40 cents per name added.

Address for two weeks,
R. DAVIS, Manager,
Chestnut street
Philadelphia, Pa.

For Prospectus, Journal, &c., enclose 25 cents

Feb. 26, 1875. 3779-3d-3w



AGENTS WANTED.

Men or women $34 a week. Proof furnished. Business pleasant and honorable with no risks. A 16 page circular and valuable Samples free. A postal-card on which to send your address costs but two cents. Write at once to F. M. REED, 8th st. New York.

BERKELEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking "Norton's Camomile Pills." I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

Hatters & Furriers.

NEW SPRING STYLES

—IN—

AMERICAN HATS,

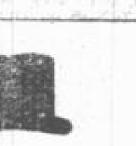
ENGLISH HATS,

FRENCH HATS,

ex S. S. *Polynesian,*

—AT—

3778 **DEVLIN'S.**



HATS, Just Received **HATS,**

Fifteen Cases

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HATS !

All New Styles

FOR 1875.

An early call solicited.

No. 33, RIDEAU STREET,

SIGN OF THE RED HAT,

JAMES PEACOCK,

Feb. 27, 1775. 3780

BUFFALO ROBES

AND

ALL OTHER FURS, CHEAP FOR CASH.

—AT—

H. HODGES,

56 SPARKS-ST.,

Opposite the British Lion Hotel.

Dec. 21, 1874.

Gift Enterprises.

DOLLARS !

To the amount of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand are to be distributed on the 27th February, by the Public Library of Ky., upon the occasion of their Fifth and Last Concert.

Drawing Certain, or Money Refunded.

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		75,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
5 Cash Gifts	$20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts	14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts	10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts	5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts	4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts	3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts	2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts	1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts	500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts	100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts	50 each	950,000

Whole Tickets, $50; Halves, $25; Tenth, or each Coupon, $5; Eleven Whole Tickets, $500.

For Tickets, or information, address—

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager, Louisville, Ky.

Public Library of Kentucky.

Death of Gov. Bramlette—Auction of the Trustees—A Successor Appointed—No More Postponements—Drawing Certain February 27th.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, Jan. 16, 1875, it was resolved that C. M. Briggs, Esq., who under the late Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette was the real business manager of the gift concerts already given in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, be and he is hereby authorized to take the place made vacant by the death of said Bramlette, in the management of the affairs of the Fifth and Last Gift Concert, and that the Drawing announced for February 27th, 1875, shall positively and unequivocally take place on that day, without any further postponement or delay on any account whatever.

Hereafter all communications relating to the Fifth Concert should be addressed to the undersigned, and I pledge myself that the Drawing shall come off February 27th or that every dollar paid for tickets shall be returned.

C. M. BRIGGS, Agent and Manager.
Room 4, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

The only reliable Gift Distribution in the Country.

$100,000.00 !

In Valuable Gifts,

To be distributed in L. D. SINE'S 46th Semi-Annual

GIFT ENTERPRISE,

To be drawn Monday, March 29, 1875, one Grand Capital Prize,

$10,000.00 IN GOLD.

ONE PRIZE, $5,000 IN SILVER.

Five Prizes $1,000 }
Five Prizes, $500 } Each in Cash
Ten Prizes $100 }

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each.
Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each!
Two Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $550 each.
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.
1500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all,) worth from $20 to $300 each!
Gold chains, Silver-ware, Jewellery, &c., &c.
Number of Gifts 10,000! Tickets limited to 50,000.
Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.
Single Tickets $2; Six Tickets $10; Twelve Tickets $20; Twenty-five Tickets $40.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

L. D. SINE, Box 432,
Cincinnati, O.

OFFICE: Excelsior Building, corner Race and Longworth.

Feb. 18, 1875. 3789

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF CARLETON } By virtue of a writ of
TO WIT. } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, and to me directed and delivered, against the lands and tenements of William Willis, at the suit of Henry James, I have seized and taken in execution all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said defendant, in and to the north-west half of lot number thirty-three, in the second concession, in the Township of North Gower, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario, which I will offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on Thursday, the eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1875, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon.

WM. F. POWELL, Sheriff.
By JOHN NICHOLSON, Dy. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Ottawa, 6th January, 1875. 3730-td-1aw

Remedies.

MANHOOD RESTORED.—A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address,

J. H. REEVES,
78 Nassau-st., New York.

Jan. 22, 1875. 3748.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

Extract from a Letter

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts: "I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old. Remaining, gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S."

To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.

July 1874.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Apothecaries' Hall, Lincoln, London.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co., Coleman street, London.
Newbery & Sons, 37 Newgate street, London.
Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon street, London.
Sanger & Sons, Oxford street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS IN CANADA.

Montreal—Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Montreal—Lymans, Clare & Co.
Toronto—Elliott & Co., Wholesale Druggists
" Shapter & Owen.
Hamilton—Winer & Co.
Halifax—Avery Brown &

NOTICE.

Morson's Effectual Remedies

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, and 1 pint bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, MORSON & SON have prepared this. Sold in ¼ oz., 1½ oz., and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is MORSON'S.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON.

Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions.

31, 33 & 124 Southampton Row,

RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON

WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES Selected, and Shipping orders executed with despatch 3843

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMES.

Patronised by all the World.

Rimmel's Ihang-Ihang, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane, and other perfumes of exquisite fragrance.

Rimmel's Lavender Water, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.

Rimmel's Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.

Rimmel's Dugong Oil Soap, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.

Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Costume and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Balls and Parties.

Rimmel's Violet, Rose, Leaf, Rice, and other Toilet Powders. A liberal allowance to shippers.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96 Strand, 128 Regent Street, and 24 Cornhill, London, 17 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, and 76 King's Road, Brighton.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES

FOR

CONSUMPTION, WASTING AND INDIGESTION,

Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine.

As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subject their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.

Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,

SAVORY & MOORE,

143 NEW BOND-ST., LONDON, W

And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY AND MOORE'S DATURA TATULA Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis &c.

ARTERIAL blood contains the elements of Vitality and Nutrition, which is emptied into the capillary system and, after supplying the required nourishment, is sucked up by the minute branches of the venous system and carried back to the lungs for vital recuperation. By reason of much that is wrong in living and medical treatment, this stream of blood flowing through the body is not always pure or free from inflammatory particles, which may pass off by insensible perspiration through the skin or with the waste matter through the intestines, but cold or wet may stop their outward escape, and the internal drainage may become inactive, when the corrupt particles are apt to coagulate, causing pustules, scalp eruptions or running sores, bronchitis &c. They may locate about a nerve, causing neuralgia, and by attaching themselves to the arterial tubes and veins, large or small, and inflaming them by their corrosive influence, cause those intensely painful sensations called Rheumatism. Nature struggles to drench out or dislodge if possible these corrosive particles, and the parts become very red from the congestion or pressure of blood therein. This is called Inflammatory Rheumatism or Rheumatic Gout. If nature does not succeed in washing out these acrimonious atoms she withdraws the undue supply of blood from such parts, ceases to contend, and performs circulation as best she can; however, the passage of the blood through the affected channels still continues painful. This is Chronic Rheumatism, which may exist without its usual antecedent the Acute kind.

The above only true theory points out the correct treatment of this and other distressing maladies. Dissolve these corrupt particles that have lodged in the afflicted parts, so that in the circulation they may be carried off externally or internally, and having thus removed the cause the effect ceases.

The experiment of twenty years in the London Hospital, England, has demonstrated to the Medical Faculty of Europe, that the only Medicine having control over this class of diseases is the

DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE!

It is the result of a lifetime of scientific study and is now for the first time offered to the Canadian public, prepared by a careful, experienced and conscientious physician, in obedience to the desire of numberless friends in the profession, in the trade and among the people. Every bottle is warranted to contain the full strength of the medicine in its highest state of purity and development, and is superior to any medicine ever compounded for this terrible complaint.

A BLESSING TO THE POLICE.

MONTREAL, 18th June, 1874.

DEVINS & BOLTON:

GENTLEMEN,—Having been one of the many martyrs of rheumatism that I meet on my every day rounds, I was induced to try the celebrated DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE. I had suffered the last five or six weeks the most terrible acute pains across my loins and back, so severe indeed that I could hardly walk with the help of a stick. I commenced the Diamond Remedy—following the directions carefully. Relief came immediately with the first bottle, improved rapidly with the second, completely cured and freed from pain after finishing my fifth small bottle. You are at perfect liberty either to refer to me privately or publicly, as I feel very thankful for the relief, and sympathize with my fellow sufferers from rheumatism.

Yours respectfully,
J. B. CARDINAL,
Sanitary Police Officer,
31 Labelle street.

In simple cases, sometimes one or two doses suffice. In the most chronic cases it is sure to give way by the use of two or three bottles. By this efficient and simple remedy hundreds of dollars are saved to those who can least afford to throw it away, as surely it is by the purchase of useless prescriptions.

This medicine is for sale at all Druggists throughout Canada. If it happens that your Druggist has not got it in stock, ask him to send for it to

NORTHRUP & LYMAN,

Agents for the Province of Ontario,
Scott street, Toronto,

Or to **DEVINS & BOLTON,**
Notre Dame street, Montreal,
General Agents for the Province of Quebec.

Price $1 per bottle. Large Bottles $2.

Watchmakers, &c.

MANUFACTURING

Watchmaker and Jeweller.

Having sold out the retail business to Messrs. Radford & Goyer, I beg leave to return thanks to the public for their patronage during the last 13 years, and will continue the

MANUFACTURING, JEWELLERY AND WATCHMAKING BUSINESS

in my former workshops, over Mann's Hardware Store, corner of Metcalfe and Sparks street.

W. YOUNG.

June 30, 1874.

N. MARKS,

Fine Jeweller, Practical Watchmaker,

36—SPARKS STREET—36

Just received, a magnificent assortment of fine

JEWELLERY,

Comprising Diamonds and other fine stone Rings, Opera and Victoria Chains—very choice designs. Also, a complete assortment of finest finish Gold and Silver Watches, which he will sell at astonishingly low prices.

A very unique assortment of Whitby Jet.

Nov. 25, 1874.

To the Queen and Royal Family;
To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales [Special Appointment]; and to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments and Railway Companies, established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER,

Prize Medalist of the London, Dublin and Paris Exhibitions.

Maker to the Chronograph, by which the Derby and all other Races and great events of the day are timed.

Manufactory and City House—58 and 60 Ludgate Hill.

West End Establishments—25 Old Bond Street, and 99 Westbourne Grove, London.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS and WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited, before sending their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufactory the Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery and Electro-Plate, which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the manufactory Ludgate Hill, or through merchants and shippers in England.

WATCHES	CLOCKS
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns.	Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Gns.
Lever, Vertical, Horizontal, Duplex, Chronometer, Chronograph, Keyless, Centre Seconds Repeater, Indian, &c.	Church, Turret, Carriage, Chime, Dining and Drawing-room, Hall, Shop, Library, Bracket, &c.

English Ormolu Clocks, designed by English artists, and manufactured by J. W. Benson, far exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this establishment.

FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental ateliers of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.

Artistic Gold Jewellery, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after designs by the most accomplished artists in the precious Metals, Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings, and all kinds of bijouterie, as supplied to members of the Court, and other distinguished personages.

Presentation Plate.—Testimonials of different sorts, Racing Cups, and Jewelled and other Boxes, as provided by Mr. Benson for the Corporation of London and other public bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c. &c.

Silver and Electro-plate in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-plate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. No other is really cheap at any price, nor worth buying.

Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., exchanged. Merchants, Shippers and Clubs supplied.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Plate sent to all parts of the world.

Jan. 17 1874.

Mails.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA,

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

All Mails are closed by Montreal time 8 minutes faster than Ottawa time.

1874. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1875

MAILS.	CLOSE.	DELIVERED.
Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, etc.	9.45 a.m. ... 1.15 p.m.	5.30 a.m. ... 4.30 p.m.
Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., and all places in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland	9.45 a.m. ... 1.15 p.m.	4.30 p.m.
Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, etc., and Western U.S.	9.45 a.m. ... 1.15 p.m.	5.30 a.m. ... 7.30 p.m.
Fort Garry & all other places in the Province of Manitoba—Mails despatched daily via Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich.	[illegible]	[illegible]
British Columbia (all Vancouver's Island) Mails despatched daily via Windsor, Ont., Detroit and San Francisco, Cal. Postage same as to other parts of the Dominion	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States via Ogdensburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York, through mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, per St. L. & O. Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Gower, Kars, etc., per St. L. & O. Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Osgoode, Russell, etc., per St. L. & O. Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Gloucester and Orford Stations, Thursdays and Saturdays	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smith Falls and Carleton Place per Canada Central Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stittsville, Huntley, Carp, March, etc. per Canada Central Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Upper Ottawa, places on the Brockville & Ottawa Railway, North of Carleton Place Junction, Pakenham, Pembroke, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochesterville, Skead's Mills, Bell's Corners, Richmond and Fallowfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hull	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aylmer, Eardley, Heyworth and Onslow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lower Ottawa, by stage, Buckingham, Cumberland, L'Orignal, Grenville, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chelsea, Wakefield, North Wakefield, Low and River Desert, and intermediate offices daily; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays	[illegible]	[illegible]
Templeton, New Edinburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Billings' Bridge, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, by stage	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merivale, Wednesdays and Saturdays	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ramsay's Corners, Hawthorne, Eastman's Springs, Saturdays	[illegible]	[illegible]

Matter posted up to 10.10 p.m. will be forwarded East and West in supplementary packages the same night.

BRITISH MAILS

Via New York, close every Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, at 8 p.m.

Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 12.05 p.m.

A supplementary bag for Canadian steamers will be closed at 1.25 p.m., in which only unregistered matter can be sent.

POSTAGE STAMPS

Are no longer sold at this office, but may be purchased from any of the licensed stamp vendors throughout the city.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Newfoundland, Great Britain and India.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits will be received at this office. Interest allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time.

EXCEPTIONAL POSTAGE.—Postage to Hull, New Edinburgh and Rochesterville, 1 cent. per half ounce, if post paid; if unpaid, 2 cents.

Office hours from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

For Money Order and Savings Bank business from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office, Ottawa, Jan. 26, 1875.

Painters.

T. PRUNEAU, Junr.,

SIGN WRITER, HOUSE DECORATOR, PAINTER, PAPER-HANGER, &c

Glazing, Whitewashing, Coloring &c., done on the shortest notice, and in a workmanlike style.

A large assortment of NEW PAPERS, BORDERS, &c., just received, and now on view.

Opposite the Post Office: Elgin-St.

Dec 28, 1874.

Travellers' Guide.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Leaves....10.45 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 10.45 p.m
Arrives.... 7.35 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 7.10 p.m

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Leaves..................10.40 a.m., 5.00 p.m.
Arrives.................. 1.20 p.m., 7.40 p.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Leaves Prescott Junction going west. ....1.40 p.m., 1.57 a.m
Leaves " " east. 4.45 p.m., 4.35 a.m

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILWAY

Leaves Ogdensburg.. 8.00 a.m., 2.25 p.m.
Arrives in New York.10.00 p.m., 7.00 a.m.
Leaves New York.... 6.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg .... 1.15 a.m., 7.45 p.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.

Leaves Ogdensburg for Boston ....12.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston. 8.00 a.m., 12.50 p.m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Pepsine Pills for Indigestion.
W. HEARN, Druggist,
3781 East End Sapper's Bridge.

Offices to let in the Victoria Chambers. Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig. 3760

SKIN DISEASES, of whatever nature, are completely eradicated by the use of Fowle's Pile and Humour Cure; its effect is marvellous for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ring-Worm, and even Leprosy; it has proved itself an almost never failing cure. (See special notice.) 3733

BURNETT'S FLAVOURING EXTRACTS.—The superiority of these extracts consist in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the fictitious fruit flavours now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparative small quantity need only be used. 3772

All that art can accomplish in beautifying, strengthening and preserving the human hair is effected by Burnett's Cocoaine. This incomparable hair dressing imparts a glossiness that is healthy and natural. It is a cooling vegetable oil, agreeable and clean and dresses the hair perfectly. 3778.

FALSE MODESTY.—For people to allow disease to become seated upon them rather than consult a physician, or to suffer as many do for years with the different kinds of piles, without going at once to the druggist for Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure, which is an infallible cure. 3729

HEMORRHOIDS (OR PILES) are permanently cured by Mathieu's Pile Ointment, or money refunded. Price $1 per pot, or six pots for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the Wingate Chemical Company, Montreal, and retail by all druggists, or will be forwarded to any address on receipt of price by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 3762

House Keepers! If you desire to get a profitable call to Baskerville & Bros. and have them to select for you. If the tea is not pleasing to your taste they will refund the money for what you return. Their wines, liquors and general groceries are of the best brand.
People's Tea Store,
36 Rideau street,
Ottawa.

Thomas' Excelsior Electric Oil—Worth Ten times its weight in Gold.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity a lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from the different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparta, Ontario, writes: "Send me six dozen Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Have sold all I had from you and want more now. Its cures are truly wonderful." William Maguire, of Franklin, writes: "I have sold all the agent left; it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes: "Please forward six dozen of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am nearly run out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes: "Send at once a further supply of Electric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well, and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, writes: "Send me some more Electric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P. Q., write: "The Electric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb, & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write: "Send us one gross Electric Oil. We find it takes well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 50 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y. and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ontario, sole agents for the Dominion.

Note.—*Electric*—Selected and Electrized. 3727

JOB MOSES' FEMALE PILLS.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, those Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, obtain free, of the agent a pamphlet, or refer to advertisement.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR.

$1.00, and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrope & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all druggists.

"A Repository of Fashion Pleasure, and Instruction."

HARPER'S BAZAR

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The *Bazar* is edited with a contribution of tact and talent that we seldom find in any journal; and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion.—*Boston Traveller.*

The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates, in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patrons for the children's clothes, to paterfamilias by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading-matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S BAZAR, one year $4 00

$4 00 includes payment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two *Harper's Periodicals*, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

An extra copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy; postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The seven numbers of HARPER'S BAZAR, for the years 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, elegantly bound in green morocco cloth, will be sent by express, freight prepaid, for $7 00 each.

Newspapers are not to copy this Advertisement without the express orders of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

Clothing.

The retail Clothing Business so long carried on by Joseph Metcalfe is now transferred to the Firm of JOHN SMITH & CO. Mr. Smith's knowledge of the Ready Made Clothing business (14 years experience), and their determination to keep the best class of Goods to be had, and to sell at the lowest prices possible, will be a GUARANTEE to Mr. Metcalfe's old Customers and the general public, that they will have every satisfaction in buying their Clothing

—AT THE—

CLOTHING Establishment,
59 Sparks Street. 3781

Thos. Lawrence

Has re-opened his

Clothing Establishment

AT

76 Sparks Street

And will dispose of the balance of his Winter Stock at reduced prices.

A large lot of

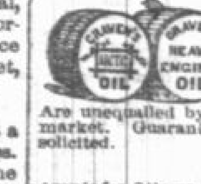
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

On hand, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Mr. LAWRENCE will be glad to receive orders from his old friends and customers as formerly.

Feb. 19, 1875.

Hardware, &c.



THIS EXCELLENT Machine Oil has for the last 12 years been used by the leading Manufacturing establishments of the Dominion.

For sale by all Oilmen.

Dec. 4, 1874 3710-y

OUR BRANDS OF **ARCTIC** —AND— **Heavy Engine Oil** Are unequalled by any Machine Oils in the market. Guaranteed not to freeze. Orders solicited.

W. J. CRAVEN & Co.,
441St. Paul-st., Montreal.

Agents for Ottawa District—
3744y CALDWELL & Co., Sparks-st.

OTTAWA

Mills' Supply Agency

OTTAWA, ONT.,

No. 17 Sparks-st., Near Russell House.

CALDWELL & CO. - - - Managers

Saws, Belting, Files, Packing, Files re-cut, Axes, Judson's Standard Governors and Graduating Valves, Steam Pumps, Rue's Little Giant Injector.

Also, Agency of the GLOBE GAS LIGHT COMPANY, &c.

March 26, 1874.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.

No.24 No.24

The Largest and Best

Assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware

In the city is to be found at

THOS. BIRKETT'S.

N.B.—For prices and quality of goods he defies competition.

Remember the

Sign of the Anvil, 24 Rideau-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 21, 1874.

NEW FIRM.

THOMAS SHORE & COMPANY,

(Successors to LEE & THOMPSON.)

Beg leave to call the attention of the Public to their large and varied assortment of all descriptions of

FINE AND COARSE HARNESS

which they are offering to the Public at the lowest rates. They have also always on hand all descriptions of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Riding Saddles Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Bags, Whips, and everything in connection with their line of business.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed; None but the best workmen employed.

THOMAS SHORE & CO.,
Sparks Street, near Bank.

H. MEADOW'S & CO.,

Have in stock the latest and best

COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!

Hot Air Furnaces fitted up in public buildings and private dwellings.

City reference given.—The following are a few: Quebec Bank, Ontario Bank, Bank of Commerce, Central School East, Magee & Russell, G. May, Esq., John Tilton, Esq., John Thompson, Esq., James Hope, Esq., Bronson & Weston, L. Cranne 1, Esq., and many others.

Illustrated pamphlets and estimates given on application

H. MEADOWS & CO.
35 Sussex-St.

Oct. 3, 1874.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—*Boston Globe.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE one year..........$400

$400 includes payment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

An Extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy; postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, now comprising 49 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2.25 per volume. Single volumes by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express orders of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

Books & Stationery.

NEW BOOKS.

Thomson's Straits of Malacca, Indo-China, and China.......................$4.00
Farrar's Life of Christ.............................2.50
Descent and Darwinism, by Prof. Oscar Schmidt...$1.50
Days near Rome, by Augustus J. C. Hare 5.45
Social Pressure, by Sir Arthur Helps......2.25
The Law and the Lady, by Wilkie Collins .75
Hope Meredith, by Eliza Tabor...............50

For sale at

HENDERSON & Co's.
39 Sparks Street.

Ottawa, Feb. 17, 1875. 3779

BOOKS ON SALE

AT P. NAUGHTEN'S
RIDEAU STREET.

Journals of The House of Assembly of Lower Canada, from 1792 to 1837.
Journals of The House of Assembly of Upper Canada, from 1826 to 1839.
Journals of The House of Legislative Council of Canada, from 1841 to 1849. *English and French.*
Statutes of Canada, from 1841 to 1872.
Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Ontario and Quebec, in *English and French.*
Trade and Navigation of Canada, from 1860 to 1873.
Cadastres complete in 7 vols., folio.
Wicksteed's Table and Index to the Statutes of Canada. 25 cents. 3678.

Government Notices

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Tenders for Grading. Lake of the Woods to Red River.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender Pacific Railway," will be received up to noon of *Thursday*, the 18th of March next, for the BRIDGING AND GRADING required on that section of the Pacific Railway, extending from the Lake of the Woods to Red River.

For plans, specifications, approximate quantities, forms of Tender, and other information, apply at the office of the Engineer in Chief, Ottawa.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Feb. 25th, 1875.

STEAM SERVICE BETWEEN VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA and SAN FRANCISCO.

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General of Canada, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Tuesday, the 4th May next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails twice a month by steamships of not less than 1,000 Tons, nor of less speed than 10 knots an hour, between Victoria, B. C., and San Francisco, for a term of five years, commencing on and from the 1st August next.

Tenders may include offers for a service as above, once a week during the months from April to September inclusive, and twice a month during the remainder of each year.

Tenders to state the price asked for the double voyage from Victoria to San Francisco and back, or *vice versa*, and payment will be made at Victoria quarterly.

Stipulations of proposed contracts may be had at the Post Offices of the Chief Cities of the Dominion, including Victoria, B. C.; at the Offices of the British Consuls in New York and San Francisco; at the Office of Messrs. Allan Brothers, Liverpool, and at the Office of the Agent, General for Canada in London, Edward Jenkins, Esq., King Street, Westminster.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Secretary.

Post Office Department, Canada,
Ottawa 26th Febr. 1875.

SALMON ANGLING.

IN THE UNDERMENTIONED Salmon Rivers will be LEASED for a term of FIVE YEARS. Competition above upset prices named. LESSEES to maintain guardianship at private cost. Applications will be received to 1st MAY next.

River	Natashquan (*North Shore*)	$300
do	Trinity (*near Point des Monts*)	100
do	St. Margaret (*en bas*)	100
do	Trout (*near Moisie*)	50
do	Mistassini (*near Godbout*)	20
do	Becscie, do	20
do	Malbaie (*near Percé*)	100
do	Grand Pabos, do	200
do	Little Pabos, do	100
do	Tobique (*New Brunswick*)	100
do	Nashwaak, do	100
do	N. W. Miramichi, do	200
do	Jupiter (*Anticosti Island*)	100
do	Salmon, do	50

By order of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Address,

W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries
Ottawa.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, Feb. 19, 1875.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT on American Invoices until further notice: 13 per cent.
J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

Bookbinders.

A. MORTIMER,

BOOKBINDER,

PAPER RULER, AND

Account Book Manufacturer,
RIDEAU-ST., OTTAWA.

Ruling, Perforating, Numbering

—AND—

GENERAL BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENT.

All orders for Books requiring printed headings carefully attended to.

Aug. 12.

PRESS NEWS AGENCY.

The undersigned begs to acquaint his brother journalists that he is prepared to act as Correspondent, and to furnish Telegraphic Despatches or Letters, &c., by mail, or to transact any business in connection with the Press requiring to be done at the Capital.

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Rideau-St.

CLARKE'

WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

The Great Blood Purifier and Restorer

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases and sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It cures old sores,
Cures ulcerated sores on the neck,
Cures ulcerated sore legs,
Cures blackheads, or pimples on the face,
Cures scurvy sores,
Cures cancerous ulcers,
Cures blood and skin diseases,
Cures glandular swellings,
Clears the blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of testimonials from all parts.

Sold in bottles 3s 3d each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all chemists and patent medicine vendors throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Apothecaries Hall, Lincoln, England.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co., Coleman-st., London.
Newbery & Sons, 37 Newgate-st., London.
Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon-st., London.
Sanger & Sons, Oxford-st., London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS IN CANADA.

Montreal—Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Lymans, Clare & Co.
Toronto—Elliot & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Shapter & Owen
Hamilton—Winer & Co.
Halifax—Avery, Brown & Co.
Feb 1875.

Furniture.

NEW

Furniture Warerooms,

ANGUS & CO.

Dealers in Furniture, Beds, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Cornices and Curtains.

85 SPARKS STREET.

Opposite Heney's New Block.

Jan. 11, 1874.

HARRIS & CAMPBELL

In returning thanks to their friends and the public, beg leave to inform them that they

HAVE OPENED A NEW ESTABLISHMENT ON SPARKS-ST.

(With a well-assorted stock of FIRST-CLASS

Plain and Fancy Furniture,

Manufactured by the best Houses in Canada and the United States, which they will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

Call and judge for yourselves. Remember the place,—SPARKS-ST., 2ND, OR WEST OF CONNOR-ST.

May 9, 1874.

Carvers & Gilders.

WILSON & ORR,

Carvers & Gilders

LOOKING-GLASS and

PICTURE FRAME

MANUFACTURERS

60 Sparks-st.

SHOW CASES MADE TO ORDER.

March 12, 1874. 3514y

Boots & Shoes.

SELLING AT COST,

For One Month, for Cash Only,

In order to reduce

Stock of Spring Importations.

Bargains may be expected, as I deal exclusively on the cash system, which has enabled me to buy at bottom figures.

W. E. BROWN,
15 SUSSEX-ST, OTTAWA.

Jan. 27, 1875.

ALL TAKE NOTICE.

W. A. LAMB

Has a large stock of Winter Goods, comprising Men's Long Felt Boots and Moose Boots,
" Embroidered and Plain Felt Congress,
Ladies' Plain, Embroidered and Foxed Congress,
Ladies' Fine Buttoned and Laced Felt Bals.
Felt Overs.

A large stock of Men's, Ladies and Boys' Plain and Fancy Moose Moccasins, Slippers, and other choice winter feet-wear, all of which he is determined to offer during this month at REDICULOUSLY LOW PRICES, so as to effect an entire clearance.

Therefore, you can save lots of money by purchasing NOW for cash from

W. A. LAMB,
28 Sussex-st.

Jan. 9, 1875.

J. & G. NEELIN,

No. 12 Rideau-St., Ottawa.

Importers and Dealers in

Boots, Shoes, Mitts, Rubbers, Moccasins, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Everything in their line constantly on hand. Mens', Boys', Ladies', Misses', and Childrens' goods of all kinds. All goods marked at lowest prices.

Call and Inspect our Stock.

J. & G. NEELIN,
Ottawa

Dec. 21 1874.

Druggists.

EAST END

Drug Store.

T. T. SHEPHERD.

Chemist & Druggist,

RIDEAU STREET,

CORNER OF DALHOUSIE STREET.

January 23rd, 1875. 3750

NOTICE

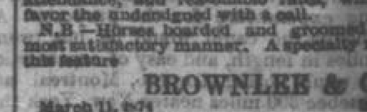
All parties indebted to

Mr. T. RAJOTTE

Are hereby requested to call in at Messrs. T. RAJOTTE & Co., Pooley's Bridge, and settle their accounts at once. Otherwise, the same will be placed in the collector's hands for immediate collection.

T. RAJOTTE & Co.

Feb. 22 1874.



The Victoria Stables

Adjoining the Bank of B. N. America, WELLINGTON-ST., the best and most convenient Livery stables in the city.

Parties desirous of securing good rigs, prompt attendance, and reasonable rates, will please favor the undersigned with a call.

N.B.—Horses boarded and groomed in the most satisfactory manner. A specialty made of this feature

BROWNLEE & CO

March 11, 1874

DR. POMROY,

CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN

May now be consulted in his

ROOMS, RUSSELL HOUSE

Hours from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Bronchial and Throat Affection. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold at all Drug Stores. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, Sole Manufacturer [Trade Mark secured] Montreal.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

Oct. 7, 1874.

Life Assurance.

CANADA

Agricultural Insurance Co'y.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000.

COL. A. C. DE L HARWOOD, President.
WILLIAM ANGUS, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. GOFF, Managing Director
JAMES A. SMITH, Inspector.

Ottawa Branch- - - - - - - 38 Sparks Street.

CLUFF & MILL, GENERAL AGENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Is hereby given to our patrons and the public generally in the Ottawa district, that this Company have decided to continue a Branch Office in this City and have leased the large and commodious stone building, recently occupied by Messrs. Angus & Co., No. 38 Sparks Street, where they have OPENED AN OFFICE, under the management of Messrs. CLUFF and MILL, their newly appointed General agents for the Ottawa Branch. 3782

OTTAWA

BUILDING SOCIETY.

OFFICE, York Street, North Side, Near Sussex.

OFFICE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10 a. m. till 4 p. m.

ESTABLISHED, FEBRUARY 6th, 1875.

DIRECTORS.

PRESIDENT—M. Narcisse Germain.
VICE-PRESIDENT—M. Stanislas Drapeau.

MM. Eugene Martineau, Samuel Benoit, Xavier Groulx, P. H. Chabot, James Martin, Peter Kearns, F. Chenet, O. Durocher, Faulkner,

MM. Isaie Richer, Olivier Latour, P. E. Ryan, J. W. Peachy, P. C. Auclair, Octave Lafremouille, H. Archambault, A. Chevrier, Auguste DeGuise.

The Subscription Books are now open at the Society's Office, York street, north side, near Sussex street, where Prospectuses, By-Laws, and all other information may be obtained.

The first payment on Subscribed Stock will be payable on or before the 4th March next.

The Office opens daily from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., and on the first four days of the month from 6 a.m. till 9 p.m., for the purpose of receiving payments by Stockholders.

RODOLPHE MATTE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa, February 18th, 1875. 3770

Machinery.

SCOTT, CAYLEY & CAYLEY,

MACHINERY DEPOT,

70 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Manufacturers' Agents and Dealers in Iron and Wood Working Machinery.

OF THE BEST CANADIAN, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAKE

ENGINES AND BOILERS, NEW AND SECOND HAND

MILL MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ROCK DRILLS, BELTING, FILES, AND GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES.

SPECIAL AGENCIES—Cameron Special Steam Pump; J. A. Fay & Co., Cincinnati, O., Wood Working Machines; American Saw Co'y., Trenton, N. J.; Joseph Hall Manufacturing Co'y. &c. &c.

Send for Circulars and Catalogues

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE.............................70 SPARKS-ST., OTTAWA.

Oct. 17 1874 3640y

Hardware.

MOORE BROS.,

TIN AND COPPER SMITHS,

Dealers in Coal and Wood Stoves, Bedsteads, Tinware, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Goods, Baskets, Wooden Ware, Bird Cages, Children's Carriages, Iron Pumps, Lamps, Coal Oil.

General House-Furnishing Goods,

And Lawn Mowers.

CORNER SPARKS AND O'CONNOR-STS. OTTAWA.

Jan. 7, 1875. 3675

Plumbers, &c.

New Wind-Mill Pump

P. B. FERGUSON,

PRACTICAL

PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER,

SPARKS STREET

2nd DOOR WEST OF BANK STREET,

OTTAWA.

3777-ly.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting

EXECUTED EXPEDITIOUSLY BY

MASON & Co.

54 SUSSEX-ST.

BATHS, WATER CLOSETS, STEAM-FITTINGS, &c., fitted up with Latest Improvements, by first-class workmen. Particular attention is requested to our first-class stock of GAS FIXTURES.

J. T MASON & CO.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting, Tinsmiths and Galvanized Iron Roofers.

BLYTH & KERR,

35 RIDEAU STREET,

ATTEND promptly to fitting up Water Services, Baths, Sinks, &c., with Hot and Cold Water Pipes, Gas Pipes and Fixtures, Hot Air Furnaces. Estimates for work in any of the above lines on application.

Sole Agents for the New Improved Eureka Hot Air Draft Furnace.

Coal Oil.

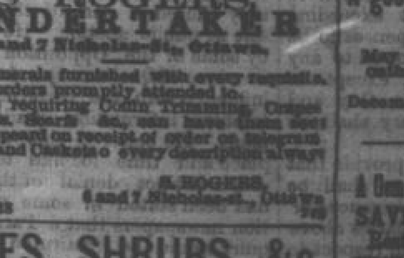
Lamps & Chandeliers

The Largest Assortment in the City.

AT THE OIL DEPOT, SUSSEX-ST.

C. S. SHAW & CO.

Jan. 8, 1875.



S. ROGERS,

UNDERTAKER

6 and 7 Nicholas-St., Ottawa.

Funerals furnished with every requisite. Country orders promptly attended to.

Persons requiring Coffin Trimmings, Crape Hat-bands, Scarfs &c., can have them sent ready prepared on receipt of order on telegram.

Coffins and Caskets of every description always on hand.

S. ROGERS,
6 and 7 Nicholas-st., Ottawa

TREES, SHRUBS, &c.

Auguste Dupuis, Esq.,

Proprietor of the well-known Nurseries at St. Roch des Aulnets, Province of Quebec, has established

AN AGENCY IN OTTAWA

For the supply of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Shrubs.

These Trees being raised in Lower Canada, are preferable to those from American Nurseries, being thoroughly acclimatized, and better adapted to stand the winters of this district.

Catalogues and prices can be had on application to the undersigned, who is now ready to receive orders for the Spring of 1875. Parties wanting Trees should lose no time in ordering.

J. E. LEMIEUX,
Ottawa-st., between King and Nelson-sts.

Nov. 6, 1873.

To Surveyors and Engineers.

FOR SALE a first-class

Theodolite and Level.

ALSO,

A good Horse, a Montreal built Carriole,

HARNESS, ROBES, &c.

May be seen at BUCKLEY'S Stables. Six months credit on approved endorsed notes.

HECTOR McLEAN
Auctioneer, Sparks-st.

December 23, 1874.

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES!

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Dec. 11 '73

[Continued from second page.]

so. For his own part he thought we were in a prosperous condition, and that there was no need at all of the proposed treaty. The speaker then referred to the trade in barley that had sprung up with renewed vigour since the abrogation, and pointed to the profitable sales made out of this malt in England as one of the means that had tended to raise the price of it here since the treaty. In regard to manufactures, it was questioned whether it was in the interest of the farmer that he should have to pay a duty on imported manufactured goods. But so long as the Finance Minister had to raise a revenue of $16,000,000, taxes must be placed somewhere, and if an import duty extended principally over articles of home manufacture, we should not have to pay any more taxes, and incidentally we should get what is called incidental protection, and this he thought we were entitled to. He was not a protectionist himself, but he did claim incidental protection. He would not detain the House for a moment longer, but he had a little book in his hand—(the hon. member here produced a "little" book, one and one-half foot long, which was greeted with peals of laughter.)

Hon. Mr. BOURINET—I rise to a question of order. The hon. gentleman has occupied the floor for an explanation, but he is making a new speech.

Hon. Mr. REESOR said he would only read an extract, and proceeded to quote the utterance of Sir Francis Hincks in the House of Commons in favour of incidental protection, in which he alluded to Hon. George Brown as being even more strongly in favour of that policy than himself. When they considered the policy proposed and accepted by his hon. friend on his right (Mr. Brown) in negotiating the treaty, when they saw him agreeing to the admission of forty-five articles free of duty from the States and from England, the greatest manufacturing country in the world, he thought that this was going a little farther than incidental protection. He made this explanation with the view of justifying the position of incidental protection, as advocated by the Premier, and by the majority of the people of Canada. The country was not in favour of free trade, for they were well aware that it was impossible to contend with the wealth, experience and power in manufactures of Great Britain.

Hon. Mr. READ said in entering upon the discussion of the proposed treaty with the United States, he would do so upon its merits, as it affected the whole and no particular portion of the people. By the Treaty of Washington lately entered into, it was arranged that for the use of the fisheries of this Dominion in common with our people, the Americans were to pay whatever annual value might be arrived at by arbitration over the value of the fisheries used by our people in the waters of the United States. The time having arrived when it was incumbent upon us to enter upon the arbitration, it was thought by the Government a fitting opportunity to see if more liberal trade relations could not be entered into with our neighbours; a consummation exceedingly desirable if we could do so, upon terms of equality and reciprocity. Acting upon this idea the Government instructed the Hon. Geo. Brown to undertake the task, which he entered upon with great vigour, and, continued the hon. gentleman, I am one who think the selection a very unwise one, not on account of his lack of ability or want of knowledge of the subject under consideration, but from his well known opinions, dogmatically expressed, as to what the true policy of the country should be. The first question to be asked is, are the opinions held by the hon. gentleman in accord with the well understood opinions as expressed by the Parliament of Canada? I say, emphatically, no. The well known opinions as heretofore expressed by Parliament are, incidental protection, meaning the taking of such manufactures as come into competition with those which are natural to this country to produce, leaving those that we are not likely to manufacture, to come into the country free, thereby raising a revenue, principally by placing the taxes upon such articles as are not profitably manufactured in Canada. Now, I contend, if this treaty is carried out it will place a large number of manufacturers at a great disadvantage, as they will have to compete with England and all the rest of the world; a position they are not at present prepared to take. Another question to be considered is whether the country is in a position to demand such a sacrifice from so large a proportion of our people? What is the position of Canada? Let us look at its state at the time of Confederation, and since; at the period of the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, and now. The first year of Confederation our whole trade amounted to $130,000,000. The trade of last year amounted to $217,000,000, being an increase in five years of $87,000,000. Our revenue in 1868 was $13,468,000, and for the six months ending 31st Dec., 1874, $13,943,949; being nearly half a million more than the whole revenue six years ago. In further considering our prosperity, we find in the deposits made in the banks of the country ample evidence that at least the Dominion is in the most prosperous condition it ever was, and, consequently, contentment reigns everywhere in our midst. If this state of things can be improved, I will aid in any way in my power, but I am not prepared to make changes for the sake of changes. I must see first that our position is to be bettered. What are we asked to give our neighbours for reciprocal trade relations with them in the natural products of both countries? We are to give them the use of our invaluable fisheries, build canals and materially injure our manufacturers. Let us look at the value of our fisheries, the best in the world. What has been the pride and glory of England but her strength on the ocean? How is that kept up but by her merchant marine? It is well known that the man does not take to the sea; it is the boy. Look to the British Navy for an illustration, and there you will find that there is not in the whole British Navy an officer who entered the service after thirteen years of age; and I believe the regulations are that they enter at an earlier age; even the Queen's son, the Duke of Edinburgh, had to go through the same ordeal, their education being finished on board a man of war, the chaplain generally acting as schoolmaster. Look at France and see what efforts she makes to train seamen for her service; at the present time she is giving bounties to the fishermen at the rate of one dollar and eight cents per cwt. on all the fish caught on this continent by the fishermen, and every year about twelve thousand fishermen visit Newfoundland during the fishing season. France, by treaty, hold the small Islands, St. Pierre and Miquelon, and have the right to land and erect fishing stations on the eastern coast of Newfoundland. So important have these been considered by hat country that every year they send out men-of-war to look after and protect as well as adjudicate upon all matters in dispute that arise. The rights to fish in our waters have been coveted by the Americans ever since the Revolution, but after the war of 1812, and at the treaty made in 1818, their rights to fish in our waters were clearly defined, and whatever they may say to the contrary, and although they have at times been allowed to encroach, Great Britain has always and still asserts her rights to exclude them altogether from fishing closer than three miles from head-land to headland, whereas, the best fishing is inside that line. So important did the United States consider the rights to fish in British American waters, that when Prince Edward Island was delaying entering into Confederation in 1868, Congress passed a resolution directing commissioners to be sent down to the Island, and moreover authorized a man-of-war to be placed at their service to carry out the resolution which was to offer them free trade for their commodities in exchange for the rights of fishing in common with their people. Let us see what was said in Congress on the debate. Mr. Schenck said the object is to get around Nova Scotia and obtain good relations with this little island one hundred and forty miles long inside. This may be all very well if it can be done, and we may make a good bargain. General Butler and Hugh McCulloch, with others, went there in the United States steamer, but their mission was not successful. We have also to build the Caughnawaga Canal, a very expensive work, and almost entirely in their interest. Now, let us look at our position before reciprocity, during its continuation and now. Before reciprocity we were struggling as almost new beginners with a small capital, but with great energy; our neighbours having the start of us, were richer, and we found a ready market for those articles we had to spare, and they sent them where they were wanted, if not consumed by themselves. During reciprocity we advanced in productions, and still had that market more free. Now what was the result as regards the profits, and I will take their own books and prove that during the continuation of the treaty they received about $90,000,000 in money more than we received from them, so that, if it were dollars they expected to get by the treaty they had them, but I am one who believe it was not dollars they wanted from us but territory, and I think I can prove it to the satisfaction of any one. Every man who was at the Detroit convention in 1864, and I was one, know that it was there publicly stated that the United States Government did not wish resolutions passed in favour of reciprocity as they believed by withholding it Canada would very soon ask for annexation. In corroboration of this, the American consul from Montreal went there and publicly stated at the convention that he had good reason to believe that if reciprocity was withheld for two years, we would ask for annexation. That this was the sentiment expressed by the press of the United States generally, we have only to refer to the fyles to prove, and moreover this was not confined to the press. The statesmen in high positions took the same view of affairs when our Commissioners in 1865 met them at Washington, and then and there so expressed themselves to our Commissioners.

Hon. GEO. BROWN—No, no.

Hon. ROBERT READ—Does the hon. gentleman say No? Let us see what was said. I hold in my hands the reports of the Commissions sent to Washington in 1865, composed of Sir A. T. Galt and Mr. Howland on our part; Attorney-General Henry from Nova Scotia, and Mr. Smith from New Brunswick, who were met on the part of the United States by Morrill, Vermont; Hooper, Massachusetts; Brooks, Maine; Garfield, Ohio; Wentworth, Illinoise; Corckling, New York; Moorhead, Pennsylvania; Allison, Iowa; Hogan, Missoura; and Mr. McCulloch for the Treasury Department. This is a verbatim report of this conference from which I quote. Mr. Morrill (who was the Chairman of the United States Commissioners) asked—Will you have to pay the Hudson Bay Company a large amount for their Territory?

Mr. GALT—We must pay them for their property, but the amount will not be very large.

Mr. MORRILL—You see we are somewhat interested, for we look upon it as if we might have to pay your debts some day. To show further that this was their view, I will turn to another portion of the same report, where they were trying to arrange about the use of the canals.

Mr. GALT said we would not build these canals for our own trade alone. I think it might well be considered whether it would not suit both parties to put this trade on a better footing. I am not authorized to make any proposition looking to this end, but my idea is that these waters might be neutralized with advantage to both.

Mr. MOVILLE replied: That, gentlemen, will have to be postponed until you assume your seats here. If any further evidence is required, I would be prepared to show it, but to my mind what I have produced is sufficient, and I do not look forward with any hope for reciprocal trade relations with the United States until they have dispelled from their minds the idea that we will join with them if we cannot obtain it otherwise, hence I say it is folly to approach them, especially when we are in a prosperous condition. We are not prepared to sell our birthright for a mess of pottage. I think I cannot better illustrate our folly than to quote from Washington's farewell address to his countrymen. "Keep constantly in view," said that statesman, "that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favours from another, that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character, that by such acceptance it may place itself on the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favours and yet of being reproched with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favours from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard." This is precisely our experience with our neighbours. We gave them more than we got, and because we did not *en masse* agree with them in their troubles with the South, they undertook to punish us by withholding trade relations upon any equitable basis. The loss has been theirs, not ours. Since Confederation our progress has been marvelous and our prosperity great. Our trade has increased from $115,000,000 to $127,000,000; our revenue, from $13,486,002 in 1868 to $23,046,384 in 1874, and the last half year of 1874 produced a revenue of half a million dollars over the whole year 1868; these evidences of our prosperity are sufficient to show we are not suffering very much by the repeal of the Treaty. We have sought new channels of trade, have entered upon new enterprises which possibly we would not have undertaken had we had a ready market in the United States. The repeal of the Treaty taught us self reliance: and, on the whole, we have not been injured. While I desire intimate trade relations with our neighbours upon equality I do not wish to purchase it by a loss of self-respect, and whenever a new treaty is to be entered upon, I for one will not consent to it if I am not treated as an equal. I want nothing but what I have an equivalent to give in return. It was supposed when the Reciprocity Treaty was repealed our farmers would suffer materially in the article of barley, which formed half of our trade in agricultural products. Let us see how we stand. I have taken the market reports for nineteen years and made a calculation therefrom: for the eleven years of reciprocity, the average price of barley was 67 cents per bushel; for the eight years since, the average price was 90 1-8th per bushel. To arrive at this conclusion I took the *Globe* market reports of the Saturday market as near the middle of October as that day came, and the highest price paid. Then take the lumber trade, has that branch of industry suffered? On the whole, I say no, they put on the duties and they have paid them generally. There are some few things we are the losers by. In cows, how is it with them; during reciprocity we sold cows at one third what they are now worth and bought cheese, not a very profitable operation. The Americans would buy our cows in the spring of the year, at from $12 to $20 each, and we were glad to sell them. Is it so now? No, we use them ourselves to more profit. Let us look at this branch of industry, one I am proud to say, I took no little part in establishing, and see how it stands. I see by the United States report we purchased from them £118,322 in 1865, and I see by our own returns we exported in

Year.	Quantity, lbs.	Value.
1869	4,559,370	$549,572
1870	5,827,782	674,486
1871	8,271,439	1,109,906
1872	16,424,025	1,840,284
1873	19,483,211	2,280,412
1874	24,059,982	3,523,201

By accomparison I see that we exported in 1874 in value nearly as much as the United States did in 1865; the difference being only $133,000. I might go on and cite many other articles in which we have not suffered. All the arguments in the introduction by the Hon. George Brown went to prove that in the late treaty the Americans had the advantage in money, and I believe he is right; but he went on to say that all treaties that threw down barriers are beneficial to both. To that I entirely dissent when both countries do not stand upon an equality. He further stated that we must shut our eyes if our manufacturers suffer. Now I am not, in the interest of the whole, prepared to shut my eyes or my ears, because I believe if agriculturists flourish it is when they have in their midst consumers of those products that are not exportable. A purely agricultural country must of necessity be a poor county. Look at Poland; they raise the finest of wheat, but they are so poor that they cannot afford to consume it, and eat rye because it is cheaper. Then look at Ireland; the complaint with them is that they have not manufactories in great quantities, and other countries similarly situated adopt the scheme propounded by Mr. Brown, and extend it, and we would soon follow in their wake. I hold now, and have always done so, that whatever was very good for our neighbours across the line commercially, was not very bad for us. What have they been doing in this direction? Take their history and study it, and what do we find? In the years from 1830 to 1837 they had a free trade policy, and it resulted in national bankruptcy. In 1836 they imported goods to the value of $189,980,035, and exported then products to the amount of $128,663,040, being 61 millions imported over their exports, and their population was 15,388,079. By referring to the year 1850, fourteen years after, when they had a protective policy, we find they imported $178,138,318, and exported the same year $151,898,720, their population being at the time 23,266,301. This is sufficient to my mind to prove that an incidental protective policy is the proper one for us. We must have revenue, and if we adopt free trade, we must resort to direct taxation. Free traders point us to England. Let us look there and we find they protected their manufacturers until they were able to compete with the world, and then to protect them still they passed that Free Trade Act of 1846 which meant protection to the people of England, as it allowed all the raw products to come in free for the use of their manufacturers. In looking over the returns we find we have in the Dominion 15,017 manufactories employing 68,118 men, quite a small army, and I for one am not prepared to shut my eyes if they are to suffer as my hon. friend from Toronto suggests, but will do what I think necessary to foster and encourage the establishment of more, believing as I do that we are ever to become great and powerful we must have a mining and manufacturing population in the Dominion, and we have only to look to our neighbours for an example, not following them to the full extent that they have gone in this direction, but keeping these principles of political economy in view, looking to the interests of Canada first, and our neighbours' afterwards, and whenever our neighbours wish other trade relations with us they can signify their intention, but for me, as a public man, I have made all the overtures in that direction I intend to make or to consent to have made. (Loud cheers).

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 2nd, 1875.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 p. m.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and read the first time:

Mr. COCKBURN—To consolidate the enactments relating to the Northern Railway Company of Canada, and to provide for the consolidation of the loan capital of the company. In answer to the Premier, he explained that this bill was simply to re-arrange the capital and it was entirely independent of the bill prepared partly at the instance of the Government.

Mr. JONES (Halifax)—To incorporate the Anglo-French Steamship Company.

Mr. JETTE—To incorporate the Canadian Land Investment Guarantee Company.

Mr. JETTE—To incorporate the Metropolitan Insurance Company.

Mr. JETTE—To further amend the acts 14 and 15 Victoria, chap. 36, incorporating the Canada Guarantee Company.

Mr. DESJARDINS—To incorporate the National Insurance Company.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN NORTH-WEST.

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the Act respecting the administration of justice and the establishment of the Police Force in the North-West Territories. The object of this bill was to amend clauses 26 and 25 of this existing law, respecting desertions, which were not made an offence in the present Act. The present bill made desertion an offence punishable by fine. Under the law now in force, the Commissioner alone had the power of punishing offences. By the present bill, it was proposed to extend that power to the Assistant Commissioner and other officers in command, so that any commanding officer in an isolated position, would have the same power as the Commissioner in relation to the offences mentioned in the Act. The second clause of this bill, amending section 25 of the present Act, provided that any deserter found in any of the Provinces, might be sued, fined and imprisoned for his offence.

The bill was read the first time.

SALARIES OF JUDGES.

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER moved the House into Committee of the Whole, to consider certain resolutions on the subject of the salaries of the County Court Judges of the Province of Nova Scotia; also to consider certain resolutions respecting salaries proposed to be paid to the Chief Justice and Judges mentioned in the bill No. 31, to establish a Supreme Court and a Court of Exchequer for the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Scatcherd in the chair.

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER said that by an Act recently passed in the Province of Nova Scotia it had been provided that seven County Court Judges should be appointed, and for that reason it became the duty of Parliament to provide for the salaries of these judges. By the resolution which he would submit to the committee those judges would be placed on the same footing as the county judges of Ontario and New Brunswick, their salaries and travelling and retiring allowances being the same. He proposed to change the resolution so as to place the County Court judges of the city of Halifax on the same footing as that of the city and county of St. John, who received $2,600 salary and travelling allowance, because the population of the two districts were about the same, and the same amount of business came before each court. He, therefore, moved the following resolution:

1. That it is expedient to provide that the salaries of the County Court Judges of the Province of Nova Scotia shall be as follows, namely:

To seven County Court Judges, each, not less than $1,000, and not more than $2,000, to be fixed by the Governor in Council, and that a sum not exceeding $200 for actual travelling expenses to be fixed as aforesaid, may be allowed to any of the County Court Judges, except the County Court Judge of the City and County of Halifax, whose salary shall be $2,400.

2. That it is expedient to provide that the said County Court Judges shall be subject, as regards retiring allowances or annuities based upon their salaries above mentioned, as is provided in respect to County Court Judges in either of the Provinces of Ontario, New Brunswick, or Prince Edward Island, by the provisions of the 37th Vic., ch. 4, sec. 8.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE said that some years ago the salaries of the County Court Judges in Ontario were arranged upon the principle—although not with respect to figures—which was laid down in the resolution before the House. That plan had not worked well in practice. Irrespective of that he thought there was a theoretical as well as practical objection to the judges being dependent for their salaries upon the good will of the Government of the day. The salaries of the judges in Ontario were not now determined on the principle laid down in this resolution. There was a certain minimum salary fixed, from which they increased after a certain number of years' service to the maximum, so that the amount of salary was mostly dependent on their length of service, and was, therefore, an automatic operation. He invited the attention of the Minister of Justice to these considerations, and asked him to determine, before the next step was taken, whether the Government could not apply to the Province of Nova Scotia, as well as to other Provinces, a general principle of gradual increase, if that was a correct principle; and if it was not, some modification of that principle.

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER said that when the bill was prepared the salaries would be fixed.

Mr. PALMER asked whether the salaries of these judges in Ontario did not differ from the salaries of judges in New Brunswick, insomuch that while the salaries of the latter were fixed, the salaries of the former advanced according to age.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL trusted the hon. Minister of Justice would amend his resolution in accordance with the suggestion of the hon. member for St. John. The system of graduated salaries, of which he entirely approved, should be applied to the New Brunswick judges as well as those of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE said it would be quite impossible to amend the resolutions in such a manner as to add to the charge on the country. The only mode was to introduce a new resolution.

Mr. GOUDGE said he could see no reason why the judges of Halifax city and County of Halifax should receive higher salaries than any other judges in Nova Scotia, and suggested that they should receive the same amount for their services. He gave notice that he would lay his views on this subject before the House at a future stage of the measure.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE called the attention of the hon. members for Northumberland (N.B.) and the City and County of St. John, to the fact that the Act of 1873 placed the judges of New Brunswick on precisely the same footing as the judges of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL said the Act referred to had entirely escaped his notice.

Mr. JONES (Halifax), in reply to the hon. member for Hants, explained that it had always been the policy of the Government, in appointing judges to so large a place as Halifax, to give them something more than rural judges. It was so in the city and county of St. John, as well as in the city and county of Halifax.

It was agreed to amend the first resolution so as to fix the salary of each of seven County Court Judges at $2,000.

The committee then rose and reported the resolutions. Concurrence to morrow.

SALARIES OF SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER moved that the House do, on Thursday next, resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider certain resolutions respecting salaries proposed to be paid to the Chief Justice and Judges mentioned in the bill to establish a Supreme Court and a Court of Exchequer. Carried.

POSTAL REGULATIONS.

Hon. D. A. MACDONALD moved that on Thursday next the House do resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider certain resolutions for the purpose of amending the Act 31 Vic., chap. 10, for the regulation of the postal service.—Carried.

SALARIES OF PENITENTIARY OFFICERS.

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER moved that on Thursday next the House do resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider certain resolutions respecting the salaries proposed to be paid to the officers mentioned in the bill respecting Penitentiaries and the inspection thereof.—Carried.

MARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

On motion of Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to regulate the construction and maintenance of marine electric telegraphs. (Mr. Jette in the chair.)

The committee rose and reported the bill without amendment, and it was read the third time and passed.

SUPPLY.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved that the House go into Committee of Supply.

Mr. JONES (Halifax) said he desired, before the motion passed, to bring before the notice of the Government and the House the case of Mr. Duckett, of Nova Scotia, who, after forty-five years' public service, had been superannuated by the Government, at the time of the Union, with an allowance of $600 instead of $1,200, the sum agreed upon by the Government of Nova Scotia at that time. Mr. and Mrs. Duckett, both very old people, some 75 or 76 years of age, were reduced to a state of penury, and he (Mr. Jones) claimed they were entitled to an additional allowance.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said he would look into the matter before to-morrow afternoon, and would then be able to say what could be done.

The House went into Committee of Supply; Mr. Scatcherd in the chair.

On item 70, $139,000, extension of Intercolonial Railway into Halifax,

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said that the plan decided upon last year was to have the passenger station located between Water, Lockman, and North streets. It was proposed that heavy freight should be conveyed between the wharves at Richmond Station and this point by means of tugs and barges. At that time it was supposed that the Queen's Wharf could be obtained from the Imperial Government. Upon application being made to that effect, however, a reply was received that they were willing to give it, provided accommodation were given them (the Imperial authorities) elsewhere. This was impracticable, and necessary wharf accommodation would therefore have to depend upon arrangements yet to be made. Item was carried.

On item $4,409,100 for canals,

Mr. JONES (Leeds) asked for explanations in regard to the Lachine and St. Lawrence Canal works.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said that part of the works at Lachine were under contract; one of the large basins was nearly completed, and the excavations at the locks were completed, and the other basins would be proceeded with as soon as the Government could get the contract let. The work for the enlargement of the canal above that point was almost ready to be let. The Government expected within two months to have the entire line under contract.

Mr. JETTE said he desired, while this item was under consideration, to offer some explanations with regard to a matter rather personal to himself, but which, from certain articles in the Opposition press, had become to some extent a matter of public interest. Last winter, with some friends, he purchased a tract of land on the Lachine canal, and last fall they offered a part of this property for sale at public auction. He was accused by some of the Opposition press in the Province of Quebec with having used his influence with the Government in order to obtain information in advance of their plans. He believed this was the proper place and time for him to make, as he did, a distinct denial of this charge. It had been stated in some of the Opposition newspapers that a Parliamentary enquiry would be instituted in the matter this session. For his part he would be glad that such an enquiry would be asked, and would use his influence with the Government to induce them to consent to an enquiry in the matter.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said that no application had been made to the Government to purchase the lands in question, or any other lands. No lands were offered, and no information was asked for further than this:—A map was brought showing lands that these parties had advertised for sale, or were about to advertise for sale, and they wished to know whether the Government desired to obtain any land in that quarter, and, if so, whether their sale would interfere with any of the Government's plans. He informed them that the Government had not decided whether to enlarge the canal or make a new canal, and he therefore declined to offer any advice as to whether they should proceed with the sale or not. That was all that took place that he was aware of, and was quite sure that nothing took place anywhere else than in his own office; so that the hon. gentleman was entirely clear of the remotest suspicion of wrong doing in this matter. The item passed.

On item 74, for St. Lawrence canals, $1,000,000,

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL asked for explanations with regard to this item.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said with reference to the Welland Canal, the principal work in many ways, because it was the only one which paid a considerable revenue over the amount expended in working it, nearly all the contracts were let, providing for the construction of locks 270 feet long, 45 feet wide, and having twelve feet of water on the water sills. The work was making satisfactory progress, and during the coming year a very large portion of it would be completed. On the St. Lawrence proper, between Prescott and Montreal, we have the Williamsburg and Edwardsburg Canal, the Cornwall, the Beauharnois and the Lachine Canals. The Government were still considering what steps they should take in regard to several of these works. On the Lachine canal, the plans and specifications for the work were nearly completed, the report of the engineer having been made some time ago. The contract would be let in accordance with the plan of the locks and of the canal early in the spring. With regard to some of the minor canals, such as that at Williamsburg and Point Aux Iroquois, comparatively little expense would be incurred, but the plans were not yet completed. There was one serious difficulty in connection with the depth of water in the river itself. At one place near Prescott, there was a very serious shoal, which must be cut through to give a channel of fourteen feet. This would be necessary to supply twelve feet of water at all times, as the depth was materially affected by the wind. The expenditure at this place would reach $500,000. The next point, coming downward, where a serious impediment was met with, was immediately at the upper end of the Beauharnois canal. In order to obtain the necessary depth of water in the channel, an expenditure of over $500,000 would be required. Expensive dredging would also be necessary between Beauharnois and Lachine, involving an outlay of nearly half a million more. So that in deepening the river, apart from any improvements in the canals, an expenditure of $1,500,000, in round numbers, would be incurred. In answering a question, the other day, in reference to the depth of water on the mitre sills of the canals, he stated that it was inexpedient to attempt to obtain more than twelve feet, the reason being that it would be difficult to get fourteen feet of water in the river itself. The Government did not consider it expedient to obtain more than twelve feet. It would not be at all impossible to get fourteen at a future time if it should be found that the traffic of the country required it. For the present the Government intended to confine themselves to the operations indicated. He had also stated on a former occasion that there was no great hurry with the works on the St. Lawrence Canal between Prescott and Lachine, until the Lachine works, which were the heaviest, were completed. He had merely given a general explanation, and was prepared to answer any specific question.

After some further debate, in which Messrs. LANTHIER, McCALLUM, KIRKPATRICK and THOMPSON took part, the item was passed, Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE stating that these works would likely be completed by the end of 1876.

Items 76, 77 and 78 passed.

On item 79, Rideau Canal, $8,000,

Mr. HAGGART asked the Minister of Public Works whether, in view of the letters received by him written by Hon. Mr. Langevin respecting the arrangement that was made between that gentleman when he was Minister of Public Works and the town of Perth, respecting the amount granted for a bridge across the Rideau canal, the Government intended to pay the town of Perth out of this vote.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said the Government had not decided to pay that amount. The whole question in controversy was this: An arrangement was made by which the Government was to pay $10,000 on condition that $8,000 was furnished from local sources. The bridge was supposed to cost $18,000. As a matter of fact, it did not cost anything like that amount, and the Government felt themselves bound to pay only in the proportion of ten to eight. The town of Perth considered that they were only to pay whatever might be required over $10,000, and that the Government were bound to pay $10,000, although they were not bound to pay the $8,000; but he was not able to take that view of the matter.

Mr. HAGGART said the Government could not have had any misunderstanding about the cost of this bridge, because the engineer, before the contract was let, reported to the Minister of Public Works that it would only cost between $12,000 and $13,000. The understanding with the town of Perth was that the Government would give $10,000, no matter what the bridge would cost.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said he had stated twice last session that the Government had not determined to give that money, and he had not been able to see that the town had any claim to it.

The item passed, as did also 80, 81 and 82.

AFTER RECESS.

The House again went into Committee of Supply.

Item 83, $1,000,000, Baie Verte Canal, provoked a long discussion which occupied the remainder of the sitting.

Mr. McDONNELL (Inverness) stated that annually since 1872 a sum had appeared on the estimates for the execution of the work. The report of the Canal Commission he held to be untrustworthy in two respects; first, because it recommended the construction of the canal on the assumption that it would only cost three and a quarter millions, while the report of Mr. Page lately laid before the House estimated the cost at eight millions; secondly, because it pretended to furnish information *pro* and *con.*, whereas it did not contain remarks from any one who had reported against the work. He was opposed to the expenditure for various reasons.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER, in a speech of some length, supported the construction of the canal, and said he was forced to give credence to a rumour he had heard outside the House that an arrangement had been come to between the Government and some of their supporters to oppose the appropriation. He repudiated the idea that he had advocated the construction of this canal because it would affect the Maritime Provinces; and referred to the opinions of the Dominion Board of Trade, Canal Commission, and the Press of the country, who were unanimous in approving expenditure for the purpose. Although the canal would be but twenty miles in length, and easy of construction, it would bring Toronto, Montreal and Quebec 300 miles nearer New York than any other water route, these centres would be brought nearer to Portland by 400 miles, and to St. John, N.B., by 500 miles, and on the most moderate calculation 500,000 tons of shipping would pass through it annually.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON challenged the accuracy of the last statement.

Mr. DOMVILLE thought the Government ought not to put a sum in the Estimates year after year if they did not intend to go on with the work.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE could assure the hon. member for Northumberland that every effort had been made to get the plans ready in order that estimates might be obtained. He (Mr. Mackenzie) had urged on M. Baillairge, and the other officers of the Department, the necessity of having their plans in such a state as to warrant tenders being asked for. There were tidal influences in the Bay of Fundy that rendered the work a peculiarly difficult one. He had not yet been afforded means of arriving at an idea of the cost of the work; but if the quantities were correct, he believed the estimate arrived at to be within the mark.

The debate was continued by Messrs. McKAY (Cape Breton), PALMER, GILMOUR, BURPEE (Sunbury), FORBES, SINCLAIR, GOUDGE, MITCHELL, BLAKE, CAUCHON, and lasted until after midnight, when the item passed.

The following items also passed:—

Chaudiere Bridging	$ 20,000 00
Lake Superior and Red River Route	100,000 00
Hamilton, Post Office	2,000 00
Immigration Station	2,500 00
Toronto, Custom House	78,000 00
Examining Warehouse	150,000 00
Ottawa, Post Office & ground	80,000 00
Kingston, Military School	50,000 00
Repairing fortifications	5,000 00
London Immigration Station	2,500 00
Grosse Isle, Quarantine station	17,000 00
Levis, Immigrant Station	5,000 00
Quebec Marine Hospital	5,000 00
Repairing fortifications	12,000 00
Montreal, Post Office	93,000 00
Immigration Depot	1,500 00
Examining Warehouse	100,090 00

The House adjourned at 12:50.

PROTESTANT HOSPITAL BAZAAR.

The Opening Day—A Fine Display—Good Sales—Those in Charge

The bazaar in aid of the Protestant Hospital opened yesterday morning under the most auspicious circumstances in the basement of Knox Church, City Hall square. In a very short time the various departments of this great fancy fair were duly arranged, and ladies from the various churches were allotted positions in charge. A large and fine assortment of goods, the result of the handiwork of the ladies of the several Protestant churches of the city, is now on exhibition, many of which articles have already been sold at fair prices. Mrs. Langton, Mrs. Featherston, Mrs. Bronson, Mrs. Pollard, Mrs. Sweetland and a number of other ladies were indefatigable in their exertions yesterday to arrange matters for the reception of the public. Refreshment tables are in charge of a number of ladies, who are prepared at all hours to regale the whetted appetite of the inner man. Our mercantile friends would do well to lunch for the remainder of the week here, instead of at the restaurants. Messrs. Langton and Kingsford are busily engaged preparing a museum, which will be open for visitors to-day. An art gallery is also in full blast, and affords a considerable degree of amusement. A number of ottomans, chairs, fire screens, Astrachans, and an unlimited amount of clothing and fancy needle work adorn the different tables which extend the entire length of the room. A new feature is a table divided into three sections, containing articles at twenty-five cents, fifty cents and a dollar, to suit the requirements of purchasers, and yesterday afternoon and evening a thriving trade was done by the ladies in charge. The following ladies from the several churches have been delegated to undertake the management of the bazaar:

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—Mrs. Bronson, Fleming, Perley, Russell and Patterson.

KNOX CHURCH—Mrs. Hay, Mutchmor, Durie, Russell and Hope.

DALY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Mrs. James Blackburn, Perry, Misses E. Radford and Mann.

BANK STREET CHURCH—Mrs. McKay, Garland, Hutchison, and Miss Cameron.

CHRIST CHURCH—Mrs. Sweetland, Wickstead, Cambie and McNab.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST—Mrs. Pollard, Tilton, Steele, Bate and May.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH—Mrs. Langton, Featherston, Bliss and Wickstead.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.—Mrs. Chamberlain, Peden, Misses Higginson and Myer.

METCALFE STREET WESLEYAN CHURCH.—Mrs. John Rochester, Eddy, Woodburn and Lett.

KING STREET WESLEYAN CHURCH.—Mrs. Walker, Burns, Hurdman, and Miss Johnston.

YORK STREET M.E. CHURCH.—Mrs. Pope, Mix, Currier, Crain, and Mills.

CHAUDIERE M. E. CHURCH.—Mrs. Soper, Booth, Young, Martin and W. Y. Rochester.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Mrs. Rowe, Perkins, Johnston and Tracy.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Mrs. Cameron, Link, Jamieson and King.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Mrs. Hill, Stephens, Young and Stiff.

Under such efficient management the bazaar cannot prove otherwise than a success. Apart from this, the noble motives which have prompted these ladies to such action in aid of one of our most cherished institutions, should call forth a liberal and generous patronage from our citizens. It is to be hoped all who can will visit the bazaar to-day and to-morrow. The prices of all articles are placed at the most reasonable figure, and none can find any cause for complaint on this score. There was a great rush yesterday, but the crowds to-day and this evening will doubtless far exceed that of the previous day.

Railways.

CANADA CENTRAL
—AND—
Brockville & Ottawa Railways
For Ottawa via Brockville.
TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY

LEAVE.

Brockville G. T. Junction	9.30 a.m.	4.15 p.m
Ottawa	10.40 a.m.	5.00 p.m
Renfrew	9.30 a.m.	4.10 p.m

ARRIVE.

Ottawa	1.40 p.m.	7.40 p.m
Renfrew	2.40 p.m.	8.50 p.m
Brockville	2.10 p.m.	8.40 p.m.

☞ 10.40 a.m. Train from Ottawa makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train for the West at 2.10 p.m.

☞ 4.15 p.m. Train from Brockville makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train from the West, arriving in Ottawa at 7.40 p.m.

A. B. FOSTER,
Managing Director.

Brockville, Jan. 11, 1875.

THE ST. LAWRENCE
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OTTAWA RAILWAY.
Of uniform Gauge with the Grand Trunk Railway.

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ALTERATION OF RUNNING TIME.
And acceleration of trains.

On and FROM THURSDAY, 17th DEC., 1874, Trains will run daily, as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

No.	Leave Prescott Junction.	Connecting with.	Arrive in Ottawa.
1 Express	1.40 P.M.	Grand Trunk Mail from the East	4.10 P.M.
†3 Mail.	5.00 A.M.	Grand Trunk Express from East and West	7.35 A.M.
5 Express	4.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express from West	7.10 P.M.

† Every day.

GOING SOUTH.

No.	Leave Ottawa.	Connecting with.	Arrive at Prescott Junction.
*2 Express	10.45 A.M.	Grand Trunk West and Central Vermont and Rome & Watertown Rys.	1.05 P.M.
4 Express	2.00 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express East	4.25 P.M.
8 Express	10.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk East & West & Rome & Watertown Railway	1.30 A.M.

*Passengers by this train have time for dinner at Prescott Junction.

Pullman or Sofa Cars on Nos. 3 and 8.

Sure connections with Grand Trunk trains to and from both East and West.

Time faster than by any other route.

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THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director, Ottawa.

Dec. 15 1874.

Publications.

THE SUN.

Daily & Weekly for 1875

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavour to describe them fully, faithfully and fearlessly.

The Weekly Sun has now attained a circulation of over seven thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavour to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

The Weekly Sun will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the Weekly Sun the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the Weekly Sun, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the Weekly Sun is their paper especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys no dictation, contending for principle, and the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favours from their supporters.

The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported.

The price of the Weekly Sun is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the Weekly Sun at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, postpaid for a year.

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March 2, 1875. 3781

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The work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA was completed in 1863, since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States, and the signal developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature, and art, have induced the editors and publishers to submit it to an exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition entitled THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

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The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.

In preparing the present edition for the press it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination.

None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming in fact a new Cyclopædia, with the same plan and compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with such improvements in its composition as have been suggested by longer experience and enlarged knowledge.

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NOTICE.

WATER will be supplied to parties requiring it, commencing on Saturday, the 27th, from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., at the following points:

Hydrant No. 1, Broad street, north of Queen.
" 2, Albert street, west of Bay.
" 3, Cathcart street, west of Dalhousie.
" 4, Augusta street, north of Rideau.

Tickets at five cents per puncheon (not over 120 gallons) can be procured by application at the Water Works Office, Rideau street.

By order,
C. R. CUNNINGHAM,
Secretary W. W. C.

Ottawa, Feb. 27, 1875.

Miscellaneous.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

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11-2-7m.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders for the Ottawa Exhibition Building.

Tenders are invited for the erection of the proposed buildings, for the accommodation of the Provincial Exhibition on the grounds of the Agricultural Society Bank Street Road.

1st. For the lumber and all materials required.
2nd. For the labor required.
3rd. A bulk sum for the material, labor, and everything required for the erection of the several buildings.

Plans and specifications, also conditions and forms of contract, will be seen at the office of James Mather, Esq., Architect, Elgin street, on and after MONDAY, 22d inst.

Tenders to be addressed to Chairman of Exhibition Committee, and left with A. S. Woodburn, Elgin Street, not later than 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, the 25th inst. All tenders to give the names of two responsible securities.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

By Order,
A. S. Woodburn,
Secretary of Exhibition Committee.
City Hall, Ottawa,
17th Feb., 1875. 2774-td

H. M. ROWE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
BALTIMORE OYSTERS
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January 6th, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PERCIVAL BLACKBURN WINNING AND WILLIAM GALT HILL, Plaintiffs,
vs.
JOHN COWAN, Defendant.
A Writ of Attachment has issued in this cause.
WM. F. POWELL, Sheriff.
By JOHN NICHOLSON, Deputy-Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ottawa, Feb 12th, 1875

MEN WANTED. British Columbia.—The Dominion Government is about to build a line of Telegraph through British Columbia, which will form the B. C. Section of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Line. This Section is about 600 miles in length, through a generally wooded country, the timber requiring to be cut down a distance of 66 feet on each side of the wire. To do this some 250 or 300 men will be wanted, principally choppers and woodmen. The Contract has been awarded to Mr. F. J. Barnard and work will commence about the first May and will occupy 18 months.

The Government is also about to commence the Construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway on Vancouver Island. This work will afford employment to hundreds of workingmen. The Rails for this road will shortly be shipped from England and the work of construction will commence early in the Spring.

There is a great scarcity of labourers in British Columbia of the class required for these works; and men of energy, who wish to try their fortunes in the Pacific Province may now safely do so; ordinary labourers are now getting [illegible] per month and found; [illegible].

The land laws of the Province are exceedingly liberal in free grants. Homesteads can be had by those who wish to settle.

For the information of those who wish to emigrate, it may be stated that a third class ticket by Rail from New York to San Francisco is about $60; Steerage passage by New York & Panama, (meals included) $50; San Francisco to Victoria, Steerage Rate [illegible] (meals included).

Further particulars respecting the above matters can be obtained by applying to EDGAR Dewdney, M. P., Ottawa, Ontario. 2765-1m

STANDARD
AMERICAN BEVEL TABLES
First-class Bevel 4 x 10 tables, complete with cues, &c and having the celebrated
"*Phelan & Collender Combination Cushions*"
of which I am sole owner and patentee. These cushions are not sold to manufacturers in New York or Canada, being reserved for my own trade. Price per table, packed and delivered on Card cars, $300 gold.
H. W. COLLENDER,
successor to Phelan & Collender
738 Broadway, New York

THE BEST
HOME MUSIC BOOKS

Piano at Home.
Four Hand Pieces, $2.50. Large collection popular pieces. Most excellent practice, and most entertaining to play.

Ritter's History of Music.
2 VOLS. Each $1.50. Condensed from 50 books, and is terse, complete, interesting, and a most useful book of reference in musical families.

Clarke's New Method.
For Reed Organs, is still the leading method in point of sale, is enlarged, improved, and in every way keeps up its high reputation. Price $2.50.

Organ at Home.
2.50. The largest and best collection of popular Reed Organ music. 200 pieces; large pages well filled.

River of Life.
New edition. 35 cents. Full of the sweetest Sabbath School Songs.

All books sent, post-paid, for retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & Co.,
711 Broadway, N. Y.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.
ALEX. TAYLOR
Successor to D. McLarnon,
—CORNER OF—
RIDEAU & CUMBERLAND STS.
—DEALER IN—
FLOUR AND FARM PRODUCE.
A selected stock always on hand to suit all parties. Orders promptly attended to.
☞ The highest price will be paid for all kinds of Farm Produce. 2773-dw-ly

THE TIMES

is published every lawful morning. Price 10 cents per week, sent to subscribers in any part of Canada, SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The rate for Transient Advertisements is TEN CENTS PER LINE, nonpareil measure, for each insertion. For Special Notices TEN CENTS PER LINE, and for Paragraphs, Reports of Meetings, Financial Statements of Banks, Railway Companies, Insurance Companies, and matters of like description, inserted amongst the Reading Matter, FIFTEEN CENTS PER LINE.

Special Contracts are made for a definite period.

Condensed Advertisements on the First page, when not exceeding Twenty Words, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, and ONE-AND-A-HALF CENTS for each word over twenty. The Advertisements referred to are as follows:

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Houses for Sale.
Houses to Rent.
Houses Wanted.
Board and Lodging.
Cattle Strayed or Stolen.
Farms Wanted.
Farms for Sale or to Rent.
Live Stock for Sale or to Rent.
Money Wanted or to Loan.
Situations Wanted.
Situations Vacant, &c. &c.

Professional and business cards inserted on the first page for one year, when not exceeding twenty words, once a week, $5; twice a week, $12; and every day, $18, each word over twenty in the same proportion.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50c and deaths with funeral notices attached $1.00.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is published every Friday morning, and contains news of the week from all parts of the world, valuable agricultural matter; and the chief editorial articles of THE DAILY TIMES, price $1.50 per annum in advance.

Complete and trustworthy Market Reports, Latest Telegraphic Despatches, Parliamentary Reports, and all other matter incident to a first class weekly newspaper.

Subscription Rates for the Daily Times.
When paid weekly, Twelve and a-half Cents.
When paid yearly, Six Dollars in advance.
Ottawa 21st Dec., 1874.

THE TIMES (Daily Edition) is published every lawful day (and Weekly Edition every Friday), by Alexander MacLean and John Charles Roger, sole proprietors, at their office on Wellington Street, in the City of Ottawa, Canada.

POOR COPY

The Times

VOL. VIII. NO. 3784 OTTAWA, THURSDAY MARCH, 4, 1875 PRICE 3 CENTS.

Wants.

WANTED.—A Partner in a first class Tailoring establishment must be thoroughly acquainted with Book-keeping and also capable of financing. First class references required. Address C., this Office. 3781-tf

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young man familiar with accounts as clerk or book-keeper. Good references.

WANTED.—A situation as practical and Landscape gardener. One who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its Departments, and can produce Testimonials from Rev. Gentlemen of the first rank in Canada, as to both character and ability. Apply at This Office.
Feb. 14th 1875. 3774-31

PARTNER WANTED—A Partner having a Capital of about $3000 is wanted to assist in carrying on a patent manufacture, the returns of which are immediate and the Profit over 100 per cent. and the Sale unlimited. For further information apply to J. BERMINGHAM. 3776

HELP WANTED.
100 men and women wanted to sell a complete history of the "Life, Labours and Death of Livingstone," also "The Family Bible," both Protestant and Catholic, beautifully illustrated. Together with Maps, Charts and a great variety of pictures. For particulars address
SCHUYLER SMITH & CO.,
Publishers, London, Ont.

WORK FOR ALL.
At home, male or female; $35 per week, day or evening. No Capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with the cent return stamp, M. Young, 173 Greenwich street, New York.

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH and expenses sure to Agents everywhere, selling our New Braided White Wire Rope Clothes Line. Sells readily at every house. Samples free. Address, HUDSON RIVER WIRE CO., 75 King Street west, Toronto, Ontario.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female Agents in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars FREE. P. O. VICKERY & Co., Augusta, Me.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted. All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all their time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post Card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. y37 8daw.

WANTED.—We will give Men and Women
A BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY
from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having sure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars and a hire-
J. LATHAM & Co.

Rooms to Let.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accommodated with FIRST-CLASS Rooms, on Slater Street, either with or without Board. Terms MODERATE. Apply at
NOONAN'S RESTAURANT,
Sparks Street West.
March 1st 1875.

TO SENATORS and M. P's.—Mrs. McIntyre, (Wellington Street, opposite the Bank of British North America) has a Parlour and four Bedrooms, suitable for Senators or Members of Parliament—with or without Board. The Rooms are well warmed with stoves and drums, also lofty ceilings and well ventilated. 3760

Board & Lodging.

BOARD with or without rooms, and rooms without board. Table and rooms first-class. Corner of Sparks and Bank streets, and within two minutes' walk of the Parliament Buildings.
MRS. FORGIE.
Jan. 22, 1875. 3759-5m

Found.

FOUND—On the 28th February, in Centre Town, a HORSE. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at Mr. CORBETT's, Cor. Queen and O'Connor streets, or at this office.
March 2, 1875. 3781

Legal Notices.

D. R. AVERILL, of New York, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act enabling him to obtain Letters Patent of Invention for certain improvements in Paints.
H. J. GIBBS,
Solicitor for Applicants.
Dec 29, 1874. 3728-9 laws

NOTICE.—Application will be made at the next session of the Dominion Parliament for a Bill to Incorporate the Lower Ottawa Boom Company, the object of said Company being to place Booms in the Ottawa River wherever the same may be deemed necessary between the City of Ottawa and the Village of Hawkesbury, for the purpose of catching escaped Saw Logs, Timber and Lumber, and to levy and collect tolls for the maintenance of the same with power to the Company to acquire and hold lands necessary for the exercise of their corporate powers.
COCKBURN, WRIGHT & CLEMOW,
Solicitors for the Company.
Dec. 21, 1874. 3727-2awk2m

Carpets.

OTTAWA
CARPET AND FURNITURE HOUSE.

SHOOLBRED & CO.

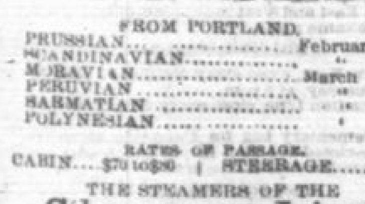
Desire to inform their friends and the public that they are now receiving regular consignments of Furniture of all descriptions from
Messrs. R. Hay & Co.,
(late Jacques & Hay,) Toronto, &c. &c., to which they confidently invite the attention of purchasers, both as regards Workmanship, Quality and Good Value, as we are selling at a Small Advance on Mill Prices.
A Large Stock of Curtains on Hand.
SHOOLBRED & CO.
42 Sparks Street.
Ottawa, January 4, 1875.

FRESH OYSTERS in SHELL
Are always procurable at
NOONAN'S RESTAURANT,
Sparks Street West.
Feb. 22nd 1875. 3778

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE
OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

The shortest, cheapest and quickest passage to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow. The fleet is one of the largest, fastest and safest in the world. Vessels will be despatched as follows:—



FROM PORTLAND.

PRUSSIAN	February	20
SCANDINAVIAN	"	27
MORAVIAN	March	6
PERUVIAN	"	13
SARMATIAN	"	20
POLYNESIAN	"	29

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN....$70 to $80 | STEERAGE........$25

THE STEAMERS OF THE
Glasgow Line
are intended to sail between the Clyde and Portland during the season of Winter Navigation.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN	$60.
INTERMEDIATE	40.
STEERAGE	25.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.
Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. (When tickets are not used the amount returned, less a small deduction.)
For through tickets and every information apply to
D. W. COWARD & CO.,
Agents, 17, Sparks-st.
Ottawa July 22 1873.

ANCHOR LINE.
STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY.
PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION UNSURPASSED.
Rates of passage from New York
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Belfast:
Cabin $55 to $70 gold, according to accommodations.
Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
For passage or other information apply to Henderson Brothers, 7 Bowling Green, New York, or their Agent.
GOULTHRITE & MUSGROVE, Ottawa.

Business Cards.

T. C. COURSOLLE,
Architect and Measurer.
63 Sparks Street, Ottawa. 2

DONALD M. GRANT,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent.
Mortgages purchased and Loans negotiated.
OFFICE—No. 3 Bell's Block, Elgin-st., Ottawa.
Nov. 27 1874. 3436

MARRIAGE LICENSES.
OFFICE—Regan's New Brick House
Besserer Street,
Nearly Opposite Protestant Hospital.
Oct. 20 1874.

Bankers.

P. D. BROWNE,
Banker, Montreal
Dealer in Greenbacks, U. S. Bonds and Checks. Commercial paper discounted. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and U. S. Interest allowed on deposits.
Oct. 23, 1874. 3680-Sawky.

BOND BROTHERS,
Bankers and Stock Brokers, Montreal.
Negotiate sales of Property and Patents, and organize Companies. Money invested in first-class securities to pay 7 and 8 per cent. interest. Stocks purchased and carried on a margin of 10 per cent. Interest at lowest current rates.
Dec. 8, 1874. 3709y3awk

Legal Cards.

R. C. W. MacCUAIG.
Official Assignee.
City of OTTAWA, County of Carleton.
3765-tf

WILLIAM MOSGROVE,
Barrister, Conveyancer, &c., Solicitor in Chancery.
Office—Opposite the Russell House, over Gibson's Confectionary.
Money to lend on Real Estate. 3727-ly.

O'CONNOR & O'DOHERTY,
Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.,
Mosgrove's Building Rideau-st., Ottawa.
HON. JOHN O'CONNOR, Q.C. G. J. O'DOHERTY.
Dec. 4, 1874.

SCOTT, STEWART & GORMULLY,
Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys and Conveyancers, &c.,
Bell's Block, Elgin-st.
HONBLE. R. W. SCOTT, Q. C.
McLEOD STEWART. J. J. GORMULLY.
Oct. 17, 1874.

O'CONNOR & HOGG,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.,
OTTAWA, ONT.
DANIEL O'CONNOR. | W. D. HOGG.
Sept. 9, 1874. 3667

WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK,
Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys, Conveyancers, Notaries, &c., &c.
Office—Bell's Block, opposite Russell House.
W.H. WALKER. | R.CASSELS, Jr. | P. PENNOCK.
July 21, 1874. 2625

J. W. W. WARD,
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitors, &c.,
Office—Over Mr. R. Huckell's Flour Store, corner of Sussex and York-streets, Ottawa.
2633y

FELLOWES, O'GARA, LAPIERRE & REMON,
Barristers, Solicitors Notaries, &c.
Offices—Elgin Street, Ottawa, Ontario, (near Russell House).
G. B. L. FELLOWES, Q. C., | HORACE LAPIERRE,
MARTIN O'GARA, | EDWARD P. REMON
2485

TAILLON & CHRYSLER,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, &c.
Office—Hardy's Block, Rideau Street.
G. TAILLON. | F. H. CHRYSLER.
June 2, 1873.

PINHEY, CHRISTIE & HILL,
Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.,
(Of the late firm of Lewis & Pinhey.)
OFFICES—Elgin Street, Ottawa.
C. H. PINHEY. | A. J. CHRISTIE. | H. P. HILL.
Feb. 5, 1874. 484-3m

W. MARSHAL MATHESON,
Barrister, Attorney, Notary, &c.
Office—Master in Chancery Chambers, Court House, Ottawa, Canada.

L. W. P. COUTLEE, B.C.L.,
Barrister, Advocate, &c. for the Province of Quebec.
Barrister Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., for the Province of Ontario.
Main Street, Hull, P. Q. 3328-6m

C. V. H. FERLAND,
Advocate.
Temporary Office at Dr. Jos. Beaudin's, Main Street, Hull.
Hull, March 9, 1874. 2512y

O. ARCHAMBAULT,
Notary Public and Advocate,
Has opened an office in the Village of Hull, Province of Quebec, for the transaction of all Notarial and Legal business, either in the Province of Quebec or Ontario. Special care given to the collection of accounts in both Provinces.
Hull, Oct. 28, 1873. 2684

THOMAS P. FORAN,
Advocate, Solicitor, &c.
No. 12 St. James Street, . . MONTREAL.
Sept. 9, 1873. 2382-3mo

Medical Cards.

DR. LOGAN,
Homœopathic Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Residence—Albert Street. Office hours from 8 to 11 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m. Special attention given to diseased and displacements of the uterus. 1751

DR. J. P. LYNN,
May be consulted at his Office, corner of O'Connor and Albert-sts.
Ottawa, Oct. 21, 1874. 3401.

DR. BURROWS, C.M.L.C.P.S.L.C., M.C.P.S.O.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal. Surgeon Northumberland and Durham Cavalry. Late Associate Coroner N. and D.
Office and Residence:—Corner of Hugh and Sparks sts. 3556-3m

DR. O. C. WOOD,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,
OTTAWA, ONT.
Day Office—Sparks-st., Centre Town. Night Office—at his residence, Maria-st., Centre Town.
Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by a new but certain, speedy and almost painless process. Reference given to parties successfully treated if required.

DR. J. D. R. MACDONELL,
Ottawa South side of Rideau-st., near Gloucester.
Consultations at all hours.
2454.

PAIN-KILLER.
After thirty-five years trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera, or any sort of Bowel complaint it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency, and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.
It is used Internally and Externally.
Sold everywhere. Price 25 cts.
PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors
January 15th, 1875. 3741

W. McCONNELL, D.D.S., L.D.S.,
Surgeon Dentist,
Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, also of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario.
OFFICE—41½ Sparks-st.
3622y.

TALMAGE'S PAPER.
THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK.
"THE BEST RELIGIOUS PAPER."
A CHOICE OF
TWO BEAUTIFUL PREMIUMS.
An Illuminated Portfolio of Twelve Gems by Hendschel, each 8½ x 10½ in., or the superb Chromo, "The Twins," 22x28 in., after Landseer Price $3.25 including postage. No extras of any kind. Without Premium, $3 per annum.
ATTENTION, AGENTS.
Liberal commission and exclusive territory. Samples and circulars free. Send Postal Card at once to
HORATIO C. KING,
Publisher
Box 5105, New York
Oct 16.

Auction Sales.

J. M. ROSS & Co.,
Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
Have leased those NEW and SPACIOUS Rooms recently vacated by Jardine Brothers, 82 Sparks Street, where they intend to carry on the business in all its branches. Sales of
REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE, and all kinds of MERCHANDISE
Will be effected on the most prompt and reasonable terms. Their Premises are eminently adapted for displaying goods of every description, requiring light and space.
Sales every Tuesday at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Parties selling out will please bear this in mind and send in their Goods at an early day.
ACCOUNT SALES guaranteed immediately after sale
N. B. Selling every night a Stock of Stationery, Books, and Fancy Goods. Large Sale of OIL PAINTINGS on Tuesday next.

Game.

PARSON'S
HAMS AND BACON,
JUST RECEIVED. Also
One Hundred Dozen
—OF—
Different Kinds of Game
JOSEPH KAVANAGH,
Grocer and Wine Merchant,
WELLINGTON-ST.
Dec. 30, 1874. 3679

Hotels.

The Clarendon House
W. MILLS, Proprietor,
BEGS to announce that he will
Open to the General Public
—ON—
Monday, 1st February
The above House.
This House has been re-modelled and re-furnished throughout. The Proprietor wishes to intimate that no pains will be spared to make this House
Second to None in the Dominion.
The Table will be furnished with all the delicacies of the season; the Bar with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars.
A share of the public patronage is solicited.
Jan. 2?, 1875.

ALBION HOTEL,
Court House Avenue,
OTTAWA, Ont.
W. H. CHALKER, - - Manager
ROBERT GRAHAM - - Proprietor
Omnibus to and from the Cars and Boats free 3784

$8,000.00
will now purchase Ashfield's Brick Block on Duke Street, Ottawa,—"hardly the cost of the buildings" being parts of lots 3 and 4, Block B, Lebreton's flats, 8x198, with buildings thereon, viz: one three and half story brick building (not veneered) used as shops and dwellings, on Duke Street, fire wall and two story Kitchen and sheds in rear, wooden tenement on Britannia street. On the line of the
Water Works, Main Sewer,
and Street Cars.
Trade is fast working to this end of the City, no doubt purchaser would double his money in ten years. For further particulars apply to
JAMES ASHFIELD,
Crockery & Glassware Merchant,
Duke Street, Chaudiere
Feb. 27th 1875. 3780

Clarke's New Method
FOR REED ORGANS.
By WILLIAM H. CLARKE. Price $2.50.
Mr. Wm. H. Clarke, a distinguished organist and composer, was especially fortunate in the compilation of this fine work, which sprang into popular favour immediately on its issue, has had remarkable success, and continues to be the leading method. Contains, in addition to instruction, a capital collection of Reed Organ Music.
All books sent, post paid, for retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO. 711 B'dway, New York.
3779

MUSIC BOOKS
BEST FOR
QUARTET CHOIRS.
Thomas's Sacred Quartets,
Baumbach's Sacred Quartets,
Buck's Motet Collection,
Baumbach's New Collection,
Buck's 2d Motet Collection,
Church and Home,
Hayter' Church Music,
Trinity Collection.
Price of each book in boards, $2.50. Cloth, $2.75

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."—"The Best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."
HARPER'S WEEKLY.
ILLUSTRATED.
Notices of the Press.
The Weekly is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers. With a circulation of 150,000, the Weekly is read by at least half a million persons, and its influence as an organ of opinion is simply tremendous. The Weekly maintains a positive position, and expresses decided views on political and social problems.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*
Its articles are models of high-toned discussion, and its pictorial illustrations are often corroborative arguments of no small force.—*N. Y. Examiner and Chronicle.*
Its papers on existent question and its inimitable cartoons help to mould the sentiments of the country.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*
TERMS:
Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.
HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year..........$4.00
$4.00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publisher.
Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for year, $10.00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7.00; postage free.
Back numbers can be supplied at any time.
The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7.00 each. A complete set comprising Eighteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5.25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.
Newspapers are not to copy this Advertisement without the express orders of HARPER & BROTHERS.
Address HARPER & BROTHERS New York

Grocers.

GO TO
EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE'S
FOR YOUR
GROCERIES.
You will always find a full stock of Groceries Glassware and Crockery at prices that can't be obtained elsewhere.
FINE
Uncolored Japan Tea,
Only 50c. per lb.
Apples wholesale and retail.
EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE,
Cor. Kent and Wellington-sts.
Jan. 9, 1875.

"Liebig's Liquid
Extract of Beef."
"Nutritious Condiment
for Horses and Cattle."
"British Egg
and Butter Powder."
CHAS. STEPHENSON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Ottawa and District
Corner O'Connor and Wellington Sts 3766

Burnett's Extracts
For cooking purposes.
Burnett's Extracts
"Pre-eminently superior."—Parker House, Boston.
Burnett's Extracts
LEMON, VANILLA, ROSE, ALMOND, NECTARINE, CELERY, ORANGE, PEACH, NUTMEG, CINNAMON, CLOVES, GINGER.
Burnett's Extracts
"The best in the world."—Fifth Av. Hotel, N. Y.
Burnett's Extracts
"Used exclusively for years."—Continental Hotel, Phila.
Burnett's Extracts
The superiority of these Extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.
PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE,
MONTREAL, P. Q.
Agents for Dominion of Canada.
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON,
Proprietors.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS!
SAPOLIO,
For Polishing and Cleaning purposes, for Metals, Shop Windows, China, &c., &c.
HAND SAPOLIO,
For Cleansing purposes. A most desirable substitute for soap, especially for artizans and mechanics.
Apply to any Grocer, Druggist, or Hardware shop.
Dec. 29, 1874. 3730-3awk

FISH! FISH! FISH!
MR. MOSES LAPOINTE desires to inform his customers and the public generally that he has removed his place of business from his former stand to the new Fish Market on the south side of York street. He will be happy to meet his friends in his new stand, and do his utmost to supply them with the latest importations of fresh and other kinds of fish; also all kinds of Poultry and Game.
MOSES LAPOINTE.
Ottawa, Feb. 2, 1875.

Miscellaneous.

CAUTION.
The following parties having left my employ contrary to the terms of their respective engagements, I hereby forbid all persons from hiring or harbouring them, as any one found doing so, after date of this Advertisement, shall be prosecuted.
JAMES SKEAD, JR.
Auguste Ouallette, Joseph Gagnon,
Henri Terecque, Francis St. Jean,
Thomas Ouallette, Isaac Duval,
Valentine Harrison, Pat'k. Brown.
Feb. 21st 1875 3784-31

NOTICE.
The Creditors of DANIEL McLARNON late of the City of Ottawa, Flour Merchant, deceased, are requested to send to the undersigned within one month from this date, their Christian and Surname, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them. And all persons indebted to the said late Daniel McLarnon, or his estate, are requested to settle with the undersigned without delay, otherwise the claims will be put in suit.
WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK,
Solicitors for Executors of estate of late Daniel McLarnon.
February 1st, 1875. 3758-1m.

The Canadian Washer
A. R. GILES, Manufacturer, west side King-st., between Botter and Bolton-sts., Ottawa.
OTTAWA, Jan. 13, 1875.
Mr. GILES, manufacturer of the Canadian Washer, Sir,—I am using one of your Washers, and find it all it was recommended to be. I could not get along without it now, and will recommend it to all as really a good machine.
M. & Dr. P. ST. JEAN, M. P.

TO SPECULATORS!!
FOR SALE, the West Half of Lots 3 and 4, Block B, Le Breton's Flats, fronting on Duke Street, and in rear on Brittania Terrace, with Buildings thereon, viz., on Duke Street, one three and a half storey Brick Building (not veneered), occupied as Shops and Dwellings; Sheds, &c., in rear, and fire wall for about 100 feet; in Brittania Terrace, one Wooden Tenement—the whole now renting for $300 per annum; or, if preferred, the whole of the two lots will be sold together, with Buildings, &c., which rents for about $1,500 per annum.
For terms and particulars, enquire of the Proprietor, on the Premises.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, Ottawa, 1875.
—AND—
CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.
PARTIES requiring Models, Inventions, &c., worked out, and represented, at the above Exhibitions, can have them done in the best style, by a practical man, whose works took Awards at the English Exhibition, 1861, Dublin, 1865, Paris, 1867.
Best references as to capabilities, &c., can be given. Apply,
THOS. S. SARNEY,
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New Parliamentary Tonsorial
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FIRST CLASS Hair Dresser employed. Ladies' Combings done up in First Class style, and on the shortest Notice.
Charges Moderate.
Mathewman's New Buildings, Wellington Street, between Dufferin Bridge and Elgin Street. 3767

SPECTACLES
For all Sights
THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT, TINTED CRYSTAL SPECTACLES for the relief of dim, weak and failing sight, enabling the wearer to read and work by day or night with perfect ease and comfort.
Protected by letters patent. Sole agent in Ottawa.
WM. HEARN,
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST.
Dufferin Bridge, Ottawa.
Sign, Mortar and Spectacles, Thermometers, Telescopes, Microscopes, &c., 3761

By Telegraph.

MID-NIGHT DESPATCHES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Irish American Rifle Match.

DUBLIN, March 3.—The Irish Rifle Association at a meeting to-day fixed upon June 29th next as the date of the commencement of the return match between the American and Irish riflemen. It is decided that the meeting will be either at Dublin or the Burrogh of Kildare. A committee to entertain the American visitors during their stay in Ireland was also appointed.

ITALY.

The American Hierarchy.

ROME, March 3.—In the March Consistory the Pope will institute new dioceses in the United States or raise those already created to Metropolitan Sees.

UNITED STATES.

Amendment to a Railroad Act.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Last night the Conference Committee of the two Houses reported on the amendment to the Potter Law in Wisconsin, which has been passed by the Senate and is the special order for this evening in the House. The session of the Legislature has been extended two days and the amendment above alluded to allows the railroads to charge higher rates of freight.

The Pacific R. R. and Steamship Amalgamation.

The restoration of amicable relations between the Union Pacific and the Pacific Mail were consummated to-day. When the resignation of Russell Sage was tendered some time ago it was accepted, and Mr. Sydney Dillon, President of the Union Pacific R. R., was elected in his place. The resignations of Messrs. L. Talcott, A. J. Hatch and W. H. Guion were received and accepted, and Messrs. Jay Gould, Oliver Ames and D. D. Colton were elected in their stead.

A New Insurance Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the Assembly to-day Mr. Stauf introduced a bill relating to life insurance companies, which provides that when three payments have been made on a policy they shall act as a bar against a waiver on account of misrepresentation as regards health, &c.

Election of Supervisors.

OSWEGO, N.Y. March 3—At the city and town elections in Oswego County yesterday, 17 Democratic and 10 Republican Supervisors were elected.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., March 3.—The returns from the town elections of Dutchess County make the Board of Supervisors stand, 15 Democrats, 3 Liberals, and 4 Republicans. Last year the Board had one Republican majority. Several of the Democrats were elected on a Union ticket.

The Louisiana Senatorship—Sheridan and Lawrence Declared Elected.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the House to-day Mr. Harrison, of Tennessee, called up the resolutions of the Committee on Elections declaring Mr. Pinchback not elected as a member from the State of Louisiana at large, and George A. Sheridan as elected and entitled to his seat. The resolutions were agreed to by 123 to 29, and Mr. Sheridan took the oath of office, in which he has barely fifteen hours to serve. Robinson, of Ohio, called up a like resolution in the case of Sypher, declaring the latter, who is the sitting member, not elected from the First District of Louisiana, and Lawrence, the contestant, entitled to the seat. The resolution was adopted by 134 to 87, and Mr. Lawrence came forward and was sworn in, taking the iron clad oath. He has about 14 hours to serve as a representative. E. H. Roberts, of New York, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill reported by the Committee on Ways and Means to regulate the appearance of claims before Congress. Agreed to.

Rivers and Harbours Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the Senate Conklin moved to amend the Rivers and Harbours Bill so as to appropriate $15,000 for the improvement of the harbour at Port Jefferson, N.Y. Agreed to.

Fenton submitted an amendment appropriating $20,000 for the improvement of Rondout harbour, N.Y. Agreed to.

Special Regulations in Congress

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the House, E. H. Roberts moved that the rules be suspended, and that the House proceed to the consideration of the bills on the Speaker's table in order, referring the Civil Rights Bill to the Judiciary Committee, and leaving all points of order in force, and that no bill be passed except by unanimous consent, or a poll of two-thirds, and that if asked for five minutes' debate be allowed by each side on any bill. The motion was agreed to without division.

Admission of Colorado as a State.

The next two bills on the calendar were those for the admission of Colorado and New Mexico as States. The vote on the first was, yeas, 164; nays, 76; so the bill was passed by the necessary two-thirds vote, and now goes to the President for his approval.

Management of the New York Midland Railroad.

UTICA, March 3.—The Utica *Herald* has advices from New York announcing that arrangements have been completed to have the Hudson Canal Company operate the Midland Railroad from Utica and Rome to Sydney Plains, the point of junction with the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

SPAIN.

Defeat of a Carlist Force.

MADRID, March 3.—A force of Carlists, under Miert, has been defeated by a body of National troops.

GERMANY.

Bismarck's Health Improving.

BERLIN, March 3.—The health of Bismarck is improving. He gave a dinner yesterday to the officers and several members of the House of Lords and the Chamber of Deputies.

UNITED STATES.

Senate Amendments to the Civil Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate Appropriation Committee propose numerous amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill reported last evening, which will effect a reduction of over $2,250,000 in a total. They diminish items for public buildings nearly a million dollars. The item for repairs of the navy yard was reduced $30,000. When the Senate took up the bill last night several amendments reported by the Committee were agreed to, among them one making is obligatory upon the Secretary of the Treasury to have one or two printings of United States notes and securities executed by responsible companies, the work to be done within the district of Columbia.

The Senate to-day by unanimous consent took up the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriations motion, and the usual call for morning business was dispersed with. The clause in amendment of the Committee on Appropriations to the Sundry Civil Appropriations Bill, making the principal and interest of 3.65 bonds issued under the Act of June 20, 1874, for the Government of the District of Columbia, payable in gold, was struck out. The question then being on the adoption of the amendment as amended, it was laid aside for the present at the request of Sherman.

The Tilton-Beecher Trial.

NEW YORK, March 3.—In the Tilton-Beecher trial to-day Ovington was again placed on the stand, and corrected his testimony regarding the amounts received for Mrs. Tilton and her children's benefit. He presented a written account showing the amount to be $1,245, and his disbursements $1,249. The paper was fyled in evidence. The stand was then taken by Mrs. Ovington.

A New Municipal Office for New York.

ALBANY, March 3.—A bill has been introduced by Fox to re-organize the local government of New York, providing that there shall be elected in the City of New York at the next general election an officer who shall be known as Comptroller and Treasurer of the city, to hold office for five years, at an annual salary of $10,000.

The Floods in Tennessee—More Damage.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A Knoxville, East Tennessee despatch, says the Tennessee River fell very rapidly from Saturday until yesterday, when it commenced rising again. Monday's hard rain throughout East Tennessee has flooded all the smaller streams, and further damage is threatened. At least two thirds of the mills in that country have been swept away, and barns, houses, fences and large quantities of grain have been destroyed. Judge Randolph, of Cooke County, estimates the loss in that county at $200,000, and it is believed that the damage in East Tennessee will amount to over a million dollars.

Amalgamation of the Pacific Railroad and the Pacific Mail Companies.

NEW YORK, March 3.—It is stated that the Pacific Railroad party, with Jay Gould at their head, have obtained a controlling interest in the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., and that an organization of the directory, so as to give them the management, will shortly occur, without waiting for the regular annual meeting; also that the general advance freight and passage rates on both lines are to be made a programme as circumstantially laid down. This leaves the new Occidental Steamship line between San Francisco and China in the cold, and the chief, if not the only gainers by the new deal, will be the Pacific management.

Price of Coal.

The representatives of the Associated Coal Companies have agreed that no reduction should be made on prices so long as the miners continue on strike. Should the miners return to work, the following scale of prices would go into effect on the first day after resumption: Lump, $4.40; steamer, $4.50; grate, $4.60; egg, $4.75; stove, $5.20; chestnut, $4.85.

CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE

(By Telegraph.)

TORONTO.

Strike—Election Protests—Railways.

TORONTO, March 3.

It is rumoured that a strike of the Grand Trunk engine drivers is impending, and that the drivers have given the usual week's notice; hopes are, however, entertained of an amicable adjustment.

Petitions have been filed at Osgoode Hall against the election to the House of Commons of Mr. Platt, for East Toronto, and of Mr. Craney, for Halton.

The Grand Trunk road is clear, and trains are making good time. The Northern officials have cleared away the drifts, and expect to send out their trains without delay. Toronto & Nipissing trains are all cancelled. Large shovelling gangs have left Toronto and Uxbridge to clear the track. The Toronto, Grey & Bruce is working as far as Orangeville. The Great Western is clear.

MONTREAL.

Lecture—Body Snatching—Funeral—Stock Market.

MONTREAL, March 3.

The Rev. Mr. Chiniquy lectured last night in the lecture room of Zion Church. Subject, "Protestant Boys and Girls in Jesuit Colleges and Nunneries."

Three bodies were stolen on Saturday night from Cote des Neiges Catholic Cemetery. The guardian tracked the snatchers and rescued one body. The others are missing.

The funeral of Mr. James Devlin, son of Mr. B. Devlin, took place yesterday morning from the latter's residence on St. Antoine Street, to St. Anne's Church, thence to the Roman Catholic Cemetery. The funeral was a very large one.

Stock market firmer. A moderate business done to-day. Sales of stock at the afternoon board—Montreal, 184¼; Jacques Cartier, 100; Merchants', 114; Commerce, 129½; Telegraph, 161¼. Market closed weaker.

MANITOBA

The Provincial Ministry—Public Meeting—The C. P. R. R. Bridge

FORT GARRY, March 3.

Mr. Nororguay is to be taken into the Provincial Ministry.

A special meeting of the City Council was held last night to consider the telegrams from Ottawa about the railway bridge. It was voted unanimously that the City should give bonds for fifty per cent of the cost of the railway bridge to the Dominion Government in consideration of its being built at Winnipeg.

A crowded public meeting was held at the Court House to-day. The telegram of Mr. Mackenzie's answer to the delegation was read. A resolution was unanimously passed endorsing the action of the Council, and a second resolution was passed that the meeting would endorse any action of the Council taken to secure the said bridge. The excitement is increasing.

QUEBEC.

Election Case—Snowed Up—Telegraph Extension.

QUEBEC, March 3.

The hearing of the Charlevoix contested election case has been postponed until the 20th inst.

The train from the west has been stuck at Black River, and consequently no mails reached here to-day. The Eastern section of the Grand Trunk has been blocked up for the last eight days, and the mails are being carried in sleighs.

The extension of the Dominion Telegraph Line to Halifax has been resolved upon; the company is now in correspondence with the Transatlantic Cable Companies to obtain daily European news.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Political Meeting—The Island Railway.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., March 2.

A large political meeting was held last evening in the Market Hall. It was called by requisition and presided over by the Mayor. The most prominent subject of discussion was the Island Railway. A resolution was passed appointing a committee to confer with the Minister of Public Works on the importance of opening the railway for traffic as early as possible. It was admitted by both the Government and Opposition speakers that no blame should be attached to the Commissioner of the Dominion Government, Mr. Swinyard, for not having the road open this winter, as the frequent and severe storms and other circumstances rendered any other policy impracticable, except that adopted by Mr. Swinyard.

Local Intelligence.

MR. CYRUS W. FIELD, of New York, arrived in the city yesterday, and is stopping at the Russell House.

TRUSTEE MEETING.—A meeting of the Board of Public School Trustees will be held in the City Hall this evening.

TRACK CLEAR.—The track on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway is clear again. The trains were run on time yesterday.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS.—The private theatricals which were to have taken place at Rideau Hall to-night are postponed, as will be seen in another column, until the 31st inst.

NEW CITY HALL.—Stonecutters are busy at work every day in the City Hall Square preparing material for the new City Hall. Building operations will commence as soon as the weather will permit.

SENTENCED.—The cordwood purloiners, Turcotte and Bauine, were yesterday convicted and sentenced for larceny by Judge Ross. Turcotte was sent to gaol for four months at hard labour, and the other was let off with four days' solitary confinement.

ENGLISH MAIL.—An English mail will close at the City Post Office to-morrow (Friday the 5th inst.), at 12.05 o'clock p.m., destined for the steamship Moravian, which sails from Portland for Liverpool on Saturday. A supplementary bag will close at 1-25 p.m. for the same destination.

COMPLAINING.—The butchers in the By-Ward Market and throughout the city are loud in their complaints at grocery and provision stores in the back streets selling fresh beef and pork, in contravention of the market by-law. The police are the parties to look after any violation of the civic by-laws, and any infraction of them will doubtless be remedied if brought under the notice of the Chief of Police.

PROTESTANT HOSPITAL.—The following Directors have been elected office-bearers for the Protestant Hospital for the ensuing year: President, Mr. George Hay; Vice-President, Mr. J. P. Featherston; Treasurer, Mr. Alexander Workman; Secretary, Mr. Wm. Cousens. Finance Committee, Messrs. Thomas Patterson, John Roberts and Wm. Pennock. Furnishing Committee, Messrs. John Durie, George May and A. Rowe.

NOT GUILTY.—A man named Michael Mason was arrigned before Mr. Langrell, County Magistrate, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen a pocket-book containing $32 from one Louis Devereaux, who lives at the head of the deep cut. It would seem that the prisoner found the pocket-book in his sleigh some time after being in the company of Devereaux, and resented the charge of larceny. Having produced the book with all the money, the magistrate discharged the prisoner.

RUNAWAY.—Yesterday evening at six o'clock, while Mr. Bourget's horse and cutter was in waiting for him at the Parliament Buildings, the horse, a spirited young animal, took fright and bolted. It ran through the arch, followed the carriage drive to the eastern entrance, and down Wellington and Sussex streets till near the St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway depot, where it was finally caught. Fortunately no one was in the sleigh at the time, else somebody might have been injured. As it was, only the sleigh and the horse suffered.

NEW FIRM.—As will be seen in another column, Messrs. John Smith & Co. have succeeded Mr. Joseph Metcalfe in the ready made clothing establishment adjoining the British Lion Hotel, Sparks street. Mr. Smith, from his long experience in the trade, and his well-known business capacities, will doubtless add considerably to the success of a business that has already been pretty well established. The new firm have on hand a large and well assorted stock of ready-made clothing; also, a good stock of boys' clothes and haberdashery, and men's under-clothing in great variety, and at prices which defy competition. The proprietors solicit a call from the public, and feel satisfied that their stock will meet with their approval. Mr. Smith hopes by attention to business and the requirements of his many friends and customers, to merit a continuance of the favours so generously bestowed on the late firm. Remember the place, on Sparks street, adjoining the British Lion Hotel, and directly opposite Gowan's Hall.

THE HOSPITAL BAZAAR.—The bazaar yesterday was again largely attended, and, as predicted, was eminently successful. The ladies are indefatigable in their exertions, and a due appreciation of their efforts is being made by the public, who purchased extensively of the many fine articles on sale in the basement of Knox Church. The Art gallery, in charge of Mrs. R. Blackburn and Miss Agnes Yielding, was a great source of attraction, and afforded much amusement to those who had the pleasure of witnessing the many contributions thereto. The museum, too, received considerable attention, but having only been finally arranged by Mr. Ellington yesterday, will be more extensively patronized to-day. The receipts the first day from sales amounted to $1,039.80, and yesterday the handsome amount of $1,168.04 was realized. It is pleasing to find the public thus duly appreciating the exertions put forth by the ladies of Ottawa in their efforts to aid one of its truly benevolent institutions. The refreshment tables too were a great source of revenue, as they will doubtless be to the end.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

RUSSELL HOUSE, 3rd.—W Whitlark, L Ollendorf, Mr and Mrs Donahue, Andrew Robertson, Wm Darling, Alex H Robertson, Hon H C Wilson, Montreal; David Shaw, Glasgow; C Sheeding, Detroit; T N Derby, Ogdensburg; F Montizambert, Ed Sewell, Dr A D Cotto, F Langelier, Quebec; W Laurier, Arthabaska; A Grant, Halifax; Wm McDougall, Three Rivers; M K Dickinson, Manotick; Mr and Mrs Chas Mohr, Mohrsville; J Ryan and wife, Brockville; J H Courtenay, Winnipeg; R B Hutchison, T Riley, C Hutchison, A D Cable, Montreal; W E Colynhouse, Hon Wm McDougall, Toronto; H H Smith, Peterboro'; W. G O'Brien, Perth.

UNION HOUSE.—O. Guy, Upper Wakefield; J. W. Mills, city; L. R. Church, M.P.P., Aylmer; R. Y. Green, March; Mr. and Mrs. A. Smith, Chelsea; J. Zimmerman, Toronto; J. W. Thornton, Montreal; A. Chapman, Renfrew; James Walsh, Quebec; B. Franklin, Carp; M. H. Slosson, Montreal; E. A Cole, Aylmer; S. T. Greenleese, do.; J. Chatterton, Brockville; Dr. Alexander, Perth; H. Grant, do.; Miss Tait, do.

DANIELS' HOTEL.—J. Thos. Lambert, Jas. Brown, Aylmer; C. Pacand, Montreal; Rev. W. B. and Mrs. Lonyhurst, Eardley; P. Aylen, Aylmer; W. A. Palen, Peter Keuff, Pictou; Edward Gerson, New York; J. W. Kindsay, Milton; Peter McVicar, Perth; E. A. Bluchford, Montreal; J. Laigh, Buckingham; W. R. Thistle, H. K. Egan, W. K. Kenny, M. Haldane, Aylmer; Wm. Leslie, T. J. McNally, Montreal; R. Girwin, Winnipeg; A. H. Percy, Montreal; C. F. Ritchell, Corry, Pa.; J. A. McIntosh, Morrisburgh; J. A. Brown and wife, Ogdensburg, N.Y.

THE TROTTING RACES.

FIRST DAY.

The trotting races begin to-day at two o'clock p.m., in Mutchmor Driving Park, and judging from the way in which the pools sold last night in the Albion Hotel, promise to be a success. The Committee of Management comprise the following gentlemen: Messrs. W. H. Baldwin, W. F. Powell, Dr. St. Jean, A. O. F. Coleman, Dr. McConnell, D. S. Booth, C. Gouin, Wm. McCaffrey, R. P. Young, A. T. Millar, E. C. Barber, Z. Laporte and Weldon Champness. The following entries were made for to-day's purses:

CITIZENS' PURSE OF $50.

For horses owned in and within 5 miles of Ottawa, that never won money.—$35 to 1st; $10 to 2nd; $5 to 3rd.

Mr. D. Roy's b. m., Belle Canadienne.
Mr. M. Beverley's b. m. Katydid.
Mr. J. Dunning's b. g., Bay Prince.
Mr. E. Hillman's br. h., Brown Charley.

MERCHANTS' PURSE OF $125.

For all horses that have never beaten 2:50.—$85 to 1st; $25 to 2nd; $15 to 3rd.

Mr. E. Chevrier's b. h., Ottawa Chief.
Mr. A. Renaud's bl. g., Black Jack.
Mr. W. F. Powell's gr. m., No Name.
Mr. J. Connolly's br. m., Lady Jane.
Mr. W. H. Baldwin's br. g., The Moose.
Mr. J. Johnson's bl. m., Victory.

Mr. Page, of Toronto, started pool selling last night, and on the first race Katydid was the favourite. The field, however, sold at 10 to 7 against her. In the second race, The Moose sold at 50 to 30 against the field. The Moose, being such a favourite, was then barred, after which the field sold at 10 to 7 with Ottawa Chief as the favourite.

CURLIANA.

Ottawa Wins the Royal Caledonian Medal.

The match between the Ottawa and Kingston Curling Clubs for the Royal Caledonian Medal, has at length been finished, and has ended in a decisive victory for the Metropolitan Club by eight points. The first half of the match, as will perhaps be remembered, was played here on Wednesday, the 24th ult., and the remaining two rinks played at Kingston yesterday. We reproduce the names of the players and score on that occasion to refresh the minds of our readers who may possibly not have taken a note of the game.

NO. 1 RINK.

Ottawa.	*Kingston.*
Wm. Kerr,	W. J. Hendry,
Thos. Gallagher,	James Stewart,
James Birkett,	John Fraser,
H. Inglis (skip)—21.	S. Woods (skip) 13.

NO. 2. RINK.

Robert Lees,	R. Hendry,
John Manuel,	W. Stewart,
John Thorburn,	A. Macalister,
J. W. Russell (skip)—20.	Major Irwin (skip)—16.

It will be seen from the above that Mr. Inglis' rink won by eight points, and that of Mr. Russell by four points, giving the Ottawa Club a total of 12 points over their adversaries.

At Kingston yesterday the Ottawa folk met with a much warmer reception than they anticipated, and were it not for the pluck shown by the "Duffers," defeat would doubtless have been the result. As will be seen by the subjoined score, Mr. Carruther's rink, of Kingston, beat that of Mr. McKay, of Ottawa, by 9 points; this defeat was, however, in a measure counteracted by the score of the "Duffers" of this city, with Mr. C. S. Scott as skip, who beat their Kingston opponents by 5 points. The game was a very exciting one, and was witnessed by a large number of spectators. A considerable amount of excitement existed among curlers in the city last evening about 5 o'clock, pending the arrival of the news from the Limestone city. When it became known that Ottawa had won the medal, there was a general shaking of hands and an exchange of congratulations over the victory. Three hearty cheers were given for the "Duffers" who had done so nobly in sustaining the prestige won the previous week.

The following are the names of the players and the scores in the match at Kingston yesterday:—

NO. 3 RINK.

Ottawa.	*Kingston.*
James Mathews,	C. F. Gildersleeve,
W. M. Hutchison,	R. M. Ford,
D. S. Eastwood,	W. H. Fuller,
T. McKay (skip), 14.	J. Carruthers (skip), 23.

NO. 4 RINK.

E. D. Parlow,	J. Kerr,
W. C. Bangs,	R. Waddell,
J. D. Wallis,	J. Richmond,
C. S. Scott (skip), 25.	C. Hamilton (skip) 20.

SUMMARY.

	Ottawa.	*Kingston.*
No. 1 Rink	21	13
No. 2 Rink	20	16
No. 3 Rink	14	23
No. 4 Rink	25	20
	80	72

Majority for Ottawa, 8 points.

POLICE COURT.

Before M. O'Gara, P. M.

WEDNESDAY, March 3.

Timothy Hanrahan was up on remand for assault, and was fined $20 and costs, or go to gaol for a month.

Joseph Dodd was arraigned on a similar charge, but was remanded for a day.

J. Farrell was up on a charge of stealing sundry articles belonging to Alexander Colter. The prisoner had not stolen them, but received them from a brother who is now in penitentiary. He was accordingly discharged.

Correspondence.

The Editor desires it to be distinctly understood that while inserting the communications of Correspondents, he is in no way to be held responsible for the opinions expressed therein.

THE GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

DEAR SIR,—The WEEKLY TIMES, Feb. 5th, gives an account of the death of one Andrew McMillan, and verdict of the jury saying, "There appeared to be no accommodation for such cases in the General Protestant Hospital." We, your readers in country places, having no means otherwise of knowing if this be the case, would ask some one connected with the General Protestant Hospital to explain why this man was not allowed admittance. Year after year we are called on to support this worthy institution, and do so, under the impression that it is open to the unfortunate.

Yours respectfully,
A READER.

Rockland, March 2nd, 1875.

A Baltimore man was "delivered of an address."

If you should tell a Vermont man that carrying six black beans in his vest pocket wouldn't keep contagious diseases away, he would set you down as one who believed the world was flat.

Noonan's Restaurant

Simply because you can always procure a good BREAKFAST,

A CAPITAL DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT TEA
OR SUPPER.

At any moment, without delay, at

Noonan's Lunch and Oyster Rooms,

SPARKS STREET, WEST,

Feb. 27th, 1875. 3780

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE FIRM OF

CAMPBELL & ALMAS

Have Removed to their New Premises

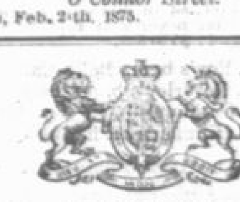
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE their OLD STAND,

Where they hope to merit a continuance of past favours bestowed on them by their numerous customers and the public generally, at their Old Stand.

CAMPBELL & ALMAS,

Ryan's New Block, Second Door from O'Connor Street.

Ottawa, Feb. 24th, 1875. 38 8



THE THEATRICALS

Which were to have taken place at

Government House,

On the 10th inst., are

POSTPONED

Till the 31st Instant.

The Invitations issued for the former date, will consequently apply to the latter.

F. ROWAN HAMILTON,
A.-D.-C.,
Government House, Ottawa.

March 3rd, 1875.

New Advertisements.

Theatricals: Government House.
Bill of Fare: European Dining Rooms.
Oysters: Queen Restaurant.
Harness: Rowe's Auction Rooms.
Burnett's Extracts.
Tailoring: C. Bryson.
Meeting: Caledonia Railway Co.
Burnett's Extracts.
Egg Powder: H. J. Walker.

The Times.

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1875.

THE BAIE VERTE CANAL

There are a few subjects which, so far as their discussion in Parliament is concerned, might, like certain flowers, be fitly termed "annuals." Among these, for some years past, the projected Baie Verte Canal has taken a prominent position, and on Tuesday night, in Committee of the Whole on the Estimates, it had its usual airing. There were no novel ideas on the subject propounded, for we should fancy that were pretty nearly impossible. The speeches made were unusually long —we hope they were not longer on the part of several members because they hoped to see their utterances recorded in the official report. One or two orations were characteristic, and it might surprise some of the speakers—the hon. and learned member for St. John, as an example—if some wag had presented the world with a *verbatim* report of the whole discussion. It is remarkable what extraordinary stuff can be talked in connection with a subject which ought to be discussed practically, an excellent example of which was had on the occasion in question.

The project itself has many able advocates, who have devoted much time and study to it, and it cannot be doubted they have satisfied themselves, not only of its feasibility, but partially of its utility. Some of our most eminent engineers have staked their professional reputation upon its success as a work, but it may well be doubted how far they are committed to it as a commercial undertaking. The St. John *Telegraph*, justly termed one of the most able journals supporting the Government in the Maritime Provinces, has devoted much ability and space to the discussion of this question, and has established, to its own satisfaction at least, that the very existence of the canal would create a trade sufficient to put it on a commercial footing nearly, if not quite, as good as the average obtained in Upper Canada. It is easy, however, to make a project of this kind appear successful upon paper. It may safely be presumed that the real position of the matter was stated, by an inadvertence, of course, in the speech of Mr. Palmer, when he confessed that he really could give no statistics to prove that there would be any great trade to pass through the canal when constructed. As was well remarked by Mr. Killam, there would undoubtedly be a local traffic, which it would be well to accommodate, provided always that no work of national importance had to be sacrificed to admit of its accomplishment. The Baie Verte Canal is not the only public work in Canada which can be so classified nor is it even the most important or pressing of its class. To all intents and purposes it is a local undertaking, the statement of Dr. Tupper to the contrary notwithstanding. It is earnestly to be hoped that the hon. gentleman's protestations were as sincere as they were loud, that he was actuated by no sectional motive in advocating the immediate construction of the canal, and that he took that broad and statesman like view of the question which he was apparently so anxious that other men should; but there is such a thing as "protesting too loud," and such a thing as clothing, or rather attempting to clothe, a little political trickery in the garb of disinterestedness, and the record of the hon. member for Cumberland gives colour to the suspicion that his motives were not so exalted nor his ends so statesman-like as he professed. It is astonishing how active and earnest he has grown in the cause, now that the power to act is in other hands. It would almost be cruelty to suggest that, when he had the power, he did not appear to have the will. However, Dr. Tupper has apparently never aimed at being consistent, and it would be about as bootless a task to look to him for any evidence of the exercise of that quality as it would be to look for apples on a briar bush.

Mr. Blake's suggestion, whether it commends itself to the Government or not, is practical and sensible enough to ensure the acquiescence of the good sense of the country. It would indeed be a mockery of the people of the Maritime Provinces to put the sum down in the estimates year after year, and neither go on with the work nor expend the money in some other way which would be at the same time of national advantage, but yet affecting that section of the country more particularly. We are convinced, after the expression of opinion given by the House of Commons on Tuesday, that the course advocated by the member for South Bruce would be well received, even in that portion of the country most deeply interested in the construction of the canal, and that it would be to the advantage of the whole Dominion. That the Baie Verte Canal will be built within the next seven or eight years there is no room to doubt, but while there are more pressing public works waiting, and as there is no necessity for its immediate construction, we can see no reason why the money now in the estimates for this purpose should not be deviated into the channels suggested.

Parliament of Canada.

Third Parliament--Second Session.

SENATE.

(*The following is the continuation of Thursday's Proceedings.*)

Hon Mr. ALLAN said he did not propose to take up the time of the House by many remarks upon a subject which had been up for discussion so long, but he thought the proposed treaty had been brought before them in such a way as to render it almost incumbent on them to express their opinions, and those of the country which they might be supposed in some degree to represent. He assumed that there was no hon. gentleman in this House who did not desire to see our commercial relations with the States placed upon a more extended and liberal basis, provided that in order to obtain such a treaty neither the rights nor interests, and if he might be permitted the word, neither the dignity nor the self-respect of the country were sacrificed. None would desire to utter a single sentence which would excite any ill feeling, or tend to embarrass any future negotiations on this most important subject, but he could not see any possible objection in stating an opinion on some of the causes which lead to the failure of the present negotiations, or the feelings of the people of Canada in respect to the question. First, he desired to say that he differed from the views which had been expressed by some hon. gentlemen in reference to one of the most important subjects included in the negotiation. He referred to the overtures made to us for the use of our fisheries. He was by no means disposed to underrate their value He agreed with everything that had been said in reference to them by the hon. gentleman who had just sat down, but he considered the suggestion made by the hon. gentleman who initiated, or at all events conducted, these negotiations, was a wise one, and that instead of a direct money payment for the use of those fisheries, they should make some fair and liberal concession, an equivalent for the great value of the privilege accorded. As to the course which the hon.gentleman, the negotiator of the treaty, had assumed in conducting the negotiation, he ventured to think, and to express his conviction, that the one great mistake which he had made throughout, and he believed he spoke the opinions of a very large majority of the people of Canada, had been an over eagerness to attain the object which he had in view, and which placed the country in a disadvantageous, or rather, he ventured to say, in a false, position. He would also venture to affirm that there had been a universal feeling of relief when it was found that these negotiations had come to an end. He would be sorry to use unfriendly language, but they must all admit that the Americans were a very shrewd, far-seeing people, and he was afraid that in all the negotiations and treaties which had been entered into, so far as this Dominion was concerned, they had had very much the best of it. He did not desire to impute to them any desire to overreach or force a treaty by compelling our negotiators almost to sue for what they wanted; but still it must be admitted that their language has been very much like what had been described by the hon. member for Kingston as one of cold indifference, and holding back instead of in any way meeting the advances of our negotiators in a cordial and friendly spirit. Under these circumstances it seemed to him, and he was sure it would be so felt by the people of the country generally, that most of the arguments used by the hon. gentleman, and set forth in the pamphlet before the House, are not such as should have been addressed to their American neighbours. They proved a great deal too much. The sagacious statesmen and public men with whom the hon. gentleman had to deal, making all due allowance for the great ignorance which the hon. gentleman stated as prevailing among them upon many topics, yet he venture to affirm that they were not so blind to the interests of their own country as to require to have theis treaty almost forced upon them, with all the earnestness and impetuosity of the hon. gentleman, as a treaty which was entirely in their favour. The gist of the figures used by the hon. gentleman went to establish that position. Any one would rise from the perusal of this memorandum and of the argument of the hon. gentleman, with the conviction that the proposed treaty would be a great advantage to the United States but would be of very little benefit to us. He did not thing that was placing the negotiation upon that lofty platform or restoring it to that proper level which he had complimented himself upon having done. It appeared to him that the only way to do this was, that in the event of any future arrangement being made to enter into negotiation, while they were ready to take it into consideration, they had no idea of knocking in any way as suppliants at the door of Congress. This he thought was due to a people who continued to enjoy, if not that "marked degree of prosperity," at any rate that young, healthy, and vigorous existence, which he thought the abrogation of the treaty of 1854 in no small degree helped to foster. (Cheers.) He would not take up the time of the House by any comments on the measure, because he felt that it had been so fully and extensively entered into by hon. gentlemen all around him; but he could not refrain from alluding to the statement made by the hon. gentleman as to the numbers of our population likely to be affected by the change that would have been produced in our business arrangements had this treaty come into operation. The numbers given by the hon. gentleman might be multiplied four or five fold, and therefore it seemed to him of greater moment that a treaty of such weighty consideration should have been considered a little more carefully than this had been. The same remark might apply to what he ventured to think the almost undue haste in which the country was permitted to binp itself to construct works of such great importance in so short a time. This was one point which caused the people of the countryo t experience a feeling of relief when the treaty broke through. Before sitting down he must express his conviction that this debate, so far from in any way prejudicing future negotiations, would be found to a very great extent to have cleared the way for them. It had placed the question on a fair and satisfactory platform, and we were far more likely to obtain a treaty which should be advantageous to both countries by letting it be understood that, though we are in no haste, nor over anxious, to make any change in our commercial system, yet at the same time we are prepared to consider any overtures made to us in a fair way for the extension of our trade with the United States. He would only express his opinion that although the present negotiations had miscarried, and he was heartily glad they had, yet they all felt that the hon. gentleman who had conducted the negotiations had gone about it with an earnest desire for the public good, and he knew no one in that House or in the country who, throughout his career, however much they differed on political principles, had such an earnest desire to do his best for the country, and at some future time if that hon. gentleman was successful in obtaining a beneficial treaty, he was sure he would not grudge him the thanks of the people of the country. (Cheers.)

Hon.Mr.MACDONALD(Victoria)—After the numerous arguments brought forward against the treaty, it requires some amount of courage to say anything in its favour, and especially by the representative of one of the youngest Provinces. Although I do not agree with the text of the treaty as it now stands, there is little doubt but that it would be of great value to us. It is to be regretted that the papers relating to the subject were not down before this discussion took place, for if the opinions expressed in this House are any indication of the feeling of the country, the treaty was not wanted. Yet I am bound to believe that the Government had good reasons for the steps taken. Surely there must have been a strong desire on the part of the country generally for a reciprocal treaty of this kind. Unless there was such strong desire it does seem strange that plenipotentiaries should be duly accredited to Washington to negotiate a commercial treaty, and strange that we should find representatives from the different Provinces (excepting Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, who have not yet expressed any opinion) condemn this work so far as it has gone, and strange that British Columbia should be the only Province to come to the rescue. This treaty is said to be dead. Certainly it has received a good many kicks, but I think it is only in a comatose state, and that it will rise from its ashes one of these days, to be hailed as a boon by all sections of this great Dominion—with, of course, modifications. I suppose the negotiation of a treaty of this kind comes within the scope of what is called diplomacy, and diplomats, I believe, try to conceal their thoughts. I don't know whether hon. gentlemen who have spoken against the treaty are concealing their thoughts, and consider it their duty to show that the balance of trade would be against this country. Whether or not there may be some wisdom in treating the question in this way—for I think the less anxious we appear for reciprocal relations, the more likely will the United States be to come to terms and make concessions—I am satisfied that the whole country desires closer trade relations with the United States as has just been remarked by the hon. gentleman from Toronto who spoke last. I do not propose to go into figures, or to touch the question as it bears on manufactures, internal navigation, or the general trade of the eastern section of the country, but I must say a few words on the shipping industry. I have been surprised to hear the opinions advanced by some hon. members with regard to ships and shipbuilding. Although I do not believe in building ships by the mile and forcing them on the market (such a business would not pay), I do believe in building ships to order, thereby giving a profit on the raw material, labour for our mechanics, and a profit on their labour, also a profit on the imported materials. Look at the way in which England follows this branch of industry; she builds ships of war and ships for commerce for the world, and uses her raw material without fear, and will continue to do so as long as the demand lasts. And surely this country has material enough to build ships to do her own carrying trade; and to build for sale also. Our Province of British Columbia occupies a different position from any of the other provinces. We have a large extent of territory undeveloped, a sparse population, scarce and expensive labour, so much so as to prevent manufactures of any importance; we have abundance of raw material, minerals of all kinds, forests of the finest timber in the world, and inexhaustible fisheries; and the opening of a free market for these products would be of immense, if not incomprehensible, benefit. The only industry in our province requiring protection is the agricultural, and this being a smaller interest than the commercial, I believe the voice of the people would be to sacrifice the smaller and stimulate the larger interest. I hope some of these days to see a modified reciprocal treaty prevail between the United States and Canada, not only satisfactory to British Columbia, but to the whole of the Dominion.

Hon. Mr. BUREAU said that this was one of those questions which involved the future prosperity of these provinces. The trade and commerce of the Dominion were deeply interested in this treaty, and for his own part he was quite disposed to see the new negotiations a success because he believed it to be in the interest of the country as a whole. The whole country had been in favour of such a treaty in 1854, and at that time they must acknowledge (he was then a member of the Opposition), that they had not made it a political question; they did not try to oppose the action of the Government, and the House might remember that the bill was read a first, second and third time at the same sitting. If they were to judge of the probable advantages to be derived from the present treaty by the experience of the past, they might form some idea of the beneficial results likely to flow from the adoption of such a measure. Those engaged in trade in different parts of the country who oppose this treaty, ignored or seemed to ignore the great benefits that England had obtained from the removal of these commercial barriers which had allowed the introduction into the country of the different products of the world. He thought those most interested in obtaining reciprocity were, first the agriculturists, and then the manufacturing interests. His hon. friend (Mr. Read) spoke of cheese. Well, for the sake of argument, he would acknowledge that we had exported cheese, but since what time had we commenced this exportation and where did we export to? Was it not to England, and was it not because in England there was no duty on cheese? He hoped that his hon. friend had received the greatest profit from his manufacture of cheese. (Laughter.) What did they learn from the commercial history of England; especially since 1848, when Cobden and his colleague tried to induce England to pass a law to relieve the masses of the people from paying duties on the necessaries of life. They had seen the successful results of such a policy. In the commencement of the present century our foreign trade (England, imports and exports) was only to the value of £60,000,000 sterling; now it amounts to $487,500,000, the average figures of the last three years. What a contrast are the imports of the United Kingdom, now of the value of £327,000,000 (1871) in comparison with those of the year 1854, when, with the customs dues thereon, they only amounted to £39,000! England obtains such a success mostly from the repeal of her navigation laws, the free trade policy adopted, and the removal of almost all duties, except on a few principal articles for revenue purposes. To arrive at the result it would be necessary to take into consideration the trade of this country and of the United States and compare both, and he thought it would prove that we had nothing to fear as to the result of reciprocity. He would show the House statistics of the exports and imports of the two countries, what was the relative position of the different interests, and it would be easy to establish that the first interest of this country, was its agriculture, that the next was our woods and forests, that our minerals would come next, and that our manufactures would not figure for a very large amount in the different interests, and that although the manufacturing interest had succeeded in a very large degree, yet it could bear no comparison with the interests of agriculture, &c.

It being then six o'clock, the Speaker left the chair.

AFTER RECESS.

Hon. Mr. BUREAU said that inasmuch as Mr. Brown was desirous of leaving, he would make way for that gentleman on the understanding that his speech would close the debate; and that if any other gentleman desired to address the House on the treaty, they would do so hereafter, when all the papers came down.

This being agreed to,

Hon. Mr. BROWN addressed the House, and expressed his gratification at the mode in which Mr. Campbell had treated this matter. There was, of course, objection on some sides with the treaty, but generally that came from those who were really protectionists, like the hon. member for North York, though that gentleman still appeared to believe that he was a free trader. Others objected that the Ministry ought to have gone to Washington to endeavour to procure a renewal of the treaty, but he felt that this came with very bad taste from gentlemen whose friends, when they were in the Ministry, had sent negotiator after negotiator to the United States to ask for a restoration of reciprocity. Then it was said that it was no use to go to the United States to ask for this treaty, because the very papers which he had submitted to the American Government showed that Canada had benefited by the abrogation of the treaty. That was not so. It was true that the country had been prosperous to an extraordinary degree; its prosperity had been greater than it had ever been before; but the cause of this was to be found first in Confederation, which by uniting and strengthening the Provinces, had greatly increased their trade, and secondly in the enhanced prices of American commodities and labour, which gave us an opportunity of getting into the American market with almost all the advantages which could arise from free trade itself. This state of things had forced them to buy our grains, lumber and animals, and to pay the duty on it. But that was not the case now. Then things were in a changing state, now they were all on a good basis in the United States. He would put to his hon. friend from York if there was one educated farmer who would get up and say that it was not an enormous gain to have the duty taken off his wheat, barley, &c. If there was no other advantage which would ensue, it would be this, that we should have both the United States and Great Britain competing for our produce, and in this way we should obtain the highest possible market prices. The hon. member for Kingston had remarked upon the fact that we should be bound to build the Caughnawaga Canal as the price of reciprocity. The hon. gentleman had been most unfortunate in his allusion. His friends had agreed to construct three thousand miles of railway within ten years, at a cost of a hundred and twenty millions; and yet he would not allow the present Government to construct a trumpery canal, which would cost six millions, within six years. The undertaking of the late Government was twenty-five times more onerous than this canal, and yet the hon. gentleman turned up the whites of his eyes, because the Government had committed itself to the work in question. Then he had said that the Dominion should not commence the canal until the United States had constructed the New York Canal. He dwelt upon this point at some length, holding that the canal would be advantageous, not only to the United States, but to ourselves. There were two parties to every bargain, and each party made certain stipulations on his or its own behalf. It would have been no use to stipulate for the United States coasting trade, as whenever negotiations were had with the United States, they had always said that this was a point which they could not concede. He proceeded to refute the arguments of the hon. gentlemen who had said that the policy of reciprocity was opposed to the policy of the preceding Government, viz., incidental protection. He went on to show the effects of protection carried to its legitimate sequence, viz., to increase the price of articles all round, and in consequence no one was the better off. His hon. friend from Toronto was kind enough not to talk too hardly of the treaty, but he must see that he was narrow in his ideas in wanting to have everything on our side. He had been treated at Washington most courteously, and had been asked to state exactly what he wanted. His hon. friend had said that the treaty would do a great deal for the United States, but only moderately well for us. As to the selling of our ships to the Americans, he had a higher idea of the sagacity of the Maritime Provinces than to think that Brother Jonathan would induce them to sell their ships unless they saw it was more profitable than to keep them. He reviewed other articles of Canadian manufacture, making in regard to them an argument similar to that which he had last advanced. His hon. friend from Toronto made a very strong statement when he said that the great mass of our people were glad that the treaty had been broken up. When the last treaty was negotiated not one word from the liberal party came against it, although it was not near as advantageous as this. He had not found one individual who could really prove that he would have been injured by the treaty. Although the treaty had not been concluded he was glad that these negotiations taught hon. gentlemen to have a higher appreciation of their country than they had before. For his own part he had never cared who had brought about measures for the benefit of the country, and if only convinced that such was the case he had heartily supported them. It was not a question with us of what benefit the treaty would be to the United States, but what benefit it would be to us. He thanked his hon. friends for the generous manner in which they had listened to him, concluding by bearing testimony to the dignity with which the debate had been carried on.

The motion was then carried.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT moved the second reading of the Interpretation Act Amendment Bill.

Under this Act it was proposed to publish separately, at the end of each session, two volumes containing the Public Acts, interesting to the Dominion, and the other Private Acts, affecting only those who came before this Legislature to serve their own private interests, with a view of hastening the publication of the statutes. It was intended by this means to obviate the serious delays which generally occurred at the end of each session by the printing of the statutes.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said that the practice hitherto had been to publish

(Continued on fourth page.)

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SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1875.

Soup—Vegetable.
Fish—Haddock and Lobster Sauce.
Entrees—Pig's Feet and Apple Sauce, Oyster Patties, Stewed Kidneys, Haricot Mutton.
Boiled—Corned Beef and Carrots.
Roast—Beef, Mutton and Cranberry Sauce; Pork and Beans.
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Feb. 24. M. KAVANAGH.

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Head Office,
Canada Agricultural Insurance Company,
245 St. James Street,
Montreal, Jan. 16th, 1875.

Public Notice is hereby given that the Branch Office of this Company, located at No 34 Sparks-st., in the City of Ottawa, is closed from and after this date; and that Mr. Martin Wholeham is no longer authorized to do business for this Company, he having been discharged from said office. Our agents and patrons in the Ottawa District heretofore doing business with our Ottawa Branch are therefore hereby notified to address all communications and applications for insurance to our Head Office, in Montreal; also, all monies and notes for premiums due or for premiums on new risks, must be either paid into this office or to one of our regular authorized agents, or the Company will not be responsible for the same.

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Ottawa, Jan. 23. 3750-1m

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Miscellaneous.

OTTAWA

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Monday, the 8th day of March

next, for the EXCAVATION and REFILLING of TRENCHES for STREET and SERVICE PIPES, and for the

PACKING OF HYDRANTS.

Specifications can be seen at the office of the Water Commissioners, near the Sapper's Bridge, on and after FRIDAY, the 26th inst.

By Order,
C. R. CUNNINGHAM,
Secy. W. W. C.

Water Commissioners' Office,
24th Feb. 1875. 3780 s-t-t

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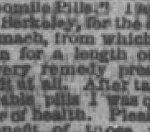

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AMERICAN HATS,

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Drawing Certain, or Money Refunded.

One Grand Cash Gift	$250,000
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20 Cash Gifts 5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts 4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts 3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts 2,000 each	100,000
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Whole Tickets, $50; Halves, $25; Tenth, or each Coupon, $5; Eleven Whole Tickets, $500.

For Tickets, or information, address—

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
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Public Library of Kentucky.

Death of Gov. Bramlette—Action of the Trustees—A Successor Appointed—No More Postponements—Drawing Certain February 27th.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, Jan. 16, 1875, it was resolved that C. M. Briggs, Esq., who under the late Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette was the real business manager of the gift concerts already given in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, be and he is hereby authorized to take the place made vacant by the death of said Bramlette, in the management of the affairs of the Fifth and Last Gift Concert, and that the Drawing announced for February 27th, 1875, shall positively and unequivocally take place on that day, without any further postponement or delay on any account whatever.

Hereafter all communications relating to the Fifth Concert should be addressed to the undersigned, and I pledge myself that the Drawing shall come off February 27th or that every dollar paid for tickets shall be returned.

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Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each.
Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each!
Two Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $500 each.
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.
1500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all), worth from $20 to $300 each!
Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewellery, &c., &c.
Number of Gifts 10,000! Tickets limited to 50,000
Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.
Single Tickets $2; Six Tickets $10; Twelve Tickets $20; Twenty-five Tickets $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

L. D. SINE, Box 86,
Cincinnati, O.

OFFICE: Excelsior Building, corner Race and ... worth.

Feb. 11, 1875. 3769

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF CARLETON, TO WIT: By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, and to me directed and delivered, against the lands and tenements of William Willis, at the suit of Henry James, I have seized and taken in execution all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said defendant, in and to the north-west half of lot number thirty-three in the second concession, in the Township of North Gower, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario, which I will offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on *Thursday*, the eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1875, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon.

W. F. POWELL, Sheriff.
By JOHN NICHOLSON, Dy. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Ottawa, 5th January, 1875. 3725-1d-13w

Remedies.

MANHOOD RESTORED.—A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address,

J. H. REEVES,
78 Nassau-st., New York.

Jan. 22, 1875. 3748.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

Extract from a Letter

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts: "I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old. Remaining, gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S."

To the Proprietors of
Norton's Camomile Pills, London.

July 1874.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
Apothecaries' Hall, Lincoln, London.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co., Coleman street, London.
Newbery & Sons, 37 Newgate street, London.
Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon street, London.
Sanger & Sons, Oxford street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS IN CANADA.

Montreal—Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Montreal—Lymans, Clare & Co.
Toronto—Elliott & Co., Wholesale Druggists
" Shapter & Owen.
Hamilton—Winer & Co.
Halifax—Avery Brown &

NOTICE.

Morson's Effectual Remedies

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½ and 1 pint bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodyne being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ¼ oz., 1½ oz., and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON.

Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions.

31, 33 & 124 *Southampton Row,*

RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON

WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES
Selected, and Shipping orders executed with despatch.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMES.

Patronised by all the World.

Rimmel's Ihang-Ihang, Vanda, Rose, Jockey Club, Frangipanne, and other perfumes of exquisite fragrance.
Rimmel's Lavender Water, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.
Rimmel's Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.
Rimmel's Dugong Oil Soap, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.
Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Costume and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Balls and Parties.
Rimmel's Violet, Rose, Lettuce, Rice, and other Toilet Powders. A liberal allowance to shippers.
Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96 Strand, 128 Regent Street, and 24 Cornhill, London, 17 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, and 76 King's Road, Brighton. Sold by all Perfumery Vendors.

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES

FOR

CONSUMPTION, WASTING AND INDIGESTION,

Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine.

As attested by reports from Medical men who have made the subject their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.

Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,

SAVORY & MOORE,

143 NEW BOND-ST, LONDON, W

And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY AND MOORE'S DATURA TATULA Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis &c.

ARTERIAL blood contains the elements of Vitality and Nutrition, which is emptied into the capillary system and, after supplying the required nourishment, is sucked up by the minute branches of the venous system and carried back to the lungs for vital recuperation. By reason of much that is wrong in living and medical treatment, this stream of blood flowing through the body is not always pure or free from inflammatory particles, which may pass off by insensible perspiration through the skin or with the waste matter through the intestines, but cold or wet may stop their outward escape, and the internal drainage may become inactive, when the corrupt particles are apt to coagulate, causing pustules, scalp eruptions or running sores, bronchitis &c. They may locate about a nerve, causing neuralgia, and by attaching themselves to the arterial tubes and veins, large or small, and inflaming them by their corrosive influence, cause those intensely painful sensations called Rheumatism. Nature struggles to drench out or dislodge if possible these corrosive particles, and the pain become very red from the congestion or pressure of blood thereon. This is called Inflammatory Rheumatism or Rheumatic Gout. If nature does not succeed in washing out these ceremonious atoms she withdraws the undue supply of blood from such parts, ceases to extend, and performs circulation as best she can; however, the passage of the blood through the affected channels still continues painful. This is Chronic Rheumatism, which may exist without its usual antecedant the Acute kind.

The above only true theory points out the correct treatment of this and other distressing maladies. Dissolve these corrupt particles that have lodged in the afflicted parts, so that in the circulation they may be carried off externally or internally, and having thus removed the cause the effect ceases.

The experiment of twenty years in the London Hospital, England, has demonstrated to the Medical Faculty of Europe, that the only Medicine having control over this class of diseases is the

DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE!

It is the result of a lifetime of scientific study and is now for the first time offered to the Canadian public, prepared by a careful, experienced and conscientious physician, in obedience to the desire of numberless friends in the profession, in the trade and among the people. Every bottle is warranted to contain the full strength of the medicine in its highest state of purity and development, and is superior to any medicine ever compounded for this terrible complaint.

A BLESSING TO THE POLICE.

MONTREAL, 18th June, 1864.

DEVINS & BOLTON:

GENTLEMEN,—Having been one of the many martyrs of rheumatism that I meet on my every day rounds, I was induced to try the celebrated DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE. I had suffered the last five or six weeks the most terrible acute pains across my loins and back, so severe indeed that I could hardly walk with the help of a stick. I commenced the Diamond Remedy—following the directions carefully. Relief came immediately with the first bottle, improved rapidly with the second, completely cured and freed from pain after finishing my fifth small bottle. You are at perfect liberty either to refer to me privately or publicly, as I feel very thankful for the relief, and sympathise with my fellow sufferers from rheumatism.

Yours respectfully,
J. B. CARDINAL,
Sanitary Police Officer,
51 Labelle street.

In simple cases, sometimes one or two doses suffice. In the most chronic cases it is sure to give way by the use of two or three bottles. By this efficient and simple remedy hundreds of dollars are saved to those who can least afford to throw it away, as surely it is by the purchase of useless prescriptions.

This medicine is for sale at all Druggists throughout Canada. If it happens that your Druggist has not got it in stock, ask him to send for it to

NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Agents for the Province of Ontario,
Scott street, Toronto,

Or to DEVINS & BOLTON,
Notre Dame street, Montreal,
General Agents for the Province of Quebec.

Price $1 per bottle. Large Bottles $2.

Nov 18, 1874.

Watchmakers, &c.

MANUFACTURING

Watchmaker and Jeweller.

Having sold out the retail business to Messrs. Radford & Goyer, I beg leave to return my thanks to the public for their patronage during the last 13 years, and will continue the

MANUFACTURING, JEWELLRY AND WATCHMAKING BUSINESS

in my former workshops, over Messrs. Hardware Store, corner of Metcalfe and Sparks street.

June 29, 1874. W. YOUNG.

N. MARKS,

Fine Jeweller, Practical Watchmaker,

36—SPARKS STREET—36

Just received, a magnificent assortment of fine

JEWELLERY,

Comprising Diamonds and other fine stone Rings, Opera and Victoria Chains—very choice designs. Also, a complete assortment of Swiss finish Gold and Silver Watches, which he will sell at astonishingly low prices.

A very unique assortment of Whitby Jet.

Nov. 26, 1874.

To the Queen and Royal Family; To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment); and to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments and Railway Companies, established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER,

Prize Medalist of the London, Dublin and Paris Exhibitions.

Maker to the Chronograph, by which the Derby and all other Races and great events of the day are timed.

Manufactory and City House—58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

West End Establishments—25 Old Bond Street, and 99 Westbourne Grove, London.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS and WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited, before placing their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufactory the Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery and Electro-plate which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the manufactory, Ludgate Hill, or through merchants and agents in England.

WATCHES
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns.
Lever, Vertical, Horizontal, Duplex, Chronometer, Chronograph, Keyless, Centre Seconds, Repeaters, Indian, &c.

CLOCKS
Of all kinds, from 1 to 1000 Gns.
Church, Turret, Carriage, Chime, Dining and Drawing-room, Hall, Shop, Library, Bracket, &c.

English Ormolu Clocks, designed by English artists, and manufactured by J. W. Benson, unsurpassed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this establishment.

FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental *ateliers* of the highest repute, at moderate prices.

Artistic Gold Jewellery, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests or Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after designs of the most accomplished artists in the precious Metals, Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings, and all kinds of *bijouterie*, as supplied to members of the Court, and other distinguished personages.

Presentation Plate.—Testimonials of different sorts, Racing Cups, and Jewelled and other Boxes, as provided by Mr. Benson for the Corporation of London and other public bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c., &c.

Silver and Electro-plate in the most elegant patterns, and of the most durable make. In electro-plate it is necessary to secure a good ... and a sufficient coating of silver to ensure ... wear and tear satisfactorily. Nothing ... cheap at any price, nor worth buying ... Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., taken in exchange. Merchants, Shippers and Clubs supplied.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Plate sent to all parts of the world.

Jan. 17, 1874.

Mails.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

All Mails are closed by Montreal time, 8 minutes faster than Ottawa time.

1874. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1875.

[illegible]

Matter posted up to 10.10 p.m. will be forwarded East and West in supplementary packages the same night.

BRITISH MAILS.

Via New York, close every Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, at 8 p.m.
Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 12.00 p.m.
A supplementary bag for Canadian steamers will be closed at 1.25 p.m., in which only registered matter can be sent.

POSTAGE STAMPS

Are no longer sold at this office, but may be purchased from any of the licensed stamp vendors throughout the city.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Newfoundland, Great Britain and India.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits will be received at this office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time.

EXCEPTIONAL POSTAGE.—Postage to Hull, New Edinburgh and Rochesterville, 1 cent. per half ounce, if post paid; if unpaid, 2 cents.

Office hours from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. For Money Order and Savings Bank business from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office, Ottawa, Jan. 26, 1875.

Painters.

T. PRUNEAU, Junr.,

SIGN WRITER, HOUSE DECORATOR, PAINTER, PAPER-HANGER, &c

Glazing, Whitewashing, Coloring &c., done at the shortest notice, and in a workmanlike style.

A large assortment of NEW PAPERS, BORDERS, &c., just received, and now on view.

Opposite the Post Office: Elgin-St.

Dec 28, 1874.

Travellers

ST. LAWRENCE AND ... WAY
Leaves.....10.45 a.m., ...
Arrives.....7.35 a.m., ...
CANADA CENTRAL
Leaves...........................
Arrives..........................
GRAND TRUNK
Leaves Prescott Junction going west...
Leaves " " east...
ROME, WATERTOWN ... BURG RAIL...
Leaves Ogdensburg...
Arrives in New York...
Leaves New York...
Arrives in Ogdensburg...
CENTRAL VERMONT
Leaves Ogdensburg for Boston...
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston...

BUSINESS NO...

Pepsine Pills for Indi...

3781 East End

Offices to let in the Vi... Apply to R. C. W. McCua...

SKIN DISEASES, of what... completely eradicated ... Fowle's Pile and Humour ... is marvellous for Scrofu... Ring-Worm, and even ... proved itself an almost ... (See special notice.)

THE HUMAN HAIR.—Ho... abuse this delicate and ... ment, by burning it with ... and plastering it with gr... no affinity for the skin, ... sorbed. Burnett's Cocoai... of cocoa-nut oil, &c., is ... dressing for the hair—is ... and is peculiarly adapte... conditions, preventing its ... promoting its healthy gro...

All that art can accomp... ing, strengthening and ... human hair is effected ... Cocoaine. This incompara... ing imparts a glossiness ... and natural. It is a coolin... agreeable and clean and d... perfectly.

FALSE MODESTY.—For p... disease to become seated up... than consult a physician, ... many do for years with the ... of piles, without going at on... gist for Fowle's Pile and ... which is an infallible cure.

HEMORRHOIDS (or PILES) a... ly cured by Mathieu's Pile ... money refunded. Price $1 ... pots for $5. Sold wholesale ... the Wingate Chemical Comp... and retail by all druggists, ... warded to any address on re... by Dr. E. Mathieu, 196 Notr... Montreal.

House Keepers! If you ... profitable tea call to Basker... and have them to select fo... tea is not pleasing to your ... refund the money for wha... Their wines, liquors and gen... are of the best brand.

People's Tea ... 36 Ride...

Thomas' Excelsior Electric ... Ten times its weight ...

Pain cannot stay where ... the cheapest medicine eve... ottle has cured bronchiti... worth has cured an old sta... It positively cures Catarrh, ... Croup. Fifty cents worth ... in the back, and the same qu... back of eight years' standing ... are extracts from a few ... letters that have been recei... different parts of Canada, whi... should be sufficient to sati... sceptical. J. Collard, of Sp... writes: "Send me six dozen ... Electric Oil. Have sold all I ... and want more now. Its cu... wonderful." William Maguir... lin, writes: "I have sold all ... it acts like a charm—it was ... but takes splendidly now." ... Iona, writes: "Please forwa... of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am ... out; nothing equals it. It ... commended by those who hav... J. Bedford, Thamesville, wri... at once a further supply of E... have only one bottle left. ... anything sell so well, and giv... ral satisfaction." J. Thom... ord, writes: "Send me som... ectric Oil. I have sold entire... thing takes like it." Miller ... verton, P. Q., write: "The ... is getting a great reputation ... daily called for. Send us a ... without delay." Lemoyne, ... Buckingham, P. Q., write: ... gross Electric Oil. We ... well."

Sold by all medicine dealer...

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, ... NORTHROP & LYMAN, T... tario, sole agents for the Dom...

Note.—*Electric*—Selected ... trised.

JOB MOSES' FEMALE ...

This well-known medicine ... tion, but a sure and safe ... Female Difficulties and Obstru... any cause whatever; and ... powerful remedy, they cont... hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and S... tions, Pain in the Back and Li... on slight exertion, Palpitat... Heart, Hysterics and Whites, ... will effect a cure when all o... have failed; and although ... remedy, do not contain iron, ca... mony, or anything hurtful to t... tion.

Full directions in the pamp... each package, which should ... preserved.

For full particulars, obtain ... agent a pamphlet, or refer t... ment.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE P... $1.00, and 12½ cents for pos... ed to Northrope & Lyman, To... general agents for the Domi... sure a bottle, containing over ... return mail.

For sale by all druggists.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pl... Instruction."

HARPER'S BAZA...

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press. ... The *Bazar* is edited with a contri... and talent that we seldom find in ... and the journal itself is the orga... world of fashion.—*Boston Traveller*. The *Bazar* commends itself to ev... of the household—to the children ... pretty pictures, to the young ladies b... plates, in endless variety, to the p... tron by its patterns for the children... paterfamilias by its tasteful designs ... and slippers and luxurious dressing... the reading-matter of the *Bazar* is ... great excellence. The paper has acq... popularity for the fireside enjoyment ... *N. Y. Evening Post*.

TERMS.

Postage free to all Subscribers i... States.

HARPER'S BAZAR, one year ... $4.00 includes payment of U. S. p... publishers.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S ... WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one add... year, $10.00; or, two Harper's Period... address for one year, $7.00; postage ... An extra copy of either the ... WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be suppl... every Club of Five Subscribers ... in one remittance; or, six copies ... out extra copy; postage free. Back numbers can be supplied at ... The seven volumes of Harper's ... the years 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, ... bound in green morocco cloth, will ... freight prepaid, for $7.00 each ... Newspapers are not to copy this ... without the express order of Harper ... Address HARPER & BROTHERS ...

Travellers' Guide.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Leaves.....10.45 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 10.45 p.m
Arrives.... 7.35 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 7.10 p.m

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Leaves..................10.40 a.m., 5.00 p.m.
Arrives.................. 1.20 p.m., 7.40 p.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Leaves Prescott Junction going west. ....1.40 p.m., 1.57 a.m
Leaves " " east. 4.45 p.m., 4.35 a.m

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILWAY.

Leaves Ogdensburg.. 8.00 a.m., 2.25 p.m.
Arrives in New York.10.00 p.m., 7.00 a.m.
Leaves New York.... 6.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg .... 1.15 a.m., 7.45 p.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.

Leaves Ogdensburg for Boston ....12.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston. 8.00 a.m., 12.50 p.m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Pepsine Pills for Indigestion.
W. HEARN,
Druggist,
3781 East End Sapper's Bridge.

Offices to let in the Victoria Chambers. Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig. 3760

SKIN DISEASES, of whatever nature, are completely eradicated by the use of Fowle's Pile and Humour Cure; its effect is marvellous for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ring-Worm, and even Leprosy; it has proved itself an almost never-failing cure. (See special notice.) 3733

THE HUMAN HAIR.—How many persons abuse this delicate and beautiful ornament, by burning it with alcoholic washes and plastering it with grease, which has no affinity for the skin, and is not absorbed. Burnett's Cocoaine, a compound of cocoa-nut oil, &c., is unrivalled as a dressing for the hair—is readily absorbed, and is peculiarly adapted to its various conditions, preventing its falling off and promoting its healthy growth. 3784

All that art can accomplish in beautifying, strengthening and preserving the human hair is effected by Burnett's Cocoaine. This incomparable hair dressing imparts a glossiness that is healthy and natural. It is a cooling vegetable oil, agreeable and clean and dresses the hair perfectly. 3778.

FALSE MODESTY.—For people to allow disease to become seated upon them rather than consult a physician, or to suffer as many do for years with the different kinds of piles, without going at once to the druggist for Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure, which is an infallible cure. 3729

HEMORRHOIDS (or PILES) are permanently cured by Mathieu's Pile Ointment, or money refunded. Price $1 per pot, or six pots for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the Wingate Chemical Company, Montreal, and retail by all druggists, or will be forwarded to any address on receipt of price by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 3762

House Keepers! If you desire to get a profitable tea call to Baskerville & Bros. and have them to select for you. If the tea is not pleasing to your taste they will refund the money for what you return. Their wines, liquors and general groceries are of the best brand.
People's Tea Store,
36 Rideau street,
Ottawa.

Thomas' Excelsior Electric Oil—Worth Ten times its weight in Gold.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity a lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from the different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparta, Ontario, writes: "Send me six dozen Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Have sold all I had from you and want more now. Its cures are truly wonderful." William Maguire, of Franklin, writes: "I have sold all the agent left; it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes: "Please forward six dozen of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am nearly run out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes: "Send at once a further supply of Electric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well, and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, writes: "Send me some more Electric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P. Q., write: "The Electric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb, & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write: "Send us one gross Electric Oil. We find it takes well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 50 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y. and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ontario, sole agents for the Dominion.

Note.—*Electric*—Selected and Electrized. 3727

JOB MOSES' FEMALE PILLS.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, obtain free, of the agent a pamphlet, or refer to advertisement.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR.

$1.00, and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrope & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all druggists.

"A Repository of Fashion Pleasure, and Instruction."

HARPER'S BAZAR

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The *Bazar* is edited with a contribution of tact and talent that we seldom find in any journal; and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion.—*Boston Traveller.*

The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates, in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patrons for the children's clothes, to paterfamilias by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading-matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S BAZAR, one year $4 00
$4 00 includes payment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two *Harper's Periodicals*, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

An extra copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy; postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The seven numbers of HARPER'S BAZAR, for the years 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, elegantly bound in green morocco cloth, will be sent by express, freight prepaid, for $7 00 each.

Newspapers are not to copy this Advertisement without the express orders of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

Clothing.

The retail Clothing Business so long carried on by Joseph Metcalfe is now transferred to the Firm of JOHN SMITH & CO. Mr. Smith's knowledge of the Ready Made Clothing business (14 years experience), and their determination to keep the best class of Goods to be had, and to sell at the lowest prices possible, will be a GUARANTEE to Mr. Metcalfe's old Customers and the general public, that they will have every satisfaction in buying their Clothing

—AT THE—

CLOTHING Establishment,
59 *Sparks Street.*
3781

Thos. Lawrence

Has re-opened his

Clothing Establishment

AT

76 Sparks Street

And will dispose of the balance of his Winter Stock at reduced prices.

A large lot of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

On hand, which will be sold cheap for cash.

☞ Mr. LAWRENCE will be glad to receive orders from his old friends and customers as formerly.

Feb. 19, 1875.

Hardware, &c.

THIS EXCELLENT Machine Oil has for the last 12 years been used by the leading Manufacturing establishments of the Dominion.

☞ For sale by all Oilmen.

Dec. 4, 1874 3710-y

OUR BRANDS OF **ARCTIC** —AND— **Heavy Engine Oil** Are unequalled by any Machine Oils in the market. Guaranteed not to freeze. Orders solicited.

W. J. CRAVEN & Co.,
44 St. Paul-st., Montreal.
Agents for Ottawa District—
3744y CALDWELL & Co., Sparks-st

OTTAWA

Mills' Supply Agency

OTTAWA ONT.,
No. 17 *Sparks-st., New Russell House.*

CALDWELL & CO. - - Managers

Saws, Belting, Files, Packing, Files re-cut, Axes, Judson's Standard Governors and Graduating Valves, Steam Pumps, Roe's Little Giant Injector. Also, Agency of the GLOBE GAS LIGHT COMPANY, &c.

March 26, 1874.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.

No. 24 No. 24

The Largest and Best

Assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware

In the city is to be found at

THOS. BIRKETT'S.

N.B.—Our prices and quality of goods he defies competition.

Remember the

Sign of the Anvil, 24 Rideau-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 21, 1874.

NEW FIRM.

THOMAS SHORE & COMPANY,

(Successors to LEE & THOMPSON.)

Beg leave to call the attention of the Public to their large and varied assortment of all descriptions of

FINE AND COARSE HARNESS

which they are offering to the Public at the lowest rates. They have also always on hand all descriptions of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Riding Saddles Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Bags, Whips, and everything in connection with their line of business.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. None but the best workmen employed.
THOMAS SHORE & CO.,
Sparks Street, near Bank.

H. MEADOW'S & CO.,

Have in stock the latest and best

COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!

Hot Air Furnaces fitted up in public buildings and private dwellings.

City reference given.—The following are a few: Quebec Bank, Ontario Bank, Bank of Commerce, Central School East, Magee & Russell, G. May, Esq., John Tilton, Esq., John Thompson, Esq., James Hope, Esq., Brouson & Weston, L. Cranne l, Esq., and many others.

Illustrated pamphlets and estimates given on application

H. MEADOWS & CO.,
35 Sussex-St.
Oct. 3, 1874. 3688

"Unquestionably the best sustain work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—*Boston Globe.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE one year..............$4 00
$4 00 includes payment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

An Extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy: postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE now comprising 49 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volume by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express orders of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

Books & Stationery.

NEW BOOKS.

Thomson's Straits of Malacca, Indo-China, and China..........$4.00
Farrar's Life of Christ.................. 2.50
Descent and Darwinism, by Prof. Oscar Schmidt.................................. 1.50
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Social Pressure, by Sir Arthur Helps.... 2.25
The Law and the Lady, by Wilkie Collins .75
Hope Meredith, by Eliza Tabor............ .50

For sale at

HENDERSON & Co's.
39 Sparks Street.
Ottawa, Feb. 17, 1875. 3779

BOOKS ON SALE

AT P. NAUGHTEN'S
RIDEAU STREET.

Journals of The House of Assembly of Lower Canada, from 1792 to 1837.
Journals of The House of Assembly of Upper Canada, from 1826 to 1839.
Journals of The House of Legislative Council of Canada, from 1841 to 1866. *English and French.*
Statutes of Canada, from 1841 to 1873.
Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Ontario and Quebec, in *English and French.*
Trade and Navigation of Canada, from 1850 to 1873
Cadastres complete in 7 vols., folio.
Wicksteed's Table and Index to the Statutes of Canada. 25 cents. 3678.

Government Notices

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Tenders for Grading. Lake of the Woods to Red River.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender Pacific Railway" will be received up to noon of *Thursday,* the 18th of March next, for the BRIDGING AND GRADING required on that section of the Pacific Railway, extending from the Lake of the Woods to Red River.

For plans, specifications, approximate quantities, forms of Tender, and other information, apply at the office of the Engineer in Chief, Ottawa.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Feb. 25th, 1875.

STEAM SERVICE BETWEEN VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA and SAN FRANCISCO.

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General of Canada, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Tuesday, the 4th May next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails twice a month by steamships of not less than 1,000 Tons, nor of less speed than 10 knots an hour, between Victoria, B. C., and San Francisco, for a term of five years, commencing on and from the 1st August next.

Tenders may include offers for a service as above, once a week during the months from April to September inclusive, and twice a month during the remainder of each year.

Tenders to state the price asked for the double voyage from Victoria to San Francisco and back, or *vice versa,* and payment will be made at Victoria quarterly.

Stipulations of proposed contracts may be had at the Post Offices of the Chief Cities of the Dominion, including Victoria, B. C.; at the Offices of the British Consuls in New York and San Francisco; at the Office of Messrs. Allan Brothers, Liverpool, and at the Office of the Agent, General for Canada in London, Edward Jenkins, Esq., King Street, Westminster.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Secretary.
Post Office Department, Canada,
Ottawa 26th Febr. 1875.

SALMON ANGLING.

IN THE UNDERMENTIONED Salmon Rivers will be LEASED for a term of FIVE YEARS. Competition above upset prices named. LESSEES to maintain guardianship at private cost. Applications will be received to 1st MAY next.

River	Natashquan (*North Shore*)..........	$800
do	Trinity (*near Point des Monts*)..........	100
do	St. Margaret (*en bas*)..........	100
do	Trout (*near Moisie*)..........	50
do	Mistassini (*near Godbout*)..........	20
do	Becscie, do	20
do	Malbaie (*near Percé*)	100
do	Grand Pabos, do	200
do	Little Pabos, do	100
do	Tobique (*New Brunswick*)..........	100
do	Nashwaak, do	100
do	N. W. Miramichi, do	200
do	Jupiter (*Anticosti Island*)..........	100
do	Salmon, do	50

By order of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

ADDRESS,
W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries
Ottawa.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, Feb. 19, 1875.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT on American Invoices until further notice: 13 per cent.
J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

Bookbinders.

A. MORTIMER,

BOOKBINDER,

PAPER RULER, AND

Account Book Manufacturer,
RIDEAU-ST., OTTAWA.

Ruling, Perforating, Numbering

—AND—

GENERAL BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENT.

All orders for Books requiring printed headings carefully attended to.
Aug. 12. 3669y

PRESS NEWS AGENCY.

The undersigned begs to acquaint his brother journalists that he is prepared to act as Correspondent, and to furnish Telegraphic Despatches or Letters, &c., by mail, or to transact any business in connection with the Press requiring to be done at the Capital.

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Rideau-St.

CLARKE'S

WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

The Great Blood Purifier and Restorer

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases and sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It cures old sores,
Cures ulcerated sores on the neck,
Cures ulcerated sore legs,
Cures blackheads, or pimples on the face,
Cures scurvy sores,
Cures cancerous ulcers,
Cures blood and skin diseases,
Cures glandular swellings,
Clears the blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of testimonials from all parts.

Sold in bottles 2s 3d each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all chemists and patent medicine vendors throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,
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EXPORT AGENTS,

Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co., Coleman-st., London.
Newbery & Sons, 37 Newgate-st., London.
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Sanger & Sons, Oxford-st., London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS IN CANADA.

Montreal—Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Lymans, Clare & Co.
Toronto – Elliott & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
" Shapter & Owen
Hamilton—Winer & Co.
Halifax—Avery, Brown & Co
1874.

Furniture.

NEW

Furniture Warerooms,

ANGUS & CO.

Dealers in Furniture, Beds, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Cornices and Curtains.

85 SPARKS STREET.

Opposite Heney's New Block.

Jan. 11, 1874.

HARRIS & CAMPBELL

In returning thanks to their friends and the public, beg leave to inform them that they

HAVE OPENED A NEW ESTABLISHMENT ON SPARKS-ST.,

(With a well-assorted stock of FIRST-CLASS

Plain and Fancy Furniture,

Manufactured by the best Houses in Canada and the United States, which they will sell at a

☞ SMALL ADVANCE ON COST. ☜

Call and judge for yourselves. Remember the place,—SPARKS-St., 2nd OR WEST OF O'CONNOR-ST.
May 9, 1874. 3549y

Carvers & Gilders.

WILSON & ORR,

Carvers & Gilders

LOOKING-GLASS and

PICTURE FRAME

MANUFACTURERS

☞ 60 Sparks-st.

SHOW CASES MADE TO ORDER.

March 12, 1874. 3514y

Boots & Shoes.

SELLING AT COST,

For One Month, for Cash Only.

In order to reduce

Stock of Spring Importations.

Bargains may be expected, as I deal exclusively on the cash system, which has enabled me to buy at bottom figures.

W. E. BROWN.
15 SUSSEX-ST., OTTAWA.
Jan. 27, 1875.

ALL TAKE NOTICE.

W. A. LAMB

Has a large stock of Winter Goods, comprising Men's Long Felt Boots and Moose Boots, Embroidered and Plain Felt Congress, Ladies' Plain, Embroidered and Foxed Congress, Ladies' Fine Buttoned and Laced Felt Bals. Felt Overs.

A large stock of Men's, Ladies and Boys' Plain and Fancy Moose Moccasins, Slippers, and other choice winter feet-wear, all of which he is determined to offer during this month at REDICULOUSLY LOW PRICES, so as to effect an entire clearance.

Therefore, you can save lots of money by purchasing NOW for cash from

W. A. LAMB,
28 Sussex-st.
Jan. 9, 1875.

J. & G. NEELIN,

No. 19 Rideau-St., Ottawa,

Importers and Dealers in

Boots, Shoes, Mitts, Rubbers, Moccasins, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Everything in their line constantly on hand. Mens', Boys', Ladies', Misses', and Childrens' goods of all kinds. All goods marked at lowest prices.

Call and Inspect our Stock.

Dec. 24. 1874.
J. & G. NEELIN,
Ottawa

Druggists.

EAST END

Drug Store.

T. T. SHEPHERD.

Chemist & Druggist,

RIDEAU STREET,
CORNER OF DALHOUSIE STREET.

January 23rd, 1875. 3750

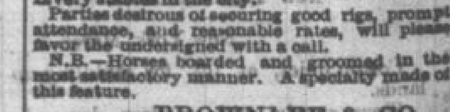
NOTICE

All parties indebted to

Mr. T. RAJOTTE

Are hereby requested to call in at Messrs. T. RAJOTTE & Co., Pooley Bridge, and settle their accounts at once. Otherwise, the same will be placed in the Collector's hands for immediate collection.

T. RAJOTTE & Co.
Feb. 23 1874.



The Victoria Stables

Adjoining the Bank of B. N. America, WELLINGTON-ST., the best and most convenient Livery stables in the city.

Parties desirous of securing good rigs, prompt attendance, and reasonable rates, will please favor the undersigned with a call.

N.B.—Horses boarded and groomed in the most satisfactory manner. A specialty made of this feature.

BROWNLEE & CO
March 11, 1874. 3513v

DR. FORBOT,

CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN

May now be consulted in his

ROOMS, RUSSELL HOUSE

Hours from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Bronchial and Throat Affection. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold at all Drug Stores. KERRY, WATSON & Co., Chemists, Wholesale Druggists, (Trade Mark secured) Montreal.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.
Oct. 7, 1874. 3661y d&w.

Life Assurance.

CANADA

Agricultural Insurance Co'y.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

CAPITAL, - - $1 000,000.

COL. A. C. DE L HARWOOD, President.
WILLIAM ANGUS, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. GOFF, Managing Director.
JAMES A. SMITH, Inspector.

Ottawa Branch- - - - - - - - 38 Sparks Street.

CLUFF & MILL, GENERAL AGENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Is hereby given to our patrons and the public generally in the Ottawa district, that this Company have decided to continue a Branch Office in this City and have leased the large and commodious stone building, recently occupied by Messrs. Angus & Co., No. 38 Sparks Street, where they have OPENED AN OFFICE, under the management of Messrs. CLUFF and MILL, their newly appointed General Agents for the Ottawa Branch. 3768

OTTAWA

BUILDING SOCIETY.

OFFICE, York Street, North Side, Near Sussex.

OFFICE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10 a.m. till 4 p.m.

ESTABLISHED, FEBRUARY 6th, 1875.

DIRECTORS:

PRESIDENT—M. Narcisse Germain.
VICE-PRESIDENT—M. Stanislas Drapeau.

MM. Eugene Martineau, Samuel Benoit, Xavier Groulx, P. H. Chabot, James Martin, Peter Kearns, P. Chenet, O. Durocher, N. Fanikaer,

MM. Isaie Richer, Olivier Latour, P. E. Ryan, J. W. Peachy, P. C. Auclair, Octave Latremouille, H. Archambault, A. Chevrier, Auguste DeGuise.

The Subscription Books are now open at the Society's Office, York street, north side, near Sussex street, where Prospectuses, By-Laws, and all other information may be obtained.

The first payment on Subscribed Stock will be payable on or before the 4th March next.

The Office opens daily from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., and on the first four days of the month from 6 a.m. till 9 p.m., for the purpose of receiving payments by Stockholders.

RODOLPHE MATTE,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Ottawa, February 12th, 1875. 3779

Machinery.

SCOTT, CAYLEY & CAYLEY,

MACHINERY DEPOT,

70 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Manufacturers' Agents and Dealers in Iron and Wood Working Machinery.

OF THE BEST CANADIAN, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAKE

ENGINES AND BOILERS, NEW AND SECOND HAND

MILL MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ROCK DRILLS, BELTING, FILES, AND GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES.

☞ SPECIAL AGENCIES—Cameron Special Steam Pump; J. A. Fay & Co., Cincinnati, O., Wood Working Machines; American Saw Co'y, Trenton, N. J.; Joseph Hall Manufacturing Co'y, &c., &c.

Send for Circulars and Catalogues

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE......................70 SPARKS-ST., OTTAWA.

Oct. 17 1874 3640y

Hardware.

MOORE BROS.,

TIN AND COPPER SMITHS,

Dealers in Coal and Wood Stoves, Bedsteads, Tinware, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Goods, Baskets, Wooden Ware, Bird Cages, Children's Carriages, Iron Pumps, Lamps, Coal Oil,

General House-Furnishing Goods,

And Lawn Mowers.

CORNER SPARKS AND O'CONNOR-STS. OTTAWA.

Jan. 7, 1875. 3673

Plumbers, &c.

New Wind-Mill Pump

P. B. FERGUSON,

PRACTICAL

PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER,

SPARKS STREET

3rd DOOR WEST OF BANK STREET,

OTTAWA.

3777-ly.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting

EXECUTED EXPEDITIOUSLY BY

MASON & Co.

54 SUSSEX-ST.

BATHS, WATER CLOSETS, STEAM-FITTINGS, &c., fitted up with Latest Improvements, by first-class workmen. Particular attention is requested to our first-class stock of GAS FIXTURES.

J. T. MASON & CO.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting, Tinsmiths and Galvanized Iron Roofers.

BLYTH & KERR,

25 RIDEAU STREET,

ATTEND promptly to fitting up Water Services, Baths, Sinks, &c., with Hot and Cold Water Pipes, Gas Pipes and Fixtures, Hot Air Furnaces ☞ Estimates for work in any of the above lines on application.

Sole Agents for the New Improved Eureka Hot Air Draft Furnace.

Coal Oil.

Lamps & Chandeliers

The Largest Assortment in the City.

AT THE OIL DEPOT, SUSSEX-ST.

C. S. SHAW & CO.

Jan. 8, 1875.

S. ROGERS, UNDERTAKER

6 and 7 Nicholas-St., Ottawa.

☞ Funerals furnished with every requisite. Country orders promptly attended to.

Persons requiring Coffin Trimming, Crape, Hat-bands, Scarfs, &c., can have them so ready prepared on receipt of order or telegram. Coffins and Caskets of every description always on hand.

S. ROGERS,
6 and 7 Nicholas-st., Ottawa
No 13 740

TREES, SHRUBS, &c.

Auguste Dupuis, Esq.,

Proprietor of the well known Nurseries at St. Roch des Aulnets, Province of Quebec, has established

AN AGENCY IN OTTAWA

For the supply of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Shrubs.

These Trees being raised in Lower Canada, are preferable to those from American Nurseries, being thoroughly acclimatized, and better adapted to stand the winters of this district.

Catalogues and prices can be had on application to the undersigned, who is now ready to receive orders for the Spring of 1875. ☞ Parties wanting Trees should lose no time in ordering.

J. E. LEMIEUX,
Ottawa-st., between King & Nelson-sts.
Nov. 5, 1873.

To Surveyors and Engineers.

FOR SALE a first-class

Theodolite and Level.

ALSO,

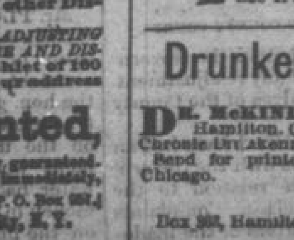
A good Horse, a Montreal built Cariole,

HARNESS, ROBES, &c.

May be seen at BUCKLEY'S Stables. Six months credit on approved endorsed notes.

HECTOR McLEAN,
December 23, 1874. Auctioneer, Sparks-st.

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!



SAVE YOUR EYES!
Restore your Sight!
THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,
By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYESIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957,) No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

Groceries, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

THOS. PATTERSON

Purveyor to His Excellency the Governor General, Earl Dufferin.

Direct Importations from the Producers

In France, England, Holland and Spain.

BRANDIES, PORT AND SHERRY WINE, GIN, PORTER, &c

PURE AND UNADULTERATED, for Family use and Medicinal purposes.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Teas,—BLACKS, GREENS and JAPANS—Finest Grades.

Coffees—FRESH ROASTED, Ground daily on the premises, at usual prices.

FANCY GROCERIES IN GREAT VARIETY

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Flavouring Syrups, Syrups and Extracts; Crackers, variety of kinds, such as Orange and Lemon Wafers; Patent Foods for Children; Gelatine's Fruits, fresh and crystallized; Carlsbad's Sugar Wafers. The celebrated NABOB PICKLE AND SAUCE. Try them.

Rawling's English Soda Water, Potass Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale and Brighton Seltzer. Also Glasgow Peas Meal.

Dec. 24 1874. THOS. PATTERSON.

THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE

HOUSEKEEPERS, REMEMBER THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE, 36 RIDEAU-ST., OTTAWA. We are offering General Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and Provisions, (Teas and Sugar in particular) at prices that cannot be competed with in this city. Our Wines and Liquors are all of the best quality, and our Goods generally guaranteed to customers. Protect your own interest; do not hearsay lead you to this place or that place. Try the Goods, and judge for yourselves.

Aug 1, 1874. P. BASKERVILLE & BROS.

Ladies' Ware,

LONDON HOUSE!

—JUST RECEIVED—

A Large Consignment

—OF—

Cornwall Cottons,

FOR SALE CHEAP AT

HANEY & FORGIE'S,
Wellington Street.
3780

No 234 WELLINGTON STREET.

—BY—

J. W. RYAN.

All Parties living East of Dufferin Bridge and West of Pooley's Bridge who Trade to the

Amount of Two Dollars

In the above Establishment, will, after the FIRST of FEBRUARY, 1875, until further notice have their

Street Car Fare Paid Back and Forth Each and Every Time.

A FULL AND NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

Always on Hand.

Feb. 3, 1875. 3760

Dry Goods.

For the best FITTING **SUITS,**
Go to **CHAS. BRYSON'S.**
For the best FITTING **COATS,**
Go to **CHAS. BRYSON'S.**
For the best FITTING **PANTS,**
Go to **CHAS. BRYSON'S.**
For the best FITTING **VESTS,**
Go to **CHAS. BRYSON'S.**

FIRST-CLASS TAILORING ESTABLIHMENT.

JOSEPH DIMBLEBY,

Is now offering at his

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

29 RIDEAU-ST.,

The remainder of his large

Stock of Fall & Winter Goods

At Reduced Prices for Cash.

Also, a large and well-assorted stock of

Gentlemen's Underclothing, Scarfs, Ties, Collars

&c., &c.

A good fit guaranteed or no sale. All Goods warranted shrunk.

Jan. 7. 1875

D. S. McKINNON & CO.,

78, *SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.*

DEALERS IN

PianoFortes, Cabinet Organs, Organettes, Music Books, etc.,

Agents for HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S, J. & C. FISCHER & CO.'S, HARDMAN & CO.'S, THE MATHUSHEK CO.'S Piano Fortes; W. BELL & CO.'S Cabinet Organs and celebrated Organettes.

Of the above list we might single out The Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Piano Fortes, and The W. Bell & Co.'s celebrated Organettes, but for a medium priced Piano Forte, we cordially commend "The Hardman." The Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos have long been recognized ever where as being among the very best made in America. The reports of the Judges at the different Exhibitions at which they have been exhibited, together with the opinions of the most distinguished Pianists and musicians in the world, present a weight of testimony in their favor, which cannot be resisted, and assure the purchaser of his receiving a superior instrument in every respect.

Every instrument fully guaranteed.

Illustrated price list sent on application.

3774

Marble Works.

W. H. MANSON,
Travelling Agent.

N.B.—W. M. Somerville will not be responsible for any debt without his written order, nor acknowledge any receipt but his own.

OTTAWA

Marble and Granite Works,

Established 1860, by

BY W. M. SOMERVILLE,

Rideau-st., corner of Ottawa-st., Ottawa.

Cemetery Fencing, Grates, Railway and [illegible] Castings

AGENCY OF

Fair Haven Marbleised Slate Works,

OHIO SANDSTONE

Drain Pipes & Fancy Clay Goods

OTTAWA MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

[ESTABLISHED 1860.]

P. A. TAYLOR, Proprietor.

The largest and Best-selected assortment of

Monuments, Headstones Obelisks

in Marble, Scotch Granite, or Sandstone.

☞ The newest design in CEMETERY FENCING, suitable for the various Cemeteries.

A well-arranged stock of MANTLES, in American, Italian, and Coloured Marbles of new and chaste designs. GRATES from the best American and Canadian Houses, Receding or Projector either Plain or Mounted.

June 18, 1874.

IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD

USE THE

Diamond Yeast Cakes

SMOKERS!

For a Good Smoke

—USE THE—

MYRTLE NAVY.

☞ See T. & B. on each Plug.

Drunkenness Cured.

DR. McKINLEY, of Chicago, residing in Hamilton, Ont., to educate his son, cures Chronic Drunkenness.

Send for printed matter by the ladies of Chicago.

T. E. McKinley,
Box 362, Hamilton, Ont. 3755-1im.

MONEY! MONEY!! MONEY!!!

All who want to realise on STOCKS, MERCHANDIZE, FURNITURE, &c., should address, or call at 82 Sparks Street, or box 655 P. O. Immediate returns, and reasonable charges.
3772

FOWLE'S

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Dec. 14 1873

(Continued from second page.)

those which were essential in the *Gazette*. It would be better, he thought, to keep the first volume unbound, and then to bind them together, in order that anyone seeking an Act might be able to find it.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT objected to the expense of binding the Private Acts with the others, as it was not necessary that the magistrates should be in possession of them. It would entail a great expense to send them all over the country with the Public Acts.

Hon. Mr. MILLER said it was a matter of great complaint all over the country that the laws were not distributed till six or eight months after the Parliament had risen. It was a serious inconvenience to persons connected with the courts especially not to be in possession of the laws. Local statutes were distributed within a month after the rising of the Local Legislatures, and he did not see why the Dominion Parliament should not be able to do the same. This had always been a subject of complaint since Confederation, especially in the Maritime Provinces. Nova Scotia was generally behind hand in getting the statutes, and he thought that anything at all that would enable the Government to distribute the statutes earlier, and remedy this very serious inconvenience, would be a great boon. In his own Province every second man was a magistrate, (laughter), and the expense of distributing the public and private acts to two hundred magistrates was something enormous, not to mention that some of them were not distributed at all.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND supported the second reading. There was no necessity for messing up the private with the public acts of the Dominion. He considered it would be quite sufficient if the table contained a list of them, indicating where they might be forced.

Hon. Mr. MILLER—Yes, that might be done.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND—As to sending the private acts to all the magistrates in the Dominion, it entails a great expense, and is no use whatever.

Hon. Mr. MILLER did not see any necessity in distributing the private acts, as magistrates were only called upon to act under criminal enactments, and had nothing to do with the civil enactments of the Federal Parliament. Nearly all our criminal laws were contained in the statutes of 1869, and he did not see why it should not be sufficient to keep the magistrates *au fait* with the alterations in the criminal order and no more. He suggested that the *Gazette* should be distributed as early as possible with all the alterations made. This would save an enormous expense to the country, and be a kindness to the magistrates, for the alterations would then be in a convenient shape.

Hon. Mr. KAULBACH considered it would be more expensive, and more difficult to post them up in the alterations than to send them the statutes themselves.

Hon. Mr. PENNY remarked that there was a great deal of reason in what the hon. Secretary of State had said, and that he would have said nothing on the subject were it not that he remembered to have had some experience in trying to find private bills. By going to the library they would find that there were some years in which the private bills were not bound with the public bills, and this had been proved to be a very great inconvenience. It was all very well to say that the private bills were of no consequence, but some of them were of very great importance, and affected as many interests as did the public bills. What had been said sounded reasonable enough, but experience had proved that when these private bills were wanted they could not be procured, and a great deal of inconvenience was the result. He referred more particularly to the year 1859, when this system was tried, but after two years had been abandoned by universal desire. He thought there should be some little consideration before rushing back into a system which had been found so inconvenient.

Hon. Mr. SKEAD suggested that the laws passed by the Legislature should not go into force until two or three months after enactment, so as to give the Government an opportunity of distributing them in time. Some laws required to be enforced the moment they were sanctioned, but that could be provided for by a special clause. He thought it was a mistaken idea that private bills should not be put into the hands of magistrates, as they often contained penalties which had to be sued for before magistrates, and the amount of which it was therefore important the magistrate should know. Public officers and the legal profession had to judge according to the laws, and he thought it would be only right that some alteration should be made providing that the alterations should not be enforced till the Government had had sufficient time to distribute the statutes.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said that taking into consideration the inconvenience that would result to the legal profession from having two volumes of bills, he thought it would be better to adopt the measure before them. Difficulties would, of course, be experienced, but he denied that statutes of the same size could be got out quicker in Ontario than they were here.

Hon. Mr. ALLAN agreed with the hon. member for Montreal (Mr. Penny) that private bills were sometimes of equal importance to public ones, and he hoped the hon. gentleman would take it into further consideration before pressing the matter.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL referred to the difficulty there was in distinguishing some of the private Acts from the public ones, and said that this would render the matter very difficult.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said that since the regulation of Acts in 1859 he thought the Private Acts had really not been bound up and distributed. The proposal in this bill was that all those entitled to receive the statutes, the members of Parliament, the judges and the various officers should receive them, but that those containing the public Acts should be distributed first to the magistrates. This would save a great deal of time, besides about $2,000. A large amount of the private legislation was mere legal rubbish, if he might use the term; people got incorporated and there was an end of them. He would read a few of the names of these private Acts, "Lamp's Waterproof & Blacking Company," "The Rouge Boots Company," and so on. If the bill were read it might be further discussed in a Committee of the Whole. Carried.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the Canadian Gas Lighting Incorporation Bill.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY said the question arose on this bill as to whether there was any necessity of bringing it before the Dominion Legislature. He had expressed an off-hand opinion on the first reading that it was unnecessary, inasmuch as all the benefits might be obtained by a local act of incorporation. In justice to his own view, he had been very much struck with the discussion just now going on about this enormous mass of local legislation which it was the object of the act just now read to get rid of in some way. He considered that the present measure should be relegated to its proper tribunal. His hon. friend had properly characterised some of the private bills that came before them as legal rubbish. It had been decided in the Ontario courts that an Act of incorporation in one Province gave no facilities in another, but so far as the highest legal authority could have any weight with the House his off-hand opinion was fully supported. A bank had been incorporated in Lower Canada but a short while ago, its jurisdiction being entirely confined to that province, for issuing bank notes. He did not know why the Legislature thought proper to confine its operations to that province, but it was so confined. It was a charter with powers expressly confined by its terms to the Province of Quebec. The bank, however, thought proper to go to an adjoining province, establish an agency, issue and take notes in return, and it was in issuing one of these notes that the case came up, it being contended that as by their charter they had no business to go out of the Province of Quebec, they could not recover the money. The court, however, decided that although in the strict sense they had been doing business illegally, yet they could recover the money as a corporation. It was admitted that a foreign corporation could sue in England, and not only could a foreign corporation sue in England or in the States, but *a fortiori*, a corporation in any State in the Union could sue in any other State. The same argument must be admitted here. These bills were defended on the ground that you could not go into any Province and sue unless you got a Dominion Act. The principle, however, for which he was contending would be found laid down in Kent's Commentaries and Storey's Conflict of Laws. It was well understood in the States, where these principles were quoted, as applicable in England as well, and that foreign corporations could sue there if they were incorporated in any country. These, however, were not the only authorities, as Chitty on Contracts confirmed the statement with regard to England. He would ask them, therefore, whether they intended to pursue this system of legislation. The subject was worthy the consideration of the House and the Private Bill Committee, and after they had discussed the propriety of this private business coming before the House, let the Committee seriously consider the question.

Hon. Mr. MILLER said that so far as the Private Bills Committee was concerned the desire had been to restrict the legislation in reference to private bills in this Parliament, and they had thrown out bills which had been subjected to their consideration again by the House. The practice which had obtained of introducing this species of legislation was owing to the Private Bill Committee. He had been but a short time chairman of that committee, but the feeling was not to extend the legislation in any way that would interfere with local legislation. Where any doubt was entertained as to the jurisdiction or conflicting jurisdiction of that committee, a discussion took place on the second reading. Although they were careful not to conflict with local parliaments, yet they did not wish to drive away legislation from the House that they could reasonably attend to. He admitted with the hon. member who had just sate down that a foreign corporation could sue in this country, in the States and in England as well; but although that was the case, there was a difference between a merely local and a general Act of incorporation. By a local Act, a suit was only brought by permission, and the other side might interfere with that right by special legislation. He thought that the present measure was one of those which might fairly come before this Legislature. At the same time he would not deny that possibly in the present instance they might be able to get along with an Act from one of the local Legislatures.

(*To be Continued.*)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MARCH 3, 1875.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 3 p.m.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Mr. DOMVILLE moved that the petition he had that day presented from Fraser, Reynolds & Co., asking to be heard by counsel before the Public Accounts Sub-committee be now received and read.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON contended that the motion was out of order, and a somewhat lengthy discussion ensued on the point, which was eventually decided by Mr. Speaker ruling the motion out of order.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and read the first time:

Mr. Schultz—To incorporate the North-western Manufacturing Co.

Mr. Jette—To grant further powers to the Montreal, Chambly & Sorel Mining Co., and change its name.

Hon. Mr. Cartwright—To amend the Act respecting the Public Debt and the raising of loans authorized by Parliament.

Mr. Moss—To legalize and confirm certain agreements made between the Niagara Falls International Bridge Company, the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company and the Great Western Railway Company.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Hon. Mr. Cartwright introduced a bill to amend the Act respecting Insurance. This measure, he said, would be referred to the Committee on Banking and Commerce and would be considered by them in detail. The object of the bill was to make licenses renewable from year to year. It also imposed certain restrictions on Mutual Insurance Companies in order that, where their business was extended to more than one Province of the Dominion, they might be placed on the same footing as other companies. The Government desired to institute a supervision and superintendence over such companies, and to create an officer to be known as Superintendent of Insurance, whose duty it shall be to enquire into the solvency of insurance companies doing business in the Dominion. It was the intention of the Government in the first place to revise the Acts referring to Life as well as Fire and Marine Insurance companies, but on full consideration of the matter it was determined to do no more at present than extend this supervision to the former. The Life Companies would be expected to submit their affairs for inspection to the Superintendent of Insurance on the same terms and conditions as the Fire and Marine Companies. There were certain minor details which they proposed to consider more carefully in the Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Mr. YOUNG asked the hon. Minister of Finance if he proposed to interfere in any way with companies that are doing business in a single province, or if the bill was intended to apply simply to those companies whose business extends throughout the Dominion or more than a single province.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT—As a general thing I may say that it is not the intention of the Government to interfere with local corporations incorporated by the provincial legislatures, and doing business within the limits of their own province; but as the question of insurance is one among those specially relegated to the care of the Dominion Parliament, I am not prepared to say that in some respects it may not be found necessary to extend superintendence over them. Our general object is to deal with companies only that do business throughout the Dominion.

The bill was read the first time.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mr. BUNSTER asked—When the Government intend to lay the printed papers before the House relating to any new arrangements made with the Government of British Columbia regarding the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway?

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—The Government have nothing to do with printing the papers. The Government have had the manuscript on the table, and the printing rests with the Printing Committee; I understand, however, they are printed, or almost completed.

CLAIMS OF CONTRACTORS ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Mr. PALMER asked—Whether it is the intention of the Government to take any, and if so, what measures for the settlement of the claims of contractors on the several sections of the Intercolonial Railway?

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—All the claims of the contractors are being settled as they come up.

SALARIES OF JUDGES OF COUNTY COURTS.

Mr. BEAKE asked whether the Government intend to propose any readjustment of the salaries of the judges of the County Courts?

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—I have had an informal correspondence with the Government of Ontario with relation to the salaries of the County Judges. Complaints have come from all quarters of the inadequacy of the present salaries. But we also found that there were more County Judges than seemed to be necessary to perform the duties devolving upon those officials, and it has been a question with the Ontario Government whether a fewer number of judges could not discharge those duties, in which case the same amount that is now disbursed for salaries might be disbursed among a smaller number. If such an arrangement as that can be carried out, it is the intention of the Government to consider the propriety of making some addition to the salaries of the County Judges.

SYDNEY AND EAST BAY CANAL.

Mr. MACDONALD (Cape Breton) asked whether it is the intention of the Government to make provision this year for the building of the Sydney and East Bay Canal in Nova Scotia as per Engineer's report?

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—That matter has not been under the consideration of the Government.

SCHOOL FOR INDIANS.

Mr. GOUDGE asked whether it is the intention of the Government to establish a school or schools among the Indians of Nova Scotia similar to that established in some of the other Provinces?

Hon. Mr. LAIRD—The Government generally aid to some extent Indian schools, provided an application is made showing there is a probability of being a good average attendance of scholars maintained.

BY-LAWS AND RULES AND REGULATIONS OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Mr. DELORME moved for returns made by Railway Companies of their By-laws and the Rules and Regulations for the management of the Grand Trunk Railway by which the rates for passengers and traffic have been increased.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—With respect to the hon. gentleman's motion, I have to say that I am afraid there have not been regular returns made of the fares and regulations as provided by the general Railway Act, but it is the intention of the Government to exact a stricter compliance with the terms of the Act in future, and to have the tariffs of fares and rates sanctioned before they go into operation. While the motion may pass, I do not think there are many papers to bring down in connection with it.

The motion was carried.

THE WELLAND CANAL.

Mr NORRIS moved for estimates and reports of Engineers in charge of the Welland Canal, as to cost of re-paving the rock bottom at Raney's Bend. He said it was a well known fact that the streams of water which years ago were sufficient to feed the Welland Canal were rapidly drying up. The water of the Grand River, which was the feeder of the canal, had for years past been diminishing as the country was cleared up and, indeed, during the last ten years there had been an inadequate supply of water for manufacturing purposes. For years past the country had been promised that the Lake Erie level should be obtained to feed the canal. During the last two or three years he had himself frequently seen vessels grounded in the canal for six or eight hours at a time; and under these circumstances the Government should lose no time in obtaining the Lake Erie level. In 1867 the Commissioner stated that since 1859, the Port Colborne approach from the junction had been gradually enlarged and deepened to obtain the Lake Erie level with a draught of ten feet of water, which object was nearly achieved. The Engineer on the work reported to the Commissioner in the same year, that with the exception of a strip of solid rock consisting of about 7,000 cubic yards, and the removal of some loose rock in the rock cutting and some eighteen inches of other material in other portions of the canal between Raney's Bend and the lock, the operations for the purpose of obtaining the Lake Erie level were nearly completed with the exception of a strip of rock and some other work, and estimated the total cost at $82,000. Mr. Page in his report of the 8th June 1868, said that the failure of the Grand River at certain seasons to furnish the necessary supply had rendered the lowering of the water to the level of Lake Erie, a matter which could not judiciously be much longer delayed. He (Mr. Norris) was afraid that if the ensuing summer was as dry as during the past two or three years, vessels would not be able to pass through the canal unless some new arrangements were made. When the canal was first constructed and during many years afterwards, mills and factories were erected on its banks and were supplied by the Government with water power. At that time it was never anticipated that the supply of water would be so largely diminished. To such an extent was this the case that at the present time these establishments only had water one half of the time. In 1869 or 1870, while the late Government was in power, Mr. Brown was employed to remove the rock at Raney's Bend, but owing to an accident to the dam the works were suspended and they have not since been proceeded with. He hoped they would be resumed by the Government at the commencement of next winter when navigation had closed, and would be completed at as early a date as possible.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said instructions had been given to use every expedition in getting the water of Lake Erie into the canal. On the particular point referred to by the hon. gentleman there had been an expenditure up to the 31st December of about $140,000. The entire amount of the contract for that work was about half a million. Peculiar difficulties had been experienced in prosecuting the work, as the hon. gentleman knew, but he (Mr. Mackenzie) hoped to have the whole of the remaining work to be done to obtain a depth of twelve feet put under contract at an early day. He would not say anything about the other work at present, because it was quite possible that he might have something to say in concurrence of the item in the estimates relating to that canal, in the way of giving some more specific information.

Mr. McCALLUM said that in 1859 the engineer reported that the work upon which the Premier had just stated $140,000 had been spent, could be done for $60,000. He had urged this question upon the Government year after year, and he thought the mill owners and others living along the canal had good grounds of complaint of dilatoriness in prosecuting the work. He did not believe the work could be completed by the end of 1876, as the Premier had stated. It might be completed by that time between Thorold and Lake Ontario, but if the Government persisted in their determination to make Port Colborne the entrance of the canal, they would do well if they finished the whole work by the end of 1880.

Mr. SCATCHERD said the work on the Welland Canal was of as much importance to the whole Dominion as to the people in its neighbourhood, and it should not be considered in regard to the interest of any particular individuals, but in the interest of the whole country. The expenditure upon this work should be made in the interest of the whole Dominion, and not in the interest of a few mill-owners living on the canal, who, according to the statement of the Minister of Public Works, were only entitled by their leases to the surplus water. A great many complaints had been made that the canal was not deep enough, but he submitted that the House must be guided in that matter by the opinions of the engineers of the Government, who had only the public interest to serve, and not the opinions of such as had private and sectional interests and no professional knowledge in the matter.

Mr. PLUMB said the hon. member for Lincoln had large experience in the navigation of the Welland Canal, and it was not right to attribute selfish motives to the hon. gentleman in bringing the matter before the House. The mill owners, on the understanding that the Government would furnish a good supply of water, had expended a large amount of money in building up valuable properties on the line of the canal. Before the trade of the lower St. Lawrence was developed, the Welland Canal depended largely for its business on these very mills. The question should receive the careful consideration of the House.

Mr. NORRIS denied that he brought up this question from any selfish motives. If the canal ran dry, as he very much feared it would next summer, the whole country, and especially Montreal, which depended mostly upon the trade of this canal, would suffer. It was quite true that the leases of the mill owners did not legally bind the Government to supply the mills with more than the surplus water, but the Government were morally bound to furnish them with as good a supply as possible. Though a large amount of money had been expended to furnish water, none of it had been spent to get it from Lake Erie. The outlay was to procure it from the Grand River, where an increased supply could not be had. Three years ago, as one of a delegation, he brought this matter under the notice of the Government, but no steps had been taken to make the improvement desired. He spoke, not in favour of the mill owner, or of any private individuals, but the country at large.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said the terms of the leases to the mill owners were very explicit. They were entitled to the surplus water, and more mills had been built than this surplus water could supply. When the canal was built the supply of water from natural drainage was greater than at present, and extended over the whole year. The rapid clearing of the country had almost dried the marshes in the woods which formerly filtered through the soil and kept up a constant supply of water. Until the Lake Erie level was obtained it would be quite impossible to supply the mills—on the upper levels at all events—with all the water required. The Government had done all they could for the mill owners by exacting a merely nominal rent. More than that could not possibly be done. He regretted exceedingly their unfortunate position, but it was quite impossible that the Government could pay them compensation or purchase their mills. Some of them were quite unreasonable. One man who had paid no rent for eight or ten years, resisted its collection on the ground that he was prevented from building a mill for two years by the failure of the Government to furnish a sufficient supply of water, and he considered the consequential damage covered the rent. What the Government could fairly do would be done. He would see the engineer with reference to the lots of the Lake Erie feeder.

The motion was carried.

DOMINION NOTES CIRCULATION.

Mr. WILKES moved for a Select Committee on Dominion notes circulation. He said this motion was based on a statement brought down last session showing the amount of Dominion and provincial notes issued on the 1st January and the 1st July in each year from 1868, with the amount of such notes at each period held by the chartered banks as reserve, and the amount of specie held by the Receiver-General at each period; also the circulation and paid-up capital of the chartered banks at each period; also the estimated cost of the Dominion note circulation in connection with the Receiver-General's department, together with an estimate of the net gain to the revenue by the Dominion note circulation. For the period covering six years, given by periods of half years commencing June 30th, 1868, when the circulation was $3,795,000, to December 31st, 1873, when it was $12,095,085, the amount varied, a large increase taking place in 1871. The average circulation of the total period was $8,133,670; the specie reserve held by the Receiver General during the same period was $2,011,128. This reserve also varied from year to year; the largest amount being held in December, 1871. The first return showing that Dominion notes were held by chartered banks in lieu of specie was in December, 1871, when the amount was $5,719,418. It increased to $6,582,638 in December, 1873. The return brought down last session also gave the estimated profit resulting from the circulation, premising that the money was worth five per cent. to the country. The amount of profit in 1868-9 was $188,580; cost of management, $204,857. In 1869-70 the profit was $264,317; cost of management, $209,434, showing a profit of $54,882 upon a circulation of seven millions of dollars. In 1870-71 the profit was estimated at $283,075; cost of management, $273,511, showing a profit of $9,564. In 1871-72 the profits were $369,727; cost of management, $183,707. In 1872-73, profits, $434,261; cost of management, $71,076. The average Dominion notes held by the banks amounted to 15 per cent. of their capital over the same period of five years. The average circulation of the banks to their paid-up capital was 45 per cent. during the same period. The average Dominion notes in actual circulation, that was to say, in the hands of the public, deducting the amount held by the banks, was $3,448,691, or less than three and a half millions. The average proportion of Dominion note circulation was one-eighth, or 12½ per cent. It might be argued that this return did not fairly state the position of the Dominion note circulation, and the benefit arising from it. He had, therefore, compiled a second statement, which he had obtained from the Auditor-General, giving the figures for the additional periods. It had been the custom of the Government of this country for a number of years, to deposit money in the various chartered banks. In 1870, the amount so deposited in the chartered banks was on 30th June, $2,357,000, and it continued in varying sums up to 30th June, 1873, when it amounted to $5,500,000; in 1874 it stood at $5,125,000, and on 31st December last, was $4,110,000, making during these five years an average deposit of $3,958,000 in the hands of the banks without any interest being paid thereon. That amount was distributed among twenty nine chartered banks in sums varying from $50,000 to several millions. Taking the average as four millions of dollars, the interest, at 5 per cent., would amount to $197,900, with which he would make the following comparison: the average profit from Dominion note circulation between 1868 and 1873 was $[illegible] the interest at five per cent. on the average amount of Government money in deposit in the chartered banks, without bearing interest, was $197,900, thus showing an absolute loss of $[illegible] per annum. For the period of 1872-73-74 the average profit on note circulation was $326,000, of which, if the interest at 5 per cent. on the amount of Government money in the chartered banks is deducted, there remained $127,316, as the total profit on the Dominion note circulation of twelve million dollars. He did not propose to raise the question as to whether that was a profitable operation or not; if any hon. gentleman thought it was, he was entitled to his opinion; but he (Mr. Wilkes) has taken the liberty of submitting to the House a statement of the facts. It could not be alleged that the benefit to the country from the Dominion note circulation had been anything more than a trifle. The point he wanted to establish was, and it was established by his figures, that about the [illegible] per cent. was the total benefit per annum reverting to the country from the Dominion note circulation. Mr. Wilkes went on to say that the Government, as the custodian of the public moneys, had habitually deposited money in the chartered banks without interest; that at the same time the Government were enjoying the advantage of the amount of circulation which the banks held on their behalf, also the amount of Government notes in circulation among the people, which was a very small proportion of the whole. He condemned the present system, which, however, was not the creation of the present Government.

It being six o'clock, the debate was adjourned.

After recess.

[illegible]

Hon. D. [illegible] called attention in an extensive speech to the fact that under the Treaty of 1818, the Americans had forfeited any claim they ever had to the right to fish within the three miles headland limit. He gave an elaborate historical account of the measures taken by the Imperial Government to enforce the exclusive rights of British subjects to the use of our fisheries. That right was never yielded, although it remained in abeyance during the existence of the Reciprocity Treaty. When that treaty was abrogated, the license system was introduced, principally with a view to requiring a recognition of our exclusive jurisdiction in these waters from the Americans. It would be unwise and imprudent in the extreme to raise a question in this House as to the exclusive right of Canada to her inshore fisheries.

Mr. BLAKE pointed out that in every article of the Washington Treaty where provision was made for the settlement of all disputed points by a majority of the Commissioners, no such provision was made for matters in dispute in connection with the Canadian fisheries, and he therefore took it for granted that the American Government would very likely instruct their Commissioner to disagree from any decision in favour of our claims, and under the terms of the statute, supposing the decision of the majority to be against them, they would probably refuse to be bound by it.

After a few remarks from Mr. MILLS,

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said the papers could not be brought down.

The motion was withdrawn.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply.

The remaining items under the head of Public Works were all passed, excepting that for construction of the Canada Pacific Railway.

The following also passed:

Provisions for Indians assembled to receive annuities, $21,000.

Clothing and other items to chiefs, $5,000.

The House adjourned at 11.45.

It is time to stop talking about the softening influence of women. A Massachusetts man who has four wives has just been sent to the penitentiary for stealing horses.

Commercial.

GOLD IN NEW YORK 115

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 3.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from Bank of England on balance to-day, £90,000.

The Mark Lane *Express* says the weather during the week has been rough. The general aspect of the wheat market is firmer. In the Continental market prices have improved one shilling. It is thought that lowest prices have been reached everywhere.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—Breadstuffs market is quiet. Corn 33s to 33s 6d per quarter. The market for yarns and fabrics is quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—Cotton firm. Uplands 7⅞ to 8; Orleans 8⅛.

The Hog Trade.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.

In the absence of official returns of the hog packing this season, the following estimate has been made, which it is believed will approximate closely to the business done:—Number packed 461,947, last year 463,763; average weight 238lb, last year 261lb; lard per hog 34lb, which does not include November, when hogs were light, last year 34⅞lb.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, March 3.

Receipts of hogs, 6,072; shipments, 1,481.

Flour quiet and unchanged.

Wheat in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Spring 85½c spot; No. 2 Spring, 83¼c spot; No. 3 do, 82½c to 83¼c; rejected, 78c to 81½c.

Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed at 64c to 64¼c. Oats dull and declining; No. 2 at 53¼c on spot or March; 53⅝c for April; 56⅛c for May.

Rye quiet and unchanged.

Barley quiet; No. 2 Spring $11 to 112 on spot; 105 for April.

Dressed Hogs quiet and weak; light, $7.65 to 7.70; heavy, $8.10 to 8.12.

Pork dull and declining at $18.11 on spot or March; $18.37½ for April; $18.70 for May.

Lard quiet and weak, at $13.22½ spot or March; $13.42½ for April; $13.62½ for May.

Bulk meats steady.

Whiskey sold early at $1.05; at close nominally at $1.01.

Receipts—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 51,000 bushels; corn, 65,000 bushels; oats, 30,000 bushels; barley, 80,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 18,000 bush; corn, 12,000 bush; oats, 19,000 bush; barley, 30,000 bush.

Montreal Markets.

MONTREAL, March 3.

Flour—Transactions on 'Change showed a small increase in business. Receipts are augmented and the market is in rather better supply. Sales reported were 200 bbls superior extra at $5 00, 100 bbls spring extra at $4.40.

Oatmeal—Per bbl of 200 lbs—Quiet at $5.20 to 5.30.

Corn—Quiet; 80c per 56 lbs.

Oats—Per bushel of 32 lbs—Quiet at 43c to 44c for new.

Peas—Market quiet at 94c per 66 lbs.

Barley—Quiet at 82½c to 87½c per bush of 48 lbs.

Cheese—Quiet at 14c to 14½c for good to choice lots.

Butter—Market dull; rates 20c to 23c, according to quality, for tubs and firkins. Roll is dull and nominal at 22c.

Pork—Quiet at $21 50 to $22 00 for inspected new mess, and $20 00 to 20 50 for thin mess.

Toronto Markets.

TORONTO, March 3.

Barley—Market dull and in buyers' favour; prices purely nominal.

Wheat—Market steady for No. 1 spring, for which 89c in store would be paid; No. 2 fall worth 92c.

Peas quiet, at 75c in store.

Oats—Last sales at 47c on the track.

Flour quiet, at $3.90 for spring wheat extra; $4.15 for fancy, and $4.30 to $4.40 for extra.

Butter in large rolls, 19c; tub dairy, 24c.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, March 3.

Cotton quiet, at 16¼ for middling uplands.

Flour steady, with modern demand; receipts 6,000 brls., sales 13,000 brls, prices unchanged.

Rye flour quiet and steady; sales 2,000 brls., at $4.00; American 1,000 brls; receipts 14,000 brls, sales 87,000, at 110 to 112; No. 2 Chicago, 112 to 114½; No. 2 Milwaukee, 116 to 119; No. 1, spring 122 to 126; Winter Red Western, 122 to 127; Amber, do.

Rye quiet; receipts none, sales none.

Corn dull; receipts 94,000 bush., sales 43,000 bush., at 83½ to 84.

Barley dull, in favour of buyers; receipts none, sales 4,000 bush.

Oats quiet; receipts 45,000 bush., sales 20,000 bush., at 67 to 69; mixed Western 68 to 71 white, do.

Pork steady; sales 300 bbls. at 19c to 20c new mess; old, do.

Lard steady; 200 tcs., at $13 to 13½, about 13¾ considered.

Sugar, 23c to 34c.

State and Pennsylvania pet. Crude, 71c

Miscellaneous.

THE L'ORIGNAL and CALEDONIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

A MEETING of the Provisional Directors of the above Company will be held at the RUSSELL HOUSE, on

Thursday, the eleventh day of March,

instant, at 4 o'clock, p. m., for the allotment of Stock and the organization of the Company.

R. MCGILLIVRAY,
T. KEEFER,
L. A. GODIN,
FRANCIS CLEMOW,
R. ABBOTT.

Ottawa, 3rd March, 1875.

USE the Norwich Egg Powder for making all kinds of Cake WITHOUT EGGS.

To be had of all Grocers.

R. J. WEEKES & Co., Toronto.

Sole Agents for Ontario.

NOTICE.

Several Sets of Single Harness

For Sale Cheap for Cash.

Enquire at

Rowe's AUCTION Rooms, Rideau Street.

Ottawa, March 3rd, 1875.

CAUTION.

MYRTLE NAVY,

NONE IS GENUINE!

UNLESS STAMPED

T. & B.

There are Numerous Imitations on the Market.

Railways.

CANADA CENTRAL

AND

Brockville & Ottawa Railways

For Ottawa via Brockville.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY

A. B. FOSTER,
Managing Director.

Brockville, Jan. 31, 1875.

THE ST. LAWRENCE

AND

OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Of uniform Gauge with the Grand Trunk Railway.

ALTERATION OF RUNNING TIME.

Dec. 15, 1874.

Remedies.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

DATURA TATULA,

FOR

Asthma and Bronchitis.

SAVORY AND MOORE

Publications.

THE SUN.

Daily & Weekly for 1875.

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavour to describe them fully, faithfully and fearlessly.

THE SUN,
New York City.

March, 1875.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

New York Weekly Herald.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Proprietor.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

A PPLETON'S

AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA

NEW REVISED EDITION.

NOTICE.

Miscellaneous.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

TO CONTRACTORS.

H. M. ROWE

BALTIMORE OYSTERS

James Brough

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

STANDARD

AMERICAN LEVEL

HOME MUSIC

FLOUR AND FEED

ALEX. TAYLOR

RIDEAU & CUMBERLAND

FLOUR AND FARM PRODUCE

THE TIMES

THE WEEKLY

VOL. VIII.

Wants.

$100

$77

$5 TO $20

Rooms to Let.

Board & Lodging.

Found.

Legal Notices.

Carpets.

OTTAWA CARPET AND FURNITURE

SHOOLBRED &

FRESH OYSTERS

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

Glasgow Line

ANCHOR LINE

The Times

VOL. VIII. NO. 3785 — OTTAWA, FRIDAY. MARCH, 5, 1875 — PRICE 3 CENTS.

Wants.

WANTED.—A Partner in a first class Tailoring Establishment must be thoroughly acquainted with Book-keeping and also capable of attending to financing. First class reference required. Address C., this Office. 3784-tf

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man familiar with accounts as clerk or book-keeper. Good references.

PARTNER WANTED—A Partner having a Capital of about $3000 is wanted to assist in carrying on a patent manufacture, the returns of which are immediate and the Profit over 100 per cent, and the Sale unlimited. For further information apply to J. BERMINGHAM. 3786

HELP WANTED.

100 men and women wanted to sell a complete history of the "Life, Labours and Death of Livingstone," also "The Family Bible," both Protestant and Catholic, beautifully illustrated, together with Maps, Charts and a great variety of pictures For particulars address SCHUYLER SMITH & CO., Publishers, London, Ont.

WORK FOR ALL

At home, male or female; $35 per week, day or evening. No Capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with the cent return stamp, M. Young, 173 Greenwich street, New York.

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH and expenses sure to Agents everywhere, selling our New Braided White Wire Rope Clothes Line. Sells readily at every house Samples free. Address, HUDSON RIVER WIRE CO., 76 King Street west, Toronto, Ontario.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female Agents in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it Particulars FREE. P. O. VICKERY & Augusta, Me.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY. — Agents Wanted. All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all their time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post Card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. y37 Sdaw.

WA...D.—We will give Men and Women A BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having sure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars and a lines. J. LATHAM & Co. Washington St, Boston M

Rooms to Let.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accommodated with FIRST-CLASS Rooms, on Slater Street, either with or without Board. Terms MODERATE. Apply at NOONAN'S RESTAURANT, Sparks Street West. March 1st 1875.

TO SENATORS and M. P's.—Mrs. McIntyre, (Wellington Street, opposite the Bank of British North America) has a Parlour and four Bedrooms, suitable for Senators or Members of Parliament—with or without Board. The Rooms are well warmed with stoves and also lofty ceilings and well ventilated. 3760

Board & Lodging.

BOARD with or without rooms, and rooms without ... Table and rooms first-class. Corner ... parks and Park streets, and within two minutes' walk of the Parliament Buildings. MRS. FORGIE. Jan. 2, 1875. 37-9-5m

Found.

FOUND.—A small sum of money, the owner can have the same by proving property, and paying for this advertisement, on application at this Office. 11

FOUND—On the 28th February, in Centre ..., a HORSE. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at Mr. CORBETT's, Cor. Queen and O'Connor streets, or at this office. March 2, 1875. 3781

Legal Notices.

D. R. AVERILL, of New York, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act enabling him to obtain Letters Patent of Invention for certain improvements in Paints. H. J. GIBBS, Solicitor for Applicants. Dec 28, 1874. 3728-9 laws

NOTICE.—Application will be made at the next session of the Dominion Parliament for a Bill to Incorporate the Lower Ottawa Boom Company, the object of said Company being to place Booms in the Ottawa River wherever the same may be deemed necessary between the City of Ottawa and the Village of Hawkesbury, for the purpose of catching escaped Saw-Logs, Timber and Lumber, and to levy and collect tolls for the maintenance of the same with power to the Company to acquire and hold lands necessary for the exercise of their corporate powers. COCKBURN, WRIGHT & CLEMOW, Solicitors for the Company. Dec. 24, 1874. 3727-2awk2m

Carpets.

OTTAWA CARPET AND FURNITURE HOUSE.

SHOOLBRED & CO.

Desire to inform their friends and the public that they are now receiving regular consignments of Furniture of all descriptions from Messrs. R. Hay & Co., [late Jacques & Hay,] Toronto, &c. &c., to which they confidently invite the attention of purchasers, both as regards Workmanship, Quality and Good Value, as we are selling at a Small Advance on Mill Prices.

A Large Stock of Curtains on Hand. SHOOLBRED & CO. 49 Sparks Street. Ottawa, January 4, 1875.

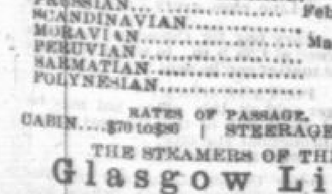
FRESH OYSTERS in SHELL

Are always procurable at NOONAN'S RESTAURANT, Sparks Street West. Feb. 22nd 1875. 3776

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

The shortest, cheapest and quickest passage to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow. The fleet is one of the largest, fastest and safest in the world. Vessels will be despatched as follows:—



FROM PORTLAND.

PRUSSIAN	February	20
SCANDINAVIAN	"	27
MORAVIAN	March	6
PERUVIAN	"	13
SARMATIAN	"	20
POLYNESIAN	"	29

RATES OF PASSAGE. CABIN....$70 to $80 | STEERAGE.......$25

THE STEAMERS OF THE **Glasgow Line** are intended to sail between the Clyde and Portland during the season of Winter Navigation.

RATES OF PASSAGE. CABIN.......$60. INTERMEDIATE......40. STEERAGE......25.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. [When tickets are not used the amount is returned, less a small deduction.]

For through tickets and every information apply to D. W. COWARD & CO., Agents, 17, Sparks-st. Ottawa July 22 1873.

ANCHOR LINE.

STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY. PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION UNSURPASSED. Rates of passage from New York To Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Belfast: Cabin $50 to $70 gold, according to accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. For passage or other information apply to Henderson Brothers, 7 Bowling Green, New York, or their Agent.

Business Cards.

T. C. COURSOLLE, Architect and Measurer. 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa 2

DONALD M. GRANT, Insurance and Real Estate Agent. Mortgages purchased and Loans negotiated. OFFICE—No. 3 Bell's Block, Elgin-st., Ottawa. Nov. 27 1874. 2426

MARRIAGE LICENSES. OFFICE—Regan's New Brick House Besserer Street, Nearly Opposite Protestant Hospital. Oct. 20 1874.

Bankers.

P. D. BROWNE, Banker, Montreal. Dealer in Greenbacks, U. S. Bonds and Checks. Commercial paper discounted. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and U. S. Interest allowed on deposits. Oct. 20, 1874. 3680-6awky.

BOND BROTHERS, Bankers and Stock Brokers, Montreal. Negotiate sales of Property and Patents, and organize Companies. Money invested in first-class securities to pay 7 and 8 per cent. interest. Stocks purchased and carried on a margin of 10 per cent. Interest at lowest current rates. Dec. 3, 1874. 3709y3awk

Legal Cards.

R. C. W. MacCUAIG. Official Assignee. City of OTTAWA, County of Carleton. 3765-1f

WILLIAM MOSGROVE, Barrister, Conveyancer, &c., Solicitor in Chancery. Office—Opposite the Russell House, over Gibson's Confectionary. Money to lend on Real Estate. 3727-1y.

O'CONNOR & O'DOHERTY, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., Mosgrove's Building Rideau-st., Ottawa. HON. JOHN O'CONNOR, Q.C. G. J. O'DOHERTY. Dec. 4, 1874.

SCOTT, STEWART & GORMULLY, Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys and Conveyancers, &c., Bell's Block. Elgin-st. HONBLE. R. W. SCOTT, Q. C. McLEOD STEWART. J. J. GORMULLY. Oct. 17, 1874.

O'CONNOR & HOGG, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., OTTAWA, ONT. DANIEL O'CONNOR. | W. D. HOGG. Sept. 9, 1874. 3667

WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK, Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys, Conveyancers, Notaries, &c., &c., Office—Bell's Block, opposite Russell House. W. H. WALKER. | R. CASSELS, Jr. | P. PENNOCK. July 21, 1874. 2625.

J. W. W. WARD, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, &c. Office—Over Mr. B. Huckell's Flour Store, corner of Sussex and York-streets, Ottawa. 2680y

TAILLON & CHRYSLER, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, &c. Office—Hardy's Block, Rideau Street. G. TAILLON. | F. H. CHRYSLER. June 3, 1873.

PINHEY, CHRISTIE & HILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., (Of the late firm of Lewis & Pinhey.) OFFICES—Elgin Street, Ottawa. C. H. PINHEY. A. J. CHRISTIE | H. P. HILL. Feb. 5, 1874. 484-3m

W. MARSHAL MATHESON, Barrister, Attorney, Notary, &c. Office—Master in Chancery Chambers, Court House, Ottawa, Canada.

L. W. P. COUTLEE, B.C.L., Barrister, Advocate, &c. for the Province of Quebec. Barrister Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., for the Province of Ontario. Main Street, Hull, P. Q. 3228-6m

C. V. H. FERLAND, Advocate. Temporary Office at Dr. Jos. Beaudin's, Main Street, Hull. Hull, March 9, 1874. 2512y

O. ARCHAMBAULT, Notary Public and Advocate. Has opened an office in the Village of Hull Province of Quebec, for the transaction of all Notarial and Legal business, either in the Province of Quebec or Ontario. Special care given to the collection of accounts in both Provinces. Hull, Oct. 28, 1874. 2464

THOMAS P. FORAN, Advocate, Solicitor, &c. No. 12 St. James Street, . . MONTREAL Sept. 9, 1873 2382-3m

Medical Cards.

DR. LOGAN, Homœopathic Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Residence—Albert Street. Office hours from 6 to 11 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m. Special attention given to diseased and displacements of the uterus. 1751

DR. J. P. LYNN, May be consulted at his Office, corner of O'Connor and Albert-sts. Ottawa, Oct. 24, 1874. 2401.

DR. BURROWS, C.M.L.C.P.S.L.C., M.C P.S.O., Graduate McGill University, Montreal, Surgeon Northumberland and Durham Cavalry, Late Associate Coroner N. and D. Office and Residence:—Corner of Hugh and Sparks sts. 2556-3m

DR. O. C. WOOD, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, OTTAWA, ONT. Day Office—Sparks-st., Centre Town. Night Office—at his residence, Maria-st., Centre Town. Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by a new but certain, speedy and almost painless process. Reference given to parties successfully treated if required.

DR. J. D. R. MACDONELL, Ottawa South side of Rideau-st., near Gloucester. Consultations at all hours. 2454.

PAIN-KILLER.

After thirty-five years trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c, but for Dysentery or Cholera, or any sort of Bowel complaint it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency, and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.

It is used Internally and Externally. Sold everywhere, Price 25 cts. PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors January 13th, 1875 3747

W. McCONNELL, D.D.S., L.D.S., Surgeon Dentist, Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, also of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. OFFICE—41½ Sparks-st. 2522y.

TALMAGE'S PAPER.

THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK. "THE BEST RELIGIOUS PAPER." A CHOICE OF TWO BEAUTIFUL PREMIUMS. An Illuminated Portfolio of Twelve Gems by Hendschel, each 8¼ x 10½ in. or the superb Chromo, "The Twins," 22x28 in., after Landseer Price $3.25 including postage. No extras of any kind. Without Premium, $3 per annum.

ATTENTION, AGENTS. Liberal commission and exclusive territory. Samples and circulars free. Send Postal Card at once to HORATIO C. KING, Publisher.

Auction Sales.

J. M. ROSS & Co., Auctioneers & Commission Agents. Have leased those NEW and SPACIOUS Rooms recently vacated by Jardine Brothers, 82 Sparks Street, where they intend to carry on the business in all its branches. Sales of *REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE, and all kinds of MERCHANDISE* Will be effected on the most prompt and reasonable terms. Their Premises are eminently adapted for displaying goods of every description, requiring light and space. Sales every Tuesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. Parties selling out will please bear this in mind and send in their Goods at an early day. ACCOUNT SALES guaranteed immediately after sale. N. B. Selling every night a Stock of Stationery, Books, and Fancy Goods. Large Sale of OIL PAINTINGS on Tuesday next.

Game.

PARSON'S HAMS AND BACON, JUST RECEIVED. Also One Hundred Dozen —OF— Different Kinds of Game

JOSEPH KAVANAGH, Grocer and Wine Merchant, WELLINGTON-ST. Dec. 30, 1874. 3679

Hotels.

The Clarendon House

W. MILLS, Proprietor. BEGS to announce that he will Open to the General Public —ON— Monday, 1st February The above House.

This House has been re-modelled and refurnished throughout. The Proprietor wishes to intimate that no pains will be spared to make this House Second to None in the Dominion.

The Table will be furnished with all the delicacies of the season; the Bar with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars.

A share of the public patronage is solicited. Jan. 2, 1875.

ALBION HOTEL, Court House Avenue, *OTTAWA, Ont.* W. H. CHALKER, - - Manager. ROBERT GRAHAM - - Proprietor. Omnibus to and from the Cars and Boats free. 3784

$8,000.00 will now purchase Ashfield's Brick Block on **Duke Street, Ottawa**,—hardly the cost of the buildings—being parts of Lots 3 and 4, Block B. LeBreton's flats, 8x198, with buildings thereon, viz: one three and half story brick building (not veneered) used as shops and dwellings, on Duke Street, fire wall and two story Kitchen and sheds in rear, wooden tenement on Britannia street. On the line of the Water Works, Main Sewer, and Street Cars.

Trade is fast working to this end of the City, no doubt purchaser would double his money in ten years. For further particulars apply to JAMES ASHFIELD, *Crockery & Glassware Merchant.* Duke Street, Chaudiere. Feb. 27th 1875. 3780

Clarke's New Method FOR REED ORGANS.

By WILLIAM H. CLARKE. Price $2.50.

Mr. Wm. H. Clarke, a distinguished organist and composer, was especially fortunate in the compilation of this fine work, which sprang into popular favour immediately on its issue, has obtained remarkable success, and continues to be the leading method. Contains, in addition to instructions, a capital collection of Reed Organ Music.

All books sent, post paid, for retail price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO. 711 B'dway, New York. 3779

MUSIC BOOKS BEST FOR QUARTET CHOIRS.

Thomas's Sacred Quartets, Baumbach's Sacred Quartets, Buck's Motet Collection, Baumbach's New Collection, Buck's 2d Motet Collection, Church and Home, Hayter's Church Music, Trinity Collection. Price of each book in boards, $2.50. Cloth, $2.75

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."—"The Best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY. ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The *Weekly* is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers. With a circulation of 150,000, the *Weekly* is read by at least half a million persons, and its influence as an organ of opinion is simply tremendous. The *Weekly* maintains a positive position, and expresses decided views on political and social problems.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

Its articles are models of high-toned discussion, and its pictorial illustrations are often corroborative arguments of no small force.—*N. Y. Examiner and Chronicle.*

Its papers on existent question and its inimitable cartoons help to mould the sentiments of the country.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

TERMS: Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States. HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year.........$4 00. $4 00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publisher. Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free. Back numbers can be supplied at any time. The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 00 each. A complete Sett comprising Eighteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. *Newspapers are not to copy this Advertisement without the express orders of HARPER & BROTHERS.*

Grocers.

GO TO EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE'S FOR YOUR GROCERIES. You will always find a full stock of Groceries Glassware and Crockery at prices that can't be obtained elsewhere.

FINE **Uncolored Japan Tea,** Only 50c. per lb. Apples wholesale and retail. EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE. Cor. Kent and Wellington-sts. Jan. 9, 1875.

"Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef." "Nutritious Condiment for Horses and Cattle." "British Egg and Butter Powder." CHAS. STEPHENSON & Co., Sole Agents for Ottawa and District Corner O'Connor and Wellington Sts 3766

Burnett's Extracts For cooking purposes. **Burnett's Extracts** "Pre-eminently superior."—Parker House, Boston. **Burnett's Extracts**

LEMON, VANILLA, ROSE, ALMOND, NECTARINE, CELERY, ORANGE, PEACH, NUTMEG, CINNAMON, CLOVES, GINGER.

Burnett's Extracts "The best in the world."—Fifth Av. Hotel, N. Y. **Burnett's Extracts** "Used exclusively for years."—Continental Hotel, Phila. **Burnett's Extracts**

The superiority of these Extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.

PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE, MONTREAL, P. Q. Agents for Dominion of Canada. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON, Proprietors.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS! SAPOLIO, For Polishing and Cleaning purposes, for Metals, Shop Windows, China, &c., &c. HAND SAPOLIO, For Cleansing purposes. A most desirable substitute for soap, especially for artizans and mechanics. Apply to any Grocer, Druggist, or Hardware shop. Dec. 29, 1874. 3730-3awk

FISH! FISH! FISH!

MR. MOSES LAPOINTE desires to inform his customers and the public generally that he has removed his place of business from his former stand to the new Fish Market on the south side of York street. He will be happy to meet his friends in his new stand, and do his utmost to supply them with the best portions of fresh and other kinds of fish; also all kinds of Poultry and Game. MOSES LAPOINTE. Ottawa, Feb. 2, 1875.

Miscellaneous.

CAUTION.

The following parties having left my employ contrary to the terms of their respective engagements, I hereby forbid all persons from hiring or harbouring them, as any one found doing so, after date of this Advertisement, shall be prosecuted. JAMES SKEAD, JR.

Auguste Ouallette,	Joseph Gagnon,
Henri Terecque,	Francis St. Jean,
Thomas Ouallette,	Isaac Duval,
Valentine Harrison,	Pat'k. Brown.

Feb 27th 1875 3784-31

NOTICE. Several Sets of Single Harness For Sale Cheap for Cash. Enquire at Rowe's AUCTION Rooms, Rideau Street, Ottawa, March 3rd, 1875. 37 4

The Canadian Washer — A. R. GILES, Manufacturer, Aylmer, King-st., between Queen and Bolton-sts., Ottawa. — OTTAWA, Jan. 13, 1875. Mr. GILES, manufacturer of the Canadian Washer, Sir,—I am using one of your Washers, and find it all it was recommended to be. I would not get along without it now, and will recommend it to all as really a good machine. M. & Dr. P. St. JEAN, M. P.

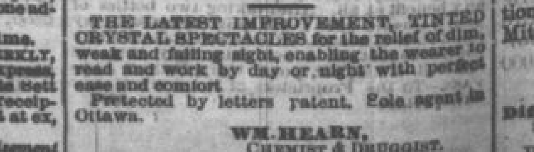
TO SPECULATORS!!

FOR SALE, the West Half of Lots 3 and 4, Block B', Le Breton's Flats, fronting on Duke Street, and in rear on Brittania Terrace, with Buildings thereon, viz, on Duke Street, one three and a half storey Brick Building (not veneered), occupied as Shops and Dwellings; Sheds, &c., in rear, and fire wall for about 100 feet; in Brittania Terrace, one Wooden Tenement—the whole now renting for $900 per annum; or, if preferred, the whole of the two lots will be sold together, with Buildings, &c., which rents for about $1,500 per annum. For terms and particulars, enquire of the Proprietor, on the Premises.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, Ottawa, 1875. —AND— CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

PARTIES requiring Models, Inventions &c., worked out, and represented, at the above Exhibitions, can have them done in the best style, by a practical man, whose works took Awards at the English Exhibition, 186 , Dublin, 1865, Paris, 1867. Best references as to capabilities, &c., can be given. Apply, THOS. S. SABNEY, Mechanical Engineer, Cor Daly & Nelson Streets, Ottawa. 3774

A. E. GENDREAU'S New Parliamentary Tonsorial PARLOUR is now open. FIRST CLASS Hair Dresser employed. Ladies' Combings done up in First Class style, and on the Shortest Notice. Charges Moderate. Mathewman's New Buildings, Wellington Street, between Dufferin Bridge and Elgin Street. 3767



SPECTACLES For all Sights

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT, TINTED CRYSTAL SPECTACLES for the relief of dim, weak and failing sight, enabling the wearer to read and work by day or night with perfect ease and comfort. Protected by letters patent. Sole agent in Ottawa. WM. HEARN, CHEMIST & DRUGGIST. Dufferin Bridge, Ottawa. Sign, Mortar and Spectacles, Thermometers,

THE POSTAL LAW.

The House of Commons was yesterday engaged for a considerable time in discussing the resolutions moved by the Postmaster General in connection with the new postal law. That discussion took a somewhat extraordinary turn. Everybody was willing to give the Postmaster General and the Government credit for the improvements and reforms already carried into effect, as well as for those which are still to be made; and the members of the Opposition were ready to give Mr. Macdonald his due meed of praise as the most pronounced Ministerialist in the House, Mr. Ross, of Middlesex, and Mr. Young, however, acting as they believed, in the interests of the country newspaper press, were anxious to see the postage upon newspapers entirely abolished. Their arguments were not without some force, but they were scarcely logical. Their idea is, that if postage must be prepaid, it will necessarily fall upon the publisher. We cannot see any reason why this should be. The postage has been very largely reduced, and that very fact will bring to the subscriber a corresponding reduction in the price of his newspaper. Why the subscriber should go the further length of demanding that the publisher should defray the cost of the decreased postage, while he was willing to pay, and did pay, the higher rate, is altogether inexplicable, and must arise more or less from a misapprehension. After all, what Messrs. Ross and Young desired the Postmaster General to do was to protect the publisher against the greed of his subscribers—not a very logical proposition, to be sure. We should have supposed, moreover, that there really were enough good points in the measure to make a question of this nature of such small importance that it would be unnecessary to raise any lengthened discussion in regard to it. The amendment moved in Committee of the Whole was, wisely, as we should think, not very strongly pressed, and was declared lost without counting the members.

BY TELEGRAPH.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

FRANCE.

The New Ministry.

LONDON, March 4.—A special to the *Times* from Versailles says negotiations for the formation of a new Cabinet are progressing, and will probably be concluded to-day. Should they succeed, Buffet will be Vice-President of the Council, without portfolio. The appointment of a Minister of the Interior is as yet unsettled.

GERMANY.

France to Purchase Cavalry Horses in Germany.

BERLIN, March 4.—The *North German Gazette* says the French Government has ordered the purchase of 10,000 cavalry horses in Germany. The *Gazette* hopes the German authorities will take steps to prevent such purchase.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Riots at Buenos Ayres.

LONDON, March 4.—Advices from Buenos Ayres state that disturbances have occurred in that city during which the palace of the Catholic Archbishop was sacked, and the houses of the Jesuits set on fire.

UNITED STATES.

Silver Coinage.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—In the House this evening, all bills on the printed calendar were disposed of. Amongothers the bill providing for a twenty cent silver coinage was passed. It was, however, defeated in the Senate.

Fort on Fire.

NEW YORK, March 4.—A fire at Fort Hamilton last night destroyed the wood work of the whole of the north end of the fort. Loss $15,000 to $20,000. No insurance, being Government property. The fire apparatus of the fort proved almost worthless, and the fire department of Brooklyn subdued the flames.

A Dishonest Book-keeper.

The wholesale paper firm of W. H. Parsons & Bro., lately discovered their bookkeeper, Louis Closman, had been robbing them for a number of years. He finally altered a check and secured $1,700 of their funds with which he fled into Canada, where he is now supposed to be.

Coloured Men to Replace Strikers.

PITTSBURGH Pa., March 3.—The Pittsburgh Bolt Company have procured a gang of coloured puddlers from Richmond to replace their striking employees. Upon their arrival here yesterday the coloured men were waited upon by the strikers, who offered to pay their fare to Richmond if they would return. The offer was refused, and the coloured men went to work without molestation.

The Result of the Civil Rights Bill.

MEMPHIS, March 3.—The first result of the Civil Rights Bill occurred at the new Memphis theatre to-night. Two coloured men who had purchased tickets for the dress circle applied for admission and were refused, and their money returned to them. Another, who was intoxicated, attempted to enter without a ticket, and was arrested at the instance of Tim D'Arcy, Manager, who it is said will make this a test-case of the constitutionality of the law, in the event of suit being brought by those who had tickets.

Another Ice Blockade.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The steamer Narragansett, of the Stonington Line, on reaching Sands Point, this morning, found that the heavy easterly storm of yesterday had filled the head at Long Island Sound with ice, and twelve steamers were blockaded, having been endeavouring all night to force a passage. The Narragansett, being an exceedingly powerful boat, cut a channel off Sand's Point, but was four hours making a passage of three miles, the ice being heavier than has been known during the winter.

Fire.

BOSTON, March 3.—The South Boston Chemical Works, owned by Hodge, Collidge, Peckham & Company, were totally destroyed by fire to-night. Loss $25,000.

Mid-Night Despatches.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Tipperary Election—Mitchell Re-nominated.

DUBLIN, March 4.—John Mitchell was re-nominated for Parliament to-day in Tipperary. Mr. Moore, a Conservative, will contest the seat. The election will be held on the 11th inst. Mr. Mitchell's health is worse.

FRANCE.

Difficulties in the Formation of a Ministry.

PARIS, March 4.—Difficulties in the formation of a new Cabinet have arisen, as the Left will not consent to the entrance of a representative of the Moderate Right. If the negotiations fail, President MacMahon will form a Ministry without further consultation with parties in the Assembly.

GERMANY.

A Retaliatory Measure.

BERLIN, March 4.—In consequence of the last Encyclical of the Pope, the Government has introduced in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies a Bill withdrawing the State endowments from the Catholic clergy, and providing for their restoration only to those Bishops who will bind themselves by a formal document to obey the law.

Exportation of Horses Forbidden.

An address has been issued by the Emperor prohibiting the exportation of horses.

ITALY.

A Rumour Contradicted.

ROME, March 4.—The report that Count Cortis is to be transferred from Washington to London, is contradicted on authority.

UNITED STATES.

The Southern Railroad War.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 4.—The correspondence between President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and President Jewett, of the Erie Railroad, with regard to the settlement of existing difficulties between the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Central, has been made public. Jewett urges a settlement at all hazards, but Garrett argues the case, holding that his road has been wronged, and concludes as follows:—The Baltimore and Ohio Company adheres to its desire to maintain its independent relations, it cannot therefore submit the control of its policy and business to other railway companies or to third parties. In order to restore harmony the Pennsylvania Railroad Company must retrace its steps. A reckless reduction of rates by that company will prove illusory in accomplishing the object proposed by forcing the Baltimore and Ohio Company into any combination contrary to the fixed principles of its management.

Governmental Non-Intervention.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—It is understood that the President will take no further action in affairs of finance, he being influenced by the recent expression of the House against Governmental interference.

CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE

(By Telegraph.)

TORONTO.

The Financial Excitement — Snow Storm.

TORONTO, March 4.

The financial excitement is greatly allayed and no fears are entertained of the banks now. It has been suggested that the Local Government, with its surplus of $5,000,000, ought, in time of commercial crisis, to stop the panic by assisting weak banks.

We have had twenty-four hours of almost continuous snow and, as a consequence, traffic is cut off all around the city.

MONTREAL.

The G. T. R. Difficulties—New York Detectives—Disgraceful Scene—Case of Coal Oil Seizure—Debt Paid—Body Snatching.

MONTREAL, March 4.

Amicable arrangements between the G.T.R. Company and engine drivers are hoped for.

New York detectives are here after two wealthy smugglers who are stopping at the St. Lawrence Hall. The latter refuse to disgorge or go back with the detectives.

A disgraceful sight took place last night in the Victoria Skating Rink over a game of hockey. Shins and heads were battered, benches smashed, and the lady spectators fled in confusion.

Inland Revenue Collector Battle is down here, to decide whether 800 bbls of coal oil, lately seized here, can be legally held or not. The coal oil was from the United States.

The $70,000 due to the Local Government by the Jacques Cartier Bank has been paid. It is said that the money was obtained from the Montreal Bank.

It is said that during the winter some body-snatchers dragged the head off a corpse in their endeavour to haul it from its grave in the Roman Catholic Cemetery During the past month the bodies of a man named J. B. Desjardins and that of a woman named Madeline Plouffe have been stolen.

The merchants of St. Lin have agreed to give credit for terms not to exceed six months. After this period, interest at the rate of 12 per cent. will be charged on account. It appears that credit had run in this hopeless locality frequently for several years at a time.

The stock market, though slightly lower in bank stock, was generally firm, and closed strong. Montreal, 183, closing 184¾ to 185¼; Merchants, closing 113½ to 114; Commerce, 130, closing 130¼ to 131; Telegraph, 161½, closing 163¼ to 164; Jacques Cartier, 100, closing 99½ to 100½.

HAMILTON.

Indignation Meeting—The Hespeler Sewing Machine Factory.

HAMILTON, March 4.

At a meeting of saloon keepers held yesterday a resolution was passed condemning the action of the police commissioners in withdrawing seventy-five licenses without notice. Another motion was carried which declared the meeting in favour of placing the power of granting licenses in the hands of the government or municipal authorities. A subscription of $200 was taken up at the meeting, to which more will be added, to contest the action of the commissioners.

The Hespeler sewing machine factory, which has been idle for some months past, was sold last week. The machinery and contents were removed to St. Catharines, where a new Sewing Machine Company has been organized, and Mr. Gosring of this city has rented the building to carry on business, the nature of which at present is kept quiet.

QUEBEC.

Rumoured Cabinet Changes.

QUEBEC, March 4.

It is rumoured that some Cabinet changes are not improbable, and that at an early date, Hon. Mr. Lemaire, Speaker of the Legislative Council, will resign; and it is further asserted that Mr. Malhiot will give up his portfolio as Commissioner of Crown Lands, to make way for Hon. Mr. Blanchet, who will lead in the Lower House.

L'ORGINAL.

L'Orignal & Caledonia Railway.

L'ORIGNAL, March. 4.

Mr. Haycock and party have completed the location of the L'Orignal & Caledonia Road. The plan will shortly be fyled, and the purchase of the right of way proceeded with. Mr. Haycock is pushing the work on with great vigour.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Legislation of the Session.

Presentation to the Speaker.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Conkling, of New York, submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of two members of the Senate to act with a similar committee on the part of the House to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress had now finished its business and was ready to close the session by adjournment.

The resolution was agreed to, and the Vice President appointed Messrs. Conkling and Thurman as such committee.

Vice President Wilson said that the hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the second session of the Forty-third Congress had closed.

No subsidy bills affecting either land or water were passed by Congress, the Bill granting to railroads the right of way through public lands of the United States being of a general character. This received the President's signature to-day, also the bill providing for the admission of Colorado as a State into the Union. The New Mexico bill for a similar purpose failed to receive action in the House on the Senate amendments, and therefore did not become law. Among the bills which remained on the Senate calendar at the close of the session to-day, and which, therefore, failed, are all the various postal telegraph bills introduced in the Senate. Others of a similar character originating in the House failed in that body. The Senate bills for the payment of the French spoliation claims; to establish a bureau of international commerce, and to make general provisions in regard to the cable telegraph, communication, also failed. Among other prominent failures of the session are the bills for the equalization of bounties; for the admission of New Mexico and Texas; and the Pacific and Southern Pacific R. R. bills; and all other land grants on subsidy bills, except a very few which proposed grants merely of rights of way. Aside from the regular appropriation bills, comparatively few bills of general interest have been enacted this session, but they include the following measures of national importance: The Finance Bill, to provide for the resumption of specie payments, &c.; the Little Tariff Bill; the Tax and Tariff Bill; the Civil Rights Bill; the Bill Supplementary to the Acts in relation to Navigation.

The Hawaiian Treaty will probably be the first business considered by the Senate in the extra session convened for to-morrow. Its friends argue that it is in every way an exception to the general reciprocity treaties, and bears no analogy to the Canadian, as it provides a free market to American manufacturers, in which the manufactures of other countries will pay duties, protecting American manufactures in Hawaiian ports, and asks the admission for only those products that do not compete with any similar product of America.

The Maine delegation in Congress, just prior to the adjournment of Congress, presented to Speaker Blain a silver gavel.

Local Intelligence.

THAWING HYDRANTS.—The Conqueror was out yesterday afternoon thawing some frozen hydrants.

ASSIZES.—The Spring Assizes open in this city on Tuesday next, before the Hon. Justice Morrison.

CENTRAL PRISON.—Mr. John English, Central Prison bailiff from Toronto, took the prisoners Newbold and Turcotte from the county gaol to the Central Prison in that city yesterday.

RESUMED WORK.—Mr. Webster has resumed work on the new post office. This is commendable on his part, as there is an urgent necessity for increased postal accommodation in the city.

C. O. O. F.—A regular meeting of the Metropolitan Lodge of the Canadian Order of Odd Fellows will be held this evening in the Hall, Rideau street. A full attendance of members is requested.

INDISPOSED.—Mr. A. H. Taylor, Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, has been seriously indisposed for several days from an attack of pleurisy. He was considerably better yesterday, and hopes are entertained of his early recovery.

COUNTRY ROADS.—The roads throughout the country are in a dreadful state with holes and the snow drifts, the macadamized roads proving no exception to the rule. Farmers are grumbling fearfully at having to pay tolls on roads where the upsetting of vehicles is a daily occurrence.

MEETING FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.—A meeting of this class of Christian workers for the preparation of the lesson is held every Saturday evening in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is open to all ladies as well as gentlemen. The meeting, as it deserves, is being well sustained.

NEW BELL.—A fine bell has been placed in the belfry of the new Reformed Episcopal Church on Elgin street. Its first peals, yesterday, alarmed the people of Centre Town for a time until made aware of what it was. It has a clear, distinct tone, that will make it easily distinguished from the other bells of the city.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' MEETING.—We would invite the attention of all Sunday School teachers to this meeting, advertised in other columns as held at the rooms of the Y. M. C. Association, Sparks street, on Saturday evenings. We think the promoters of this class are wise in extending their invitation to ladies as well as gentlemen.

PROTESTANT HOSPITAL BAZAAR.—The Grand Fancy Fair is still the great centre of attraction in the city. This is the last day so that all who wise to visit it should not lose the opportunity. The receipts yesterday were fully as great as on the two previous days. Extend a helping hand to the charitable object the ladies have in view.

THE NEW MAIN UNDER THE CANAL.—The work of laying a second main for the water works is progressing rapidly, below Maria street bridge, on the Deep Cut. A trench over twenty feet in depth has been excavated under the bed of the canal to receive the box which is to hold the main. This once completed, an ample supply of water will then be given the eastern end of the city, particularly Sandy Hill.

ALREADY LEASED.—The three fine shops in the new Russell House are already leased, and being occupied by the lessees. Messrs. Henderson & Co. will occupy the corner with their book store. Mr. Angus takes the adjoining building for his shirt store, and Messrs. O'Connor & Waller the remaining one for their commission and insurance business. The locality is one of the best in the city for business purposes.

MISSIONARY SERVICES.—The Rev. George McDougall, for seventeen years a missionary in the North-West, will preach missionary sermons next Sunday in the Metcalfe street Methodist Church, at 11 a.m., and in the King street Church at 7 p.m. The Rev. Alex. Sutherland, of Toronto, will preach in King street Church at 11 a.m., and in Metcalfe street Church at 7 p.m. Anniversary meeting, Metcalfe street Church, Monday evening, 8th instant; King street Church, Tuesday, 9th instant.

THE TROTTING RACES.

FIRST DAY.

The winter trotting races took place yesterday on the Mutchmor Driving Park, and were largely attended. Some dissatisfaction existed, owing to the lack of promptitude in the management. Persons were kept shivering in the cold waiting for horses to start between both heats and races, and instead of commencing at two o'clock, it was nearer three before they began. The result of this tardiness was that the second race was left unfinished at the close last night. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, there was considerable sport, especially in the second race, where there seemed to be a struggle between the Moose and Black Jack. The following were the entries for the

CITIZENS' PURSE OF $50.

For horses owned in and within 5 miles of Ottawa, that never won money.—$35 to 1st; $10 to 2nd; $5 to 3rd.

Mr. D. Roy's b m Belle Canadienne.
Mr. M. Beverley's b m Katydid.
Mr. J. Dunning's b g Bay Prince.
Mr. E. Hillman's br h Brown Charley.

Of the above, Belle Canadienne did not come to the scratch, leaving the contest between the other three. An exciting run was made each heat between Katydid and Bay Prince; the latter took the first two heats, passing the brown mare each time on the home stretch. Brown Charley was ruled out in the third heat, and Katydid came in three lengths ahead of Bay Prince. In the next two heats Katydid also won, beating the horse by a few lengths. The following is the result and time:

Katydid	2	2	1	1	1
Bay Brince	1	1	2	2	2
Brown Charley	3	3	0	0	0

Time—3.06¼, 3.04½, 3.06, 3.05¼, 3.00.

The next match was for the

MERCHANTS' PURSE OF $125.

For all horses that have never beaten 2.50.—$85 to 1st; $25 to 2nd; $15 to 3rd.

Mr E Chevrier's b h, Ottawa Chief.
Mr A Renaud's bl g, Black Jack.
Mr W F Powell's gr m, No Name.
Mr J Connolly's br m, Lady Jane.
Mr W H Baldwin's br g, The Moose.
Mr J Johnson's bl m, Victory.

Two of the above named horses failed to put in an appearance, Victory and Lady Jane, and those who had bought the field against the Moose, were greatly disappointed in Lady Jane not coming to the scratch. In the first heat Ottawa Chief, a favourite with some, was distanced. The Moose took the heat, followed closely by Black Jack, with No Name a good third. In the second heat the Moose came to a sudden halt on the first quarter, giving the other horses a good start. This discomfiture was, however, nearly overcome by the gain made on the home stretch, Moose having passed No Name, allowing Black Jack a neck in going through the goal. It was now getting late, and in consequence it was decided to only run another heat, after which the race would be held over till to-day. This heat was also warmly contested, but the superiority of Moose became at once apparent. He took the lead and kept it throughout, winning easily. The following is the result and the time made in the three heats:

The Moose	1	2	1
Black Jack	2	1	2
No Name	3	3	3
Ottawa Chief	0	0	0

Time—2:48, 2:48, 2:43¼.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

UNION HOUSE.—F Edey, Stittsville; Prof McDonald and wife, city; H S Evans, L Marquis, T H Waddell, Montreal; J W J W Wilson, Toronto; E McConnell, John Foran, wife and daughter, S T Greenleese, Aylmer; John Cameron, Vankleek Hill; T Hanover, W Tait, S H Davis, John Kelly, Almonte; R Knowles, Wm Inkson, Hamilton; A Bannerman, Carleton Place; John Manion, Perth; Dr Wales, Chelsea; Thos Craig, Bristol; F K Weir, Geo Weir, Thos Davis, Easton Corners; H H Dickson, Pakenham; B Ryan, W Tierney, Renfrew; John McNamara, Eganville; John Daily, Belleville; John Doran, Quebec; Geo Houson, W McGlash, Geo E Shields, W H Comstock, Brockville.

DANIEL'S HOTEL.—Mrs Hoddon, Almonte; J W Bower, Kemptville; J Mac Donald, Glengarry; Chas B Rouleau, W McLeod, Aylmer; W P Widdifield, Uxbridge; T M Frankish, Hull; H M McLean and wife, Eardley; T Thomas, Montreal; Thos Craig, Bristol; W K McGinness, Montreal; Walton Smith, Quio; H K Egan, Aylmer.

THE LUMBER BUSINESS.

The following statement of the lumber business of Ottawa and other Canadian points is condensed from a series of letters furnished the Bay City (Mich.) *Lumberman's Gazette*, by Mr. B. Wait, whose reputation as a statistician should be a guarantee of authenticity:

THE OTTAWA VALLEY.

Name of Firm.	Lumber Cut, 1874.	Lumber held over.
E. B. Eddy, 4 mills	55,000,000	20,000,000
Gilmour & Co	50,000,000	11,000,000
Bronsons & Weston	30,000,000	3,000,000
J. R. Booth	24,000,000	11,000,000
Perley & Pattee	21,000,000	6,000,000
Batson & Currier	16,000,000	1,000,000
A. H. Baldwin, 2 mills	15,000,000	6,000,000
Hon. J. Skead	14,000,000	9,000,000
John Rochester, 2 mills	15,000,000	3,000,000
[illegible] & Co	12,000,000	1,500,000
[illegible] estate	12,000,000	4,000,000
[illegible]	10,000,000	3,000,000
Crandall & Co	7,000,000	200,000
McClymount & Co	6,000,000	3,000,000
R. W. Cruice	10,000,000	[illegible]
Cameron & Co	20,000,000	17,000,000
McLaren & Co., 2 mills	25,000,000	7,000,000
Bangs & Co	4,000,000	1,500,000
McLaren & Co	8,000,000	2,000,000
Ross Bros	15,000,000	4,500,000
Martin Scott	4,000,000	2,500,000
Peter McLaren	18,000,000	14,000,000
Gillis & McLaren	6,000,000	4,000,000
Boyd, Colwell & Son	8,000,000	5,000,000
McLaren & McRae	2,500,000	1,000,000
Gillis Bros	5,000,000	3,000,000
Hilliard & Dixon	2,000,000	2,000,000
McLochlan Bros., 3 mills	15,000,000	4,000,000
Captain O'Neil	2,000,000	1,000,000
James McCune	2,000,000	500,000
Mallock & Adams	1,500,000	250,000
McDonald & Co	1,000,000	1,000,000
Other Mills	9,000,000	5,000,000
Hamilton Bros., 4 mills	25,000,000	5,000,000

There are within the limits of Ottawa, Hull and vicinity, immediately upon the banks of the Ottawa, the Chaudiere, Mississippi, Rideau, Gatineau, and Madawaska, with other smaller rivers, 48 saw-mills. They are mostly gang mills, and many of the gangs are double, or, what are termed "Yankee," about the same as equal to two gangs. There are 131 slabber and stock gangs, 17 Yankees, and 13 large circulars for sawing dimension stuff. The information concerning the number of men employed seems to be follows:

Lumber manufactured 1874	497,000,000
Lumber on hand at the mills	187,250,000

None of these figures embrace any part of the stock made into deals and other stuff for European markets. The total amount of logs and lumber on hand ready for the market of 1875, in Ontario, and held by Canadian operators in American limited. The total figures show as ports, is as follows:

On the Ontario front, lumber	166,750,000
At Ottawa and vicinity, lumber	187,250,000
Logs at Ottawa and Upper Ontario	225,000,000
At Montreal and vicinity, lumber	80,000,000
Logs at Quebec mills	42,000,000
Held at Ogdensburg, lumber	46,000,000
Held at Oswego, N. Y., lumber	37,000,000
Held at Tonawanda, N. Y., lumber	41,000,000
Held at Buffalo, N. Y., lumber	27,000,000
Held at Burlington, Vt., lumber	55,500,000
Total	908,750,000

Noonan's Restaurant

SIMPLY because you can always procure good BREAKFAST.

A CAPITAL DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT TEA
OR SUPPER,

At any moment, without delay, at

Noonan's Lunch and Oyster Rooms,

SPARKS STREET WEST.

Feb. 27th, 1875. 3780

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

CAMPBELL & ALMAS

Have Removed to their New Premises

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE their OLD STAND,

Where they hope to merit a continuance of past favours bestowed on them by their numerous customers and the public generally, at their Old Stand.

CAMPBELL & ALMAS,

Ryan's New Block, Second Door from O'Connor Street.

Ottawa, Feb. 2 th 1875. 36 8

THE THEATRICALS

Which were to have taken place at

Government House,

On the 10th inst., are

POSTPONED

Till the 31st Instant.

The Invitations issued for the former date, will consequently apply to the latter.

F. ROWAN HAMILTON,
A.-D.-C.,
Government House, Ottawa.

March 3rd, 1875.

New Advertisements.

Theatricals: Government House.
Caution: Myrtle Navy.
Money Found.
Bill of Fare: European Dining Rooms.
Oysters: Queen Restaurant.
Harness: Rowe's Auction Rooms.
Burnett's Extracts.
Tailoring: C. Bryson.
Meeting: Caledonia Railway Co.
Burnett's Extracts.
Egg Powder: H. J. Walker.

The Times.

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1875.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA "TERMS OF UNION."

Yesterday, pursuant to order of Parliament, the correspondence relative to the "Terms of Union" with the Province of "British Columbia" was placed in the hands of members. The document, which is somewhat voluminous, begins with a letter from Lieut.-Governor Trutch, dated 26th July, 1873, addressed to Mr. Aikins, the then Secretary of State, enclosing a minute of the Provincial Council, complaining that the construction of the railway had not been commenced in accordance with the 11th section of "the terms." Thereafter there came a continuous stream of complaints, each louder in tone than the other, from the Pacific Province, until, on the 19th February, 1874, Mr. Edgar was commissioned by the Premier to go to Victoria as the agent of the Government of Canada and see what reasonable relaxation of "the terms" the authorities there would be willing to consent to. In a confidential note of instructions to Mr. Edgar, Mr. Mackenzie set forth very clearly the reasons which had urged him to ask for this relaxation—reasons which he had set before the country previously in his address at Sarnia, and which the people of Canada saw fit to approve in a very decided way. The very first paragraph of that letter is the sum and substance of his reasons for sending Mr. Edgar to the West. He says:—"In your "conversations with leading men in and "out of the Government in Columbia, it "will be well to let them understand that "in proposing to take longer time than is "provided in constructing the railway, we "are actuated solely by an urgent necessity. That we are as anxious as possible "to reach the object sought by all—the "early construction of the road." He pointed out, moreover, the impossibility of carrying out the terms in their entirety, and gave the Intercolonial Railway as an example of the difficulties in the way of speedily constructing a great length of road, even where it was surrounded for the greater part of its route by a comparatively well settled country, whereas in this case, not only was the country through which the line passed entirely unsettled, but it was utterly unknown. We have also here the full text of the letter constituting Mr. Edgar the agent of the Government, about which Mr. Walkem made such a fuss and professed to have so much doubt. "Allow me," said the Premier, in his letter to Mr. Walkem, "to introduce Mr. "James D. E. Edgar, of Toronto, who "visits your Province on public business "for the Government. Mr. Edgar will "confer with yourself and other members "of the Government of Columbia on "the question lately agitating the public "mind in Columbia, and will be glad to "receive your views regarding the policy "of the Government on the construction "of the railway." And again, at the close of his communication, he adds:—"We have induced Mr. Edgar to go to "Columbia, as we thought you would prefer a full conference with an agent to a "tedious and possibly unsatisfactory correspondence." Yet Mr. Walkem professed not to understand that Mr. Edgar was duly commissioned by the Government. It would be difficult to conceive what would have convinced him if this did not.

Then we have the despatch of Lord Carnarvon, in reply to a telegram stating that Mr. Walkem had started to lay his grievances at the "foot of the Throne," in which his Lordship regrets the existence of the difficulty, but says:—"It is not my wish, nor is it a part of my "ordinary duty to interfere in these questions." They appear to me to be such as "it should be within the province and "competency of the Dominion Government "and Legislature to bring to a satisfactory "solution, and you will readily understand that Her Majesty's Government "would be very reluctant to take any "action which might be construed as expressing a doubt of the anxiety of the "Dominion Government and Parliament "to give the fullest consideration to such "representation as may be made on the "part of British Columbia, and to deal in "the fairest and most liberal spirit with "what may be established as being the "just claims of that Province." He adds, however, that if he were asked to arbitrate between the disputants, he would not decline to undertake the service.

Next we have Mr. Edgar's own report to the Governor-General, which was forwarded by His Excellency to Lord Carnarvon on the 17th June—a report which is replete with interest on many grounds, but especially id that it gives us some insight into the extraordinary tactics which are accepted as statesmanship in the Premier of British Columbia and his colleagues in the Local Government. After giving a very favourable account of the country and its people, and after having especially complimented the Provincial legislators upon their intelligence and ability, he tells us that, upon his arrival, "a profound anxiety was at once "manifested by Mr. Walkem and his colleagues to ascertain through me if the "Canadian Ministry would propose to "Parliament to adopt the words of this "proviso." The proviso referred to was what was known as the "saving clause" of the First Provincial Act of 1873-74, relating to the Railway. He adds: "When "I sought to get from them some proposals or suggestions as to their terms "of the concessions that should be made "to British Columbia, in consideration of "a change in the railway terms, I was "continually met by an urgent inquiry as "to what was to be done about that "clause." Further on, he says: "I was "given an appointment by Mr. Walkem "in the first week of April, and then "confidentially discussed with his Ministry the whole question of alteration in "the railway terms. I may mention that "upon this occasion no difficulty was "raised as to my authority to represent "the General Government."

Then followed the letter of Mr. Walkem demanding Mr. Edgar's authority to act for the Government of Canada, and Mr. Edgar's reply, which was courteous but justly severe. This is followed by correspondence of a varied nature between the Governor General and the Foreign Office. One document therein contained a report of a committee of the Privy Council, dated 23rd July, which, after generally defending the policy of the Government, contains the following important paragraph:

"While expressing a very strong conviction that everything has been done that could possibly be done under the circumstances, and that the Dominion Government have shown a disposition to go far beyond the spirit of the engagement entered into with British Columbia, considering the expressions of opinion by Mr. Trutch as the delegate of British Columbia at the time of the union, and the facts set forth in the several documents already forwarded to the Colonial Office, the committee advise that Lord Carnarvon be informed they would gladly submit the question to him for his decision as to whether the exertions of the Government, the diligence shown, and the offers made, have or have not been fair and just and in accordance with the spirit of the agreement."

A despatch dated Downing street, 16th August, comprises the following paragraphs:—

"With reference to my despatch, No. 110, of the 18th of June, I have now to acquaint you that I have seen Mr. Walkem, Premier of British Columbia, deputed by his Government to represent to me the claims of the province relative to the delays which have occurred in the construction of the Pacific Railway; the completion of which works within a certain understood time was one of the principal considerations that influenced the Union of British Columbia with the Dominion of Canada in 1871. I will only add on this head that Mr. Walkem laid his case before me in temperate and reasonable terms.

"I have also received a telegram from the Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia, stating that upon the advice of his responsible Ministers he accepts, on behalf of British Columbia, the arbitration which I thought it my duty to offer, and the conditions of which I explained to your Lordship in my despatch of the 18th of June.

"I have further received your despatch of the 31st July, enclosing copy of the report of the Canadian Privy Council of the 23rd of July, in which your Ministers express their readiness to submit for my decision the question whether the exertions of the Dominion Government in the prosecution of the work, the diligence shown, and the offers made by them to British Columbia, have or have not been fair and just and in accordance with the spirit of the agreement entered into between Canada and British Columbia at the date of the Union."

Then follow the proposals which Lord Carnarvon thought it fair to both parties to make as a final settlement of all disputes between them, the purport of which has already been published. The correspondence is an interesting one, and can be read with all the more satisfaction that it has led to an amicable arrangement of a difficulty which need never have arisen, and which at its worst was not half as dangerous or important as some, for political purposes, would have led the country to believe.

Parliament of Canada.

Third Parliament.—Second Session.

SENATE.

[The following is the continuation of Thursday's proceedings.]

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND said the hon. gentleman had been raising up shadows for the purpose of knocking them down. None disputed that a foreign corporation could sue in any country. As regarded the expediency of passing so many private bills as they did, which might be passed by a Local Legislature, he thought this perhaps was due to the House being composed of two classes of legislators, one class composed of pure Federalists, anxious that we should become one Legislature. For his own part, although he was a pure Federalist, he would never willingly consent to pass an Act through the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada over which a Local Legislature had jurisdiction. (Mr. Dickey, Hear, hear.) Since 1867 hon. gentlemen had encouraged or winked at the practice of bringing bills in here to which they had no right, in order to run the Local Legislatures out of work that they might be the sooner abolished. In the present case, however, he hardly considered that this was one of those bills which should go before a Local Legislature. It was a rather questionable method of procedure, he thought, for an association of gentlemen who had received a patent from the Dominion Parliament to go to a Local Legislature to extend their rights and privileges.

Hon. Mr. WILMOT did not oppose the bill, but as the question of vested rights often came up in the Local Legislatures, he thought they should be cautious in granting bills which might in any way interfere with municipal rights. If this bill was to override such rights or grant privileges.—(No, no),—or interfere with what might be called vested rights—

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—That would be examined by the committee.

Hon. Mr. WILMOT did not like vested rights, but if they had them he was prepared to protect them. In the last section he noticed a clause making this a public bill, and he supposed it was an endeavour to get back the $200.

Hon. Mr. BELLEROSE read a letter in which attention was drawn to the fact that no notice had been given of the bill.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—The objection was reported on.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY—From the Private Bill Committee.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—I am told the hon. gentleman was present himself at the meeting of the committee.

Hon. Mr. BELLEROSE had forgotten the fact. He believed, however, that they would be wrong in assuming the responsibility of passing every private bill that came before them. He admitted that he was not in a position by his legal status to give an opinion as to the proper course to be adopted for the passing of the bill before them, but looking at it from a common sense point of view he thought that the result of passing such bills would be that great numbers of bills that ought to go before the local legislatures would appear before the Dominion Parliament.

Hon. Mr. KAULBACK—My opinion is that we ought not to interfere or legislate on matters pertaining to local interest, and strictly within the power of the provincial or local Legislatures. Local Legislatures are the best judges of matters of this kind, and know best if the legislation asked for is for the public interest. My remarks are not intended to effect the bill under discussion, as from explanations given, I believe this bill is a fit subject for our attention.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY would be sorry indeed to be wanting in respect to a body which had done so much hard work as the Private Bills Committee, and he did not intend to have said anything in disparagement of that Committee. A great deal rested with them, however, and he thought they might stop some of the unnecessary legislation. He thought his friend, as a lawyer, would have endeavoured to check this legislation, for he really considered that the power rested in a great measure with the Committee. He begged to assure his hon. friend from Toronto, who had charge of this bill, that he was not speaking against this particularly, but that he merely wished to draw attention to a practice of which he disapproved, and he hoped the bill might now be allowed to pass. Carried.

COPYRIGHTS BILL.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER moved the second reading of the Copyrights bill. This bill was for the protection of the printing and publishing interest. The question had been brought to the notice of the Senate by the member for Montreal, who had taken so much interest in the matter. A delegation of gentlemen interested in the question had come to Ottawa for the purpose of conferring with the Senate as to the best way of protecting their own rights and those of their fellow-authors, either from the authors of Great Britain or elsewhere. He hoped, therefore, that when the bill was examined and referred back to a Select Committee it would come back to the House so amended as to be acceptable to the printing and publishing interest generally. The main features of the bill, in which it resembled the protection afforded to patents for invention, was the extension of the privilege of copyright, and it also extended to the profession an interim copyright. Next the free republication of those works was allowed, which the author did not choose to copyright. They thus offered to publishers a chance of publishing first-class books; there was another provision which enacted that in case any one who had a copyright did not choose to supply the market with a sufficient quantity of books so copyrighted, the Department, under whose control this act was to be placed, might give a license to publish. The general features of the bill were similar to those of the act of 1868, and the changes would be easily understood. He intended to refer it to a special committee, and therefore he would not speak further on the subject.

Hon. Mr. RYAN had no doubt that the committee would return the bill in a way that would meet the requirements of all. The bill itself was for the extension of the general Copyright Act of 1868, although it did not go into the reserved point of 1872. He thought, however, that the object of the present as well as of the former copyright bill, the protection of the interests of authors and owners, might be very well achieved by a judicious amendment in committee. The main point was to protect their own printers and publishers and give them fair play, and he confidently expected that this would be the result of the present measure. Carried.

On the motion of Hon Mr. HAMILTON the House adjourned at 10.30.

FRIDAY, Feb. 26.

After routine,

Hon. Mr. BOURINOT enquired if it was the intention of the Government to subsidize the steamers plying between Halifax, Sydney, St. John's, Newfoundland and St. Pierre Miquelon, and if so, the amount for the service to be granted to the steamers "Virgo" and "George Shattuck" now performing the voyages, or other vessels which might replace them. The honourable gentleman said he would first refer to the "Virgo," which had been placed on the line last year for the purpose of keeping up a regular intercourse between Halifax, Sydney and St. Johns, Newfoundland, which was of great benefit to the merchants and others connected with our collieries. Before Confederation we had a steamer subsidized by the Provincial Government on the same route, and after the union it was fully expected the grant would have been continued. Also the honourable senator represented how satisfactory the voyages of this steamer had been, on account of its efficiency and admirable commander, and said he hoped his appeal would not be overlooked by the Government, for this steamer, as well as for the "George Shattuck," which was the connecting link between Halifax, Sydney and St. Pierre Miquelon. The latter boat would, as soon as the subsidy was granted, run to Arichat, through St. Peter's Canal to Sydney, and to the French islands of St. Pierre Miquelon, the population of which consumed so much of the productions of the Dominion, as well as of our own mines for themselves, and of the several thousands engaged in their fisheries. He concluded by making a strong appeal on behalf of the above named steamers, both from a social and commercial point of view.

Hon. Mr. MILLER said that the question of connecting the remote parts of this country, and especially the eastern part of Nova Scotia, with the capital by steam, was very important. He was not so sure, however, that the enterprise on whose behalf this enquiry was made, was entitled to that consideration which the hon. gentleman would claim for it. The line from Halifax to Newfoundland was started on purely commercial principles, and touched only at Sydney, where it was obliged to stop for coal. It might be a great advantage to Sydney, but it was of no value to the island of Cape Breton. These people had already had more attention paid to them by the Government than any portion of the island of Cape Breton, which was neglected, and they seemed to have the only influence with regard to public favours. Nova Scotia depended upon her water communication; for although there were a few railways in the northern counties, there were none in the southern. If, therefore, a line of steamers from Halifax, touching at several points before reaching Sydney, were subsidised, which would proceed to St. John, it would be a great boon to the country, and would be deserving the consideration of the Government. A large portion of that part of the country was maritime, and contributed greatly to the finances of the Government. Such an enterprise as the one he had mentioned deserved, and should receive, favour from the Government, but he could not see why a company, started with the prospect of making money from Halifax to St. John, touching only at one port, and that necessarily for coal, should receive any consideration at the hands of the Government.

Hon. Mr. BOURINOT denied that Sydney was only called at for coal, and said it was most important from a trading point of view.

Hon. Mr. MILLER did not wish to underrate the importance of Sydney, and gave every credit to his hon. friend for advocating the interest of that portion of the island in which he lived.

Hon. Mr. BOURINOT—Is St. Peter's Canal that portion?

Hon. Mr. MILLER did not know that it was. He repeated his opinion that this company, unless it touched at intermediate points between Halifax and Sydney, had no claim for consideration. He would rather see the "Virgo" than a vessel in the interest of a foreign country receive favours from the Government; but he hoped that before any subsidy were granted, an inquiry should be made as to the services that were going to be performed.

Hon. Mr. ARCHIBALD—I am glad my Lon. friend has placed his motion of enquiry in the minutes, so that the matter can come before this House, and be brought to the notice of the hon. members of the Government occupying seats in this chamber. If these steamers connecting Sydney with Halifax, Saint Pierre Miquelon, and St. Johns, Newfoundland, are liberally subsidized, so that they can be successfully run, it will be a great boon to the people of Cape Breton and the travelling public generally. The steamers running from Halifax and connecting the western ports to Yarmouth, in connection with the steamers from thence to St. John, receive a subsidy of $10,000 from the Dominion Government. I think the steamers running on the Eastern line are entitled to the same consideration, and I think to greater consideration, when we contrast the facilities east and west afforded by the railways for travelling. The Intercolonial, leaving Halifax, runs through the counties of Colchester and Cumberland and on to St. John. The Windsor and Annapolis Railroad passes through Hardy, Kings and Annapolis, and on to Digby, where there is connection made by steamers to St. John, and, if I am rightly informed, in the course of the present year the line will be open to Yarmouth, the western most part of the Province. Now what have we got in the shape of railways east; the line from Halifax to New Glasgow, although 100 miles long only extends 40 miles in an easterly direction. Passengers bound to Sydney are dropped off at New Glasgow, and have to find their way over 200 miles of road the best way they can. Fall and spring this road is almost impassible. I have travelled this road in all seasons of the year and used every kind of vehicle to get over it, but a wheelbarrow. Now I want the hon. members of Government opposite to understand, why and on what grounds the people of Cape Breton demand a subsidy for their steamers. When the railways were commenced in Nova Scotia the people of Cape Breton through their representatives, gave their undivided support to the public works and railways of Nova Scotia, and they knew they could not receive any direct benefit for many years. Still they were willing to submit to increased taxation and wait for the time to come when they should be put in connection with the road. The Government of Nova Scotia had given them a pledge that as soon as the railway reached the tidal waters at Pictou a steamer should be provided to run to some central point in Cape Breton and connecting us with the terminus at Pictou. Unfortunately the line was not completed to Pictou till 1867. Then came Confederation and with Confederation, the Nova Scotia railways were handed over to the Dominion Government. The Government of Nova Scotia could not fulfil their pledge and consequently we were left out in the cold, but I contend the Dominion Government are bound to carry out the pledge given to Cape Breton by the Government of Nova Scotia. In 1868, when I first had the honour of a seat in this House, I waited upon the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, the then Postmaster General, and stated our grievances as forcibly as I could. After one or two deputations and several conversations, I will do my hon. friend the justice to say that he did recognize our claims and did what he could and the only thing he could at the time. He gave a small subsidy to one of the Prince Edward Island steamers to carry the mails and gave us one service a week from Pictou to Hawkesbury in the Straits of Canso. Subsequently, I think, a year or two after, by giving a small additional subsidy, we got two services a week. This was a great boon to Cape Breton. The route from Pictou to Hawkesbury is pleasant enough in summer, were it not for thirteen miles of break-neck road to be travelled by night from Hawkesbury to West Bay, at the head of the Bras d'or Lake, to make the connection with the steamers running down the lakes to Sydney. The island steamers do not commence their trips till the 15th or 20th May on account of the ice, and they are withdrawn about the middle of November, so that the very time our merchants and traders want to get to Halifax, fall and spring, they are compelled to take the land journey of 200 miles when the roads are almost impassible. These steamers running on the outside route supply the link we have required so long; they will leave Halifax, calling at Sydney, as soon as the ice is off the coast in the spring, and they will continue to call at Sydney up to January, thus affording passengers a safe and speedy connection with Nova Scotia, fall and spring, after the summer route via Hawkesbury is closed. I, therefore, hope the Government will see the necessity for liberally subsidizing this line. If Cape Breton had stood at the time of Confederation as she did in 1820, "and I wish to God she had been in the same position," when we had our own Government and the control of our own revenues, we should have had offers of railroads and steam communications to induce us to come into confederation, and I should not be standing here to-day asking for simple justice to be done her. But unfortunately for Cape Breton a colonial Secretary in Downing street, one fair day, without consulting the wishes of the people of Cape Breton, with the dash of his pen squelched us all out of existence as a seperate government, and tacked us on to Nova Scotia, as a gentleman in the Legislature of Nova Scotia said, in trying to be severe on the member from Cape Breton, "like a tin kettle tied to a dog's tail." Our member, the Hon. J. B. Uniacke, replied that Cape Breton was more like a "jewel in a swine's snout." And now, if hon. members of the Government will allow me, I should like to throw out a suggestion. I understand a company is formed and ready to build the line of railway from New Glasgow to the Straits of Canso, provided the Government will hand over to them the entire line from Truro to Pictou, and the Government of Nova Scotia will give $5,000

(Continued on fourth page.)

Hotels.

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J. W. ARLESS, Proprietor.

DINNER.
BILL OF FARE.
SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1875.

Soup—Vegetable.
Fish—Haddock and Lobster Sauce.
Entrees—Pig's Feet and Apple Sauce, Oyster Patties, Stewed Kidneys, Haricot Mutton.
Boiled—Corned Beef and Carrots.
Roast—Beef, Mutton and Cranberry Sauce; Pork and Beans.
Vegetables — Potatoes, Turnips, Tomatoes.
Pudding and Pastry—Sago Pudding, Sherry Sauce; Cabinet Pudding, Peach Sauce.
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Breakfast on Sundays at 10. Dinner at 5 p.m.
DINNER, 25c.; LUNCH, 15c.
Private Dinners prepared to order.
Socials, Parties, and Wedding Breakfasts furnished in first-class style.
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TO
Members of Parliament.

A constant supply of FRESH OYSTERS arriving daily, per express, at the
QUEEN RESTAURANT,
Wellington street, opposite Parliament Buildings.
Feb. 26 M. KAYANAGH.

Insurance.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Head Office,
Canada Agricultural Insurance Company,
245 St. James Street,
Montreal, Jan. 18th, 1875.

Public Notice is hereby given that the Branch Office of this Company, located at No. 34 Sparks-st, in the City of Ottawa, is closed from and after this date; and that Mr. Martin Wholeham is no longer authorized to do business for this Company, he having been discharged from said office. Our agents and parcels in the Ottawa District hereafter doing business with our Ottawa Branch are therefore hereby notified to address all communications and applications for insurance to our Head Office, in Montreal; also, all monies and notes for premiums due or for premiums on new risks, must be either paid into this office or to one of our regular authorized agents, or the Company will not be responsible for the same.

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Managing Director.

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CHAS. DESJARDINS,
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FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
Temporary Office:
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HAND IN HAND
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Still continue to take Risks at
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Miscellaneous.

OTTAWA
WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received until NOON of
Monday, the 8th day of March
next, for the EXCAVATION and REFILLING of TRENCHES for STREET and SERVICE PIPES, and for the
PACKING OF HYDRANTS.
Specifications can be seen at the office of the Water Commissioner, near the Sapper's Bridge, on and after FRIDAY, the 26th inst.,
By Order,
C. R. CUNNINGHAM,
Secy. W. W. C.
Water Commissioners' Office,
24th Feb. 1875. 3720-o-t-t

U. S. CENTENNIAL & EXHIBITION, 1876.

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Address for two weeks,
R. DAVIS, Manager,
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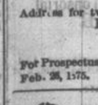
For Prospectus, Journal, &c., enclose 25 cents.
Feb. 26, 1875. 3779-3t-2w



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BERKELEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking "Norton's Camomile Pills." I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above Pills for Wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain, for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicly for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted. I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of Norton's CAMOMILE PILLS.

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NEW SPRING STYLES
—IN—
AMERICAN HATS,
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HATS, Just Received **HATS,**
Fifteen Cases
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HATS!
All New Styles
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ALL OTHER FURS, CHEAP FOR CASH.
—AT—
H. HODGES,
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Dec. 21, 1874.

Gift Enterprises.

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To the amount of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand are to be distributed on the 27th February, by the Public Library of Ky., upon the occasion of their Fifth and last Concert.

Drawing Certain, or Money Refunded.

One Grand Cash Gift	$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift	100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	75,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
5 Cash Gifts $20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts 14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts 10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts 5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts 4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts 3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts 2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts 1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts 500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts 100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts 50 each	950,000

Whole Tickets, $50; Halves, $25; Tenth, or each Coupon, $5; Eleven Whole Tickets, $500.

For Tickets, or information, address—

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager, Louisville, Ky.

Public Library of Kentucky.

Death of Gov. Bramlette—Auction of the Trustees—A Successor Appointed—No More Postponements—Drawing Certain February 27th.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, on the 16th, it was resolved that G. M. Briggs, Esq., who under the late Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette was the real business manager of the gift concerts already given in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, be and he is hereby authorized to take the place made vacant by the death of said Bramlette, in the management of the affairs of the Fifth and last Gift Concert, and that the Drawing announced for February 27th, 1875, shall positively and unequivocally take place on that day, without any further postponement or delay on any account whatever.

Hereafter all communications relating to the Fifth Concert should be addressed to the undersigned, and I pledge myself that the Drawing shall come off regularly, and that every dollar paid for ticket will be returned.

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Room 4, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky

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$100,000.00!

In Valuable Gifts;

To be distributed in L. D. SINE'S 18th Semi-Annual

GIFT ENTERPRISE,

To be drawn Monday, March 29, 1875, one Grand Capital Prize,

$10,000.00 IN GOLD.

ONE PRIZE, $5,000 IN SILVER.

Five Prizes $1,000
Five Prizes $500 } Each in Cash
Ten Prizes $100
Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,000 each.
Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each.
Two Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $550 each.
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.
1500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, (in all,) worth from $20 to $300 each!
Gold Chains, silver-ware, jewelry, &c. &c.
Number of Gift-Tickets limited to 50,000 and parties entitled to Gift Prizes, in cases where they do not select their Prizes, on account of Liberal Premiums will be paid.
Single Tickets $1; Six Tickets $10; Twelve Tickets $20; Twenty-five Tickets $40.
Circulars containing full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in relation to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to
L. D. SINE, Box 494,
Cincinnati, O.
OFFICE: Excelsior Building, corner Race and Longworth sts.
Feb. 12, 1875. 3760

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF CARLETON: By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, to me directed, and delivered, against the lands and tenements of William Willis, at the suit of Henry James, I have seized and taken in execution all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said defendant, in and to the north-west half of lot number thirty-three in the second concession, in the Township of Goulbourn, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario, which I will offer for sale at my office, in the City of Ottawa, on Saturday, the twelfth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1875, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon.

GEO. M. FOWLER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Ottawa, 6th January, 1875. 3681-1d-12w

Medical Remedies.

MANHOOD RESTORED.—A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address,
J. H. REEVES,
78 Nassau-st., New York.
Jan. 22, 1875. 3765.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN
Extract from a Letter
Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningham, near Warminster, Wilts: "I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old. Remaining, gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. B."
To the Proprietors of
Norton's Camomile Pills, London.
July 1874.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and pains in the head. Sold in boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine vendors.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Apothecaries' Hall, Lincoln, London.
EXPORT AGENTS.
Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co., Coleman street, London.
Newbery & Sons, 27 Newgate street, London.
Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon street, London.
Sanger & Sons, Oxford street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS IN CANADA.
Montreal—Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Montreal—Lymans, Clare & Co.
Toronto—Elliott & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Hamilton—Winer & Co.
Halifax—Avery Brown & Shapter & Owen.

NOTICE.

Morson's Effectual Remedies

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, ¾ and 1 pint bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a specialty, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., ¼ oz., and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions.
31, 33 & 124 *Southampton Row,*
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON
WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping orders executed with despatch.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMES.
Patronised by all the World.
Rimmel's Ihang-Ihang, Wallflower, Stephanotis, Lockey Club, Frangipane, and other perfumes of exquisite fragrance.
Rimmel's Lavender Water, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.
Rimmel's Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.
Rimmel's Palmyra Oil Soap, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.
Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Cosium and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Bal and Parties.
Rimmel's Violet, Rose, Lent, Rice, and other Toilet Powders. A liberal allowance to clergy.
Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96 Strand, 128 Regent Street, and 24 Cornhill, London; 17 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, and 76 King's Road, Brighton. Sold by all Perfumery Vendors.

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES FOR CONSUMPTION, WASTING AND INDIGESTION.

Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine.

As attested by reports from Medical men who have made the subject their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength and weight are increased digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.

Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,
SAVORY & MOORE,
143 NEW BOND-ST., LONDON, W
And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply AVORY AND MOORE'S DATURA TATULA Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis &c.

ARTERIAL blood contains the elements of Vitality and Nutrition, which is emptied into the capillary system and, after supplying the required nourishment, is sucked up by the minute branches of the venous system and carried back to the lungs for vital renovation by reason of much that is wrong in living and medical treatment, this stream of blood flowing through the body is not always pure or free from inflammatory particles, which may pass off by insensible perspiration through the skin or with the waste matter through the skin or with the waste matter through the intestines, but cold or wet may stop their outward escape, and the internal drainage may become inactive, when the corrupt particles are apt to congeal, causing pestules, scalp eruptions or running sores, bronchitis &c. They may remain about the nerves, causing neuralgia, and by attaching themselves to the arterial tubes and veins, large or small, and inflaming them by their corrosive influence, cause those intensely painful sensations called Rheumatism. Nature struggles to drench out or dislodge if possible these corrosive particles, and the part become very red from the congestion or presence of blood therein. This is called Inflammatory Rheumatism or Rheumatic Gout. If nature does not succeed in wresting out these acrimonious atoms she will withdraw the undue supply of blood from such parts, cease to congest, and performs circulation as best she can; however, the presence of the blood through the affected channels still continues painful. This is Chronic Rheumatism, which may exist without its canal sister, pendant the Acute kind.

The above only true theory points out the correct

Travellers' Guide.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Leaves.....10.45 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 10.45 p.m
Arrives.... 7.35 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 7.10 p.m

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Leaves.......................10.40 a.m., 5.00 p.m.
Arrives....................... 1.20 p.m., 7.40 p.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Leaves Prescott Junction
going west. ....1.40 p.m., 1.57 a.m
Leaves " " east. 4.45 p.m., 4.35 a.m

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILWAY.

Leaves Ogdensburg.. 8.00 a.m., 2.25 p.m.
Arrives in New York.10.00 p.m., 7.00 a.m.
Leaves New York.... 6.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg ....1.15 a.m., 7.45 p.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.

Leaves Ogdensburg for Boston ....12.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston. 8.00 a.m., 12.50 p.m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Pepsine Pills for Indigestion.
W. HEARN,
Druggist,
3781 East End Sapper's Bridge.

Offices to let in the Victoria Chambers. Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig. 3760

SKIN DISEASES, of whatever nature, are completely eradicated by the use of Fowle's Pile and Humour Cure; its effect is marvellous for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ring-Worm, and even Leprosy; it has proved itself an almost never failing cure. (See special notice.) 3733

THE HUMAN HAIR.—How many persons abuse this delicate and beautiful ornament, by burning it with alcoholic washes and plastering it with grease, which has no affinity for the skin, and is not absorbed. Burnett's Cocoaine, a compound of cocoa-nut oil, &c., is unrivalled as a dressing for the hair—is readily absorbed, and is peculiarly adapted to its various conditions, preventing its falling off and promoting its healthy growth. 3784

All that art can accomplish in beautifying, strengthening and preserving the human hair is effected by Burnett's Cocoaine. This incomparable hair dressing imparts a glossiness that is healthy and natural. It is a cooling vegetable oil, agreeable and clean and dresses the hair perfectly. 3778.

FALSE MODESTY.—For people to allow disease to become seated upon them rather than consult a physician, or to suffer as many do for years with the different kinds of piles, without going at once to the druggist for Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure, which is an infallible cure. 3729

HEMORRHOIDS (OR PILES) are permanently cured by Mathieu's Pile Ointment, or money refunded. Price $1 per pot, or six pots for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the Wingate Chemical Company, Montreal, and retail by all druggists, or will be forwarded to any address on receipt of price by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 3762

House Keepers! If you desire to get a profitable tea call to Baskerville & Bros. and have them to select for you. If the tea is not pleasing to your taste they will refund the money for what you return. Their wines, liquors and general groceries are of the best brand.

People's Tea Store,
36 Rideau street,
Ottawa.

Thomas' Excelsior Electric Oil—Worth Ten times its weight in Gold.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One ottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity a lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from the different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparta, Ontario, writes: "Send me six dozen Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Have sold all I had from you and want more now. Its cures are truly wonderful." William Maguire, of Franklin, writes: "I have sold all the agent left; it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes: "Please forward six dozen of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am nearly run out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes: "Send at once a further supply of Electric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well, and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodord, writes: "Send me some more Electric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P. Q., write: "The Electric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a furthersupply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb, & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write: "Send us one gross Electric Oil. We find it takes well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 50 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y. and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ontario, sole agents for the Dominion.

Note.—*Electric*—Selected and Electrized. 3727

JOB MOSES' FEMALE PILLS.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, those Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, obtain free, of the agent a pamphlet, or refer to advertisement.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR.

$1.00, and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrope & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all druggists.

"A Repository of Fashion Pleasure, and Instruction."

HARPER'S BAZAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The *Bazar* is edited with a contribution of tact and talent that we seldom find in any journal; and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion.—*Boston Traveller.*

The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates, in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to paterfamilias by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading-matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S BAZAR, one year $4 00

$4 00 includes payment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two *Harper's Periodicals*, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

An extra copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy; postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The seven numbers of HARPER'S BAZAR, for the years 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, elegantly bound in green morocco cloth, will be sent by express, freight prepaid, for $7 00 each.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express orders of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

Clothing.

The retail Clothing Business so long carried on by Joseph Metcalfe is now transferred to the Firm of JOHN SMITH & CO

Mr. Smith's knowledge of the Ready Made Clothing business (14 years experience), and their determination to keep the best class of Goods to be had, and to sell at the lowest prices possible, will be a GUARANTEE to Mr. Metcalfe's old Customers and the general public, that they will have every satisfaction in buying their Clothing

—AT THE—

CLOTHING Establishment,
59 Sparks Street.
3781

Thos. Lawrence

Has re-opened his

Clothing Establishment

AT

76 Sparks Street

And will dispose of the balance of his Winter Stock at reduced prices.

A large lot of

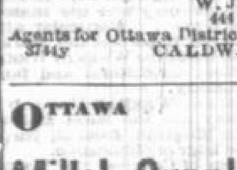
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

On hand, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Mr. LAWRENCE will be glad to receive orders from his old friends and customers as formerly.

Feb. 19, 1875.

Hardware, &c.



THIS EXCELLENT Machine Oil has for the last 12 years been used by the leading Manufacturing establishments of the Dominion.

For sale by all Oilmen.

Dec. 4, 1874. 3710-y

OUR BRANDS OF **ARCTIC** —AND— **Heavy Engine Oil** Are unequalled by any Machine Oils in the market. Guaranteed not to freeze. Orders solicited.

W. J. CRAVEN & Co.,
444 St. Paul-st., Montreal.

Agents for Ottawa District—
3744y CALDWELL & Co., Sparks-st

OTTAWA

Mills' Supply Agency

OTTAWA ONT.

No. 17 Sparks-st., Near Russell House.

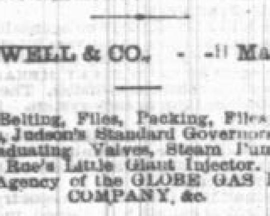
CALDWELL & CO. - - Managers

Saws, Belting, Files, Packing, Files re-cut, Axes, Judson's Standard Governors and Graduating Valves, Steam Pumps, Rue's Little Giant Injector. Also, Agency of the GLOBE GAS LIGHT COMPANY, &c.

March 26, 1874.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.



No. 24 No. 24

The Largest and Best

Assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware

In the city is to be found at

THOS. BIRKETT'S.

N.B.—Our prices and quality of goods he defies competition.

Remember the

Sign of the Anvil, 24 Rideau-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 21, 1874.

NEW FIRM.

THOMAS SHORE & COMPANY,

(Successors to LEE & THOMPSON.)

Beg leave to call the attention of the Public to their large and varied assortment of all descriptions of

FINE AND COARSE HARNESS

which they are offering to the Public at the lowest rates. They have also always on hand all descriptions of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Riding Saddles Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Bags, Whips, and everything in connection with their line of business.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. None but the best workmen employed.

THOMAS SHORE & CO.
Sparks Street, near Bank.

H. MEADOW'S & CO.,

Have in stock the latest and best

COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!

Hot Air Furnaces fitted up in public buildings and private dwellings.

City reference given.—The following are a few: Quebec Bank, Ontario Bank, Bank of Commerce, Central School East, Magee & Russell, G. May, Esq., John Tilton, Esq., John Thompson, Esq., Jas. & Hope, Esq., Bronson & Weston, L. Crannel, Esq., and many others.

Illustrated pamphlets and estimates given on application

H. MEADOWS & CO.,
35 Sussex-St.

Oct. 3, 1874. 3888

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—*Boston Globe.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE one year..........$4 00

$4 00 includes payment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy; postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE now comprising 49 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express orders of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

Books & Stationery.

NEW BOOKS.

Thomson's Straits of Malacca, Indo-China, and China..........$4.00
Farrar's Life of Christ..........2.50
Descent and Darwinism, by Prof. Oscar Schmidt..........$1.50
Days near Rome, by Augustus J. C. Hare 5.25
Social Pressure, by Sir Arthur Helps.. 2.25
The Law and the Lady, by Wilkie Collins .75
Hope Meredith, by Eliza Tabor.......... .50

For sale at

HENDERSON & Co's.
39 Sparks Street.

Ottawa, Feb. 17, 1875. 3779

BOOKS ON SALE

AT P. NAUGHTEN'S
RIDEAU STREET.

Journals of The House of Assembly of Lower Canada, from 1792 to 1837.
Journals of The House of Assembly of Upper Canada, from 1836 to 1839.
Journals of The House of Legislative Council of Canada, from 1841 to 1866. *English and French.*
Statutes of Canada, from 1841 to 1872.
Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Ontario and Quebec, in *English and French.*
Trade and Navigation of Canada, from 1850 to 1873
Cadastres complete in 7 vols., folio.
Wicksteed's Table and Index to the Statutes of Canada. 25 cents. 3678.

Government Notices

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Tenders for Grading. Lake of the Woods to Red River.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender Pacific Railway" will be received up to noon of *Thursday*, the 18th of March next, for the BRIDGING AND GRADING required on that section of the Pacific Railway, extending from the Lake of the Woods to Red River.

For plans, specifications, approximate quantities, forms of Tender, and other information, apply at the office of the Engineer in Chief, Ottawa.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Feb. 25th, 1875.

STEAM SERVICE BETWEEN VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA and SAN FRANCISCO.

—:0:—

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General of Canada, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Tuesday, the 4th May next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails twice a month by steamships of not less than 1,000 Tons, nor of less speed than 10 knots an hour, between Victoria, B. C., and San Francisco, for a term of five years, commencing on and from the 1st August next.

Tenders may include offers for a service as above, once a week during the months from April to September inclusive, and twice a month during the remainder of each year.

Tenders to state the price asked for the double voyage from Victoria to San Francisco and back, or *vice versa*, and payment will be made at Victoria quarterly.

Stipulations of proposed contracts may be had at the Post Offices of the Chief Cities of the Dominion, including Victoria, B.C.; at the Offices of the British Consuls in New York and San Francisco; at the Office of Messrs. Allan Brothers, Liverpool, and at the Office of the Agent, General for Canada in London, Edward Jenkins, Esq., King Street, Westminster.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Secretary.

Post Office Department, Canada,
Ottawa 26th Febr. 1875.

SALMON ANGLING.

IN THE UNDERMENTIONED Salmon Rivers will be LEASED for a term of FIVE YEARS. Competition above upset prices named. LESSEES to maintain guardianship at private cost. Applications will be received to 1st MAY next.

River	Natashquan (*North Shore*)..........	$800
do	Trinity (*near Point des Monts*)..........	100
do	St. Margaret (*en bas*)..........	100
do	Trout (*near Moisie*)..........	50
do	Mistassini (*near Godbout*)..........	20
do	Becscie, do	20
do	Malbaie (*near Percé*)..........	100
do	Grand Pabos, do	200
do	Little Pabos, do	100
do	Tobique (*New Brunswick*)..........	100
do	Nashwaak, do	100
do	N. W. Miramichi, do	200
do	Jupiter (*Anticosti Island*)..........	100
do	Salmon, do	50

By order of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

ADDRESS,

W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries
Ottawa.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, Feb. 19, 1875.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT on American Invoices until further notice: 13 per cent.

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

Bookbinders.

A. MORTIMER,

BOOKBINDER,

PAPER RULER, AND

Account Book Manufacturer,
RIDEAU-ST., OTTAWA.

Ruling, Perforating, Numbering

—AND—

GENERAL BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENT.

All orders for Books requiring printed headings carefully attended to.

Aug. 12. 3689

PRESS NEWS AGENCY.

The undersigned begs to acquaint his brother journalists that he is prepared to act as Correspondent, and to furnish Telegraphic Despatches or Letters, &c., by mail, or to transact any business in connection with the Press requiring to be done at the Capital.

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Rideau-St.

CLARKE'

WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

The Great Blood Purifier and Restorer

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases and sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It cures old sores,
Cures ulcerated sores on the neck,
Cures ulcerated sore legs,
Cures blackheads, or pimples on the face,
Cures scurvy sores,
Cures cancerous ulcers,
Cures blood and skin diseases,
Cures glandular swellings,
Clears the blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of testimonials from all parts.

Sold in bottles 2s 3d each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all chemists and patent medicine vendors throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Apothecaries Hall, Lincoln, England.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Bargoyne, Burbridge & Co., Coleman-st., London. Newbery & Sons, 37 Newgate-st., London. Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon-st., London. Sanger & Sons, Oxford-st., London. And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS IN CANADA.

Montreal—Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Lymans, Clare & Co.
Toronto—Elliot & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Shapter & Owen
Hamilton—Winer & Co.
Halifax—Avery, Brown & Co.

Feb. 20 1875.

Furniture.

NEW

Furniture Warerooms,

ANGUS & CO.

Dealers in Furniture, Beds, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Cornices and Curtains.

85 SPARKS STREET.

Opposite Heney's New Block.

Jan. 11, 1874.

HARRIS & CAMPBELL

In returning thanks to their friends and the public, beg leave to inform them that they

HAVE OPENED A NEW ESTABLISHMENT ON SPARKS-ST.

With a well-assorted stock of FIRST-CLASS

Plain and Fancy Furniture,

Manufactured by the best Houses in Canada and the United States, which they will sell at a SMALL ADVANCE ON COST. Call and see for yourselves. Remember the place,—SPARKS-ST., 2ND OR WEST OF CONNOR-ST.

May 9, 1874. 2567

Carvers & Gilders.

WILSON & ORR,

Carvers & Gilders

LOOKING-GLASS and

PICTURE FRAME

MANUFACTURERS

60 Sparks-st.

SHOW CASES MADE TO ORDER.

March 12, 1874. 2514y

Boots & Shoes.

SELLING AT COST,

For One Month, for Cash Only,

In order to reduce

Stock of Spring Importations.

Bargains may be expected, as I deal exclusively on the cash system, which has enabled me to buy at bottom figures.

W. E. BROWN.
15 SUSSEX-ST, OTTAWA.

Jan. 27, 1875.

ALL TAKE NOTICE.

W. A. LAMB

Has a large stock of Winter Goods, comprising Men's Long Felt Boots and Moose Boots. Embroidered and Plain Felt Congress. Ladies' Plain, Embroidered and Foxed Congress. Ladies' Fine Buttoned and Laced Felt Bals. Felt Overs.

A large stock of Men's, Ladies' and Boys' Plain and Fancy Moose Moccasins, Slippers, and other choice winter foot-wear, all of which he is determined to offer during this month at REDICULOUSLY LOW PRICES, so as to effect an entire clearance.

Therefore, you can save lot of money by purchasing NOW for cash from

W. A. LAMB,
28 Sussex-st.

Jan. 9, 1875.

J. & G. NEELIN,
No. 12 Rideau-St., Ottawa.

Importers and Dealers in

Boots, Shoes, Mitts, Rubbers, Moccasins, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Everything in their line constantly on hand. Mens', Boys', Ladies', Misses', and Childrens' goods of all kinds. All goods marked at lowest prices.

Call and Inspect our Stock.

J. & G. NEELIN,
Ottawa

Dec. 24, 1874.

Druggists.

EAST END

Drug Store.

T. T. SHEPHERD.

Chemist & Druggist,

RIDEAU STREET,
CORNER OF DALHOUSIE STREET.

January 23rd, 1875. 3750

NOTICE

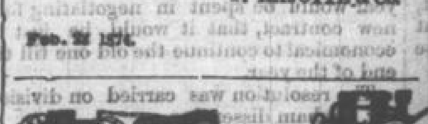
All parties indebted to

Mr. T. RAJOTTE

Are hereby requested to call in at Messrs. T. RAJOTTE & Co., Pooley Bridge, and settle their accounts [illegible], the same will be placed in a Collector's hands for immediate collection.

T. RAJOTTE & Co.

Feb. 25 1875.



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Adjoining the Bank of B. N. America, WELLINGTON-ST., the best and most convenient Livery stables in the city.

Parties desirous of securing good rigs, prompt attendance, and reasonable rates, will please favor the undersigned with a call.

N.B.—Horses boarded and groomed in the most satisfactory manner. A specialty made of this feature.

BROWNLEE & CO

March 11, 1874 2513v

DR. POMROY,

CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN

May now be consulted in his

ROOMS, RUSSELL HOUSE

Hours from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Bronchial and Throat Affections. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold at all Drug Stores. KERRY WATSON & Co., Chemist, Wholesale Druggists, (Trade Mark secured) Montreal.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

Oct. 7, 1874. 3661y d&w.

Life Assurance.

CANADA

Agricultural Insurance Co'y.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

CAPITAL, - - $1 000,000.

COL. A. C. D. L HARWOOD
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WILLIAM ANGUS,
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Ottawa Branch- - - - - - - - 38 Sparks Street.

CLUFF & MILL, GENERAL AGENTS.

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Is hereby given to our patrons and the public generally in the Ottawa district, that this Company have decided to continue a Branch Office in this City and have leased the large and commodious stone building, recently occupied by Messrs. Angus & Co., No. 38 Sparks Street, where they have OPENED AN OFFICE, under the management of Messrs. CLUFF and MILL, their newly appointed General Agents for the Ottawa Branch. 3763

OTTAWA

BUILDING SOCIETY.

OFFICE, York Street, North Side, Near Sussex.

OFFICE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10 a. m., till 4 p. m.

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The Subscription Books are now open at the Society's Office, York street, north side, near Sussex street, where Prospectuses, By-Laws, and all other information may be obtained.

The first payment on Subscribed Stock will be payable on or before the 4th March next.

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RODOLPHE MATTE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa, February 18th, 1875. 3770

Machinery.

SCOTT, CAYLEY & CAYLEY,

MACHINERY DEPOT,

70 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Manufacturers' Agents and Dealers in Iron and Wood Working Machinery.

OF THE BEST CANADIAN, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAKE

ENGINES AND BOILERS, NEW AND SECOND HAND

MILL MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ROCK DRILLS, BELTING, FILES, AND GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES.

SPECIAL AGENCIES—Cameron Special Steam Pump; J. A. Fay & Co., Cincinnati, O. Wood Working Machines; American Saw Co'y., Trenton, N.J.; Joseph Hall Manufacturing Co'y. &c., &c.

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Oct. 17 1874 3540y

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MOORE BROS.,

TIN AND COPPER SMITHS,

Dealers in Coal and Wood Stoves, Bedsteads, Tinware, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Goods, Baskets, Wooden Ware, Bird Cages, Children's Carriages, Iron Pumps, Lamps, Coal Oil,

General House-Furnishing Goods,

And Lawn Mowers.

CORNER SPARKS AND O'CONNOR-STS. OTTAWA.

Jan. 7, 1875. 3678

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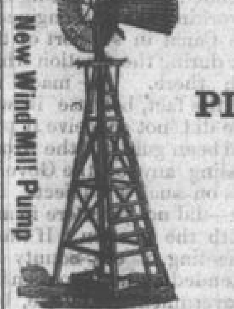

New Wind-Mill Pump

P. B. FERGUSON,

PRACTICAL

PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER,

SPARKS STREET

3rd DOOR WEST OF BANK STREET,

OTTAWA.

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Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting

EXECUTED EXPEDITIOUSLY BY

MASON & Co.

54 SUSSEX-ST.

BATHS, WATER CLOSETS, STEAM-FITTINGS, &c., fitted up with Latest Improvements, by first-class workmen. Particular attention is requested to our first-class stock of GAS FIXTURES

J. T MASON & CO.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting, Tinsmiths and Galvanized Iron Roofers.

BLYTH & KERR,

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ATTEND promptly to fitting up Water Services, Baths, Sinks, &c., with Hot and Cold Water Pipes, Gas Pipes and Fixtures, Hot Air Furnaces. Estimates for work in any of the above lines on application.

Sole Agents for the New Improved Eureka Hot Air Draft Furnace.

Coal Oil.

Lamps & Chandeliers

The Largest Assortment in the City.

AT THE OIL DEPOT, SUSSEX-ST.

C. S. SHAW & CO.

Jan. 8, 1875.

S. ROGERS,

UNDERTAKER

6 and 7 Nicholas-St., Ottawa.

Funerals furnished with every requisite. Country orders promptly attended to. Persons requiring Coffin Trimming, Crape Hat-bands, Scarfs, &c., can have them sent ready prepared on receipt of order or telegram. Coffins and Caskets of every description always on hand.

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TREES, SHRUBS, &c.

Auguste Dupuis, Esq.,

Proprietor of the well-known Nurseries at St. Roch des Aulnets, Province of Quebec, has established

AN AGENCY IN OTTAWA

For the supply of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Shrubs.

These Trees being raised in Lower Canada, are preferable to those from American Nurseries, being thoroughly acclimatized, and better adapted to stand the winters of this district.

Catalogues and prices can be had on application to the undersigned, who is now ready to receive orders for the Spring of 1875. Parties wanting Trees should lose no time in ordering.

J. E. LEMIEUX,
Ottawa-st., between King & Nelson-sts.

Nov. 3, 1873.

To Surveyors and Engineers.

FOR SALE a first-class

Theodolite and Level.

ALSO,

A good Horse, a Montreal built Cariole,

HARNESS, ROBES, &c.

May be seen at BUCKLEY'S Stables. Six months credit on approved endorsed notes.

HECTOR McLEAN
December 29, 1874. Auctioneer, Sparks-st.

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES!

Restore your Sight!

THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,

By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYESIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957.) No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

Groceries, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1854. OTTAWA, 1874-5.

THOS. PATTERSON

Purveyor to His Excellency the Governor General, Earl Dufferin.

Direct Importations from the Producers

In France, England, Holland and Spain.

BRANDIES, PORT AND SHERRY WINE, GIN, PORTER, &c

PURE AND UNADULTERATED, for Family use and Medicinal purposes,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Teas,—BLACKS, GREENS and JAPANS—Finest Grades.

Coffees—FRESH ROASTED, Ground daily on the premises, at usual prices.

FANCY GROCERIES IN GREAT VARIETY:

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Flavouring Syrups, Syrups and Extracts; Crackers variety of kinds, such as Orange and Lemon Wafers; Carlsbad's Sugar Wafers Patent Foods for Children; Gelatine's Fruits, fresh and crystalized; The celebrated NABOB PICKLE AND SAUCE. Try them.

Rawling's English Soda Water, Potass Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale and Brighton Seltzer Also Glasgow Peas Meal.

Dec. 24 1874. THOS. PATTERSON.

THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE

HOUSEKEEPERS, REMEMBER THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE, 36 RIDEAU-ST., OTTAWA

We are offering General Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and Provisions, (Teas and Sugar in particular) at prices that cannot be competed with in this city. Our Wines and Liquors are all of the best quality, and our Goods generally guaranteed to customers. Protect your own interest: let not hearsay lead you to this place or that place. Try the Goods, and judge for yourselves.

P. BASKERVILLE & BROS.

Aug. 1, 1874. 3284

Ladies' Ware,

LONDON HOUSE!

—JUST RECEIVED—

A Large Consignment

—OF—

Cornwall Cottons,

FOR SALE CHEAP AT

HANEY & FORGIE'S,
Wellington Street.

3780

No 234 WELLINGTON STREET.

—BY—

J. W. RYAN.

All Parties living East of Dufferin Bridge and West of Pooley's Bridge who Trade to the

Amount of Two Dollars

In the above Establishment, will, after the FIRST of FEBRUARY, 1875, until further notice have their

Street Car Fare Paid Back and Forth Each and Every Time.

A FULL AND NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

Always on Hand.

Feb. 3, 1875. 3760

Dry Goods.

For the best FITTING SUITS,
Go to **CHAS. BRYSON'S.**
For the best FITTING COATS,
Go to **CHAS. BRYSON'S.**
For the best FITTING PANTS,
Go to **CHAS. BRYSON'S.**
For the best FITTING VESTS,
Go to **CHAS. BRYSON'S.**

FIRST-CLASS TAILORING ESTABLIHMENT.

JOSEPH DIMBLEBY,

Is now offering at his

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

29 RIDEAU-ST.,

The remainder of his large

Stock of Fall & Winter Goods

At Reduced Prices for Cash.

Also, a large and well-assorted stock of

Gentlemen's Underclothing, Scarfs, Ties, Collars

&c., &c.

A good fit guaranteed or no sale. All Goods warranted shrunk.

Jan. 7. 1875

D. S. McKINNON & CO.,

78, SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

DEALERS IN

PianoFortes, Cabinet Organs, Organettes, Music Books, etc.,

Agents for HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S, J. & C. FISCHER & CO.'S, HARDMAN & CO.'S, THE MATHUSHEK CO.'S Piano Fortes; W. BELL & CO.'S Cabinet Organs and celebrated Organettes.

Of the above list we might single out The Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Piano Fortes, and The W. Bell & Co.'s celebrated Organettes, but for a medium priced Piano Forte, we cordially commend "The Hardman." The Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos have long been recognized ever where as being among the very best made in America. The reports of the Judges at the different Exhibitions at which they have been exhibited, together with the opinions of the most distinguished Pianists and musicians in the world, present a weight of testimony in their favor which cannot be resisted, and assure the purchaser of his receiving a superior instrument in every respect.

Every instrument fully guaranteed.

Illustrated price list sent on application.

3774

Marble Works.

W. H. MANSON,

Travelling Agent.

N.B.—W. M. Somerville will not be responsible for any debt without his written order, nor acknowledge any receipt but his own.

OTTAWA

Marble and Granite Works,

Established 1860, by

BY W. M. SOMERVILLE,

Rideau-st., corner of Ottawa-st., Ottawa.

Cemetery Fencing, Grates, Railway and [illegible] Castings

AGENCY OF

Fair Haven Marbleized Slate Works,

OHIO SANDSTONE

Drain Pipes & Fancy Clay Goods

OTTAWA MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

[ESTABLISHED 1860.]

P. A. TAYLOR, Proprietor.

The largest and Best-selected assortment of

Monuments, Headstones Obeli

, in Marble, Scotch Granite, or Sandstone.

The newest design in CEMETERY FENCING, suitable for the various Cemeteries.

A well-arranged stock of MANTLES, in American, Italian, and Coloured Marbles of new and chaste designs. GRATES from the best American and Canadian Houses, Receding or Projector either Plain or Mounted.

June 18, 1874.

IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD

USE THE

Diamond Yeast Cakes

SMOKERS!

For a Good Smoke

—USE THE—

MYRTLE NAVY.

See T. & B. on each Plug.

Drunkenness Cured.

DR. McKINLEY, of Chicago, residing in Hamilton Ont., to educate his son, cures Chronic Drunkenness.

Send for printed matter by the ladies of Chicago.

T. E. McKinley,
Box 363, Hamilton, Ont.

3765-3m.

MONEY! MONEY!! MONEY!!!

All who want to realize on STOCKS, MERCHANDIZE, FURNITURE, &c., should address, or call at 82 Sparks Street, or box 696 P. O. Immediate returns, and reasonable charges. 3772.

FOWLE'S

PILE AND HUMOR CURE.

For Internal and External Use

WARRANTED A SURE & PERFECT CURE For all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Tetter or Ring-Worm, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the Skin.

One Bottle warranted to Cure all cases of Piles; From One to Three Bottles in all Cases of Humors.

This remedy has been faithfully tested and found to be an almost infallible cure for the above named diseases. Its success has been so universal that the Proprietor guarantees a cure to those who will use his medicine, or in case of failure to refund the money paid. Since it was first introduced he has received many thousands of testimonials, proving its efficacy for the cure of the awful diseases it is recommended for. The Pile and Humor cure is entirely vegetable in its composition, and can be used in perfect safety in all cases. There is no danger of its driving the humor in, as it cures on the surface and the patient's bodily health continually. It proves while under this treatment.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dec. 14 1873

(Continued from second page.)

per mile additional. We want the line to run to Louisburg, but if it cannot be carried beyond the Straits of Canso for the present, I think the company running the transfer of the line from Truro to Pictou ought to be compelled to put a good and sufficient steamer on the Strait for crossing summer and winter, and to build a horse railway from Hawkesbury to West Bay, so that passengers may have some comfortable way of getting over this neck of land. The transfer of the line from Truro, and the subsidy offered by the Government of Nova Scotia, is more than sufficient to build the line to the straits, put on a good steam ferry boat, and construct the horse railroad to West Bay, and I trust the Government will not hand the road over to any company who are not willing to carry out my suggestions, if they meet with the approval of my friends the hon. members of the Government.

Hon. Mr. MILLER said that from the hon. gentleman's remarks one would think that they were talking of steam communication between Pictou and the St. Lawrence, whereas the enquiry had reference simply to a line between Halifax and St. John. Consistently with the interests of the other part of the country, he had no objection to this line, if it would only call at intermediate ports, but he did not like to see one spot more favoured than another.

Hon. Mr. NORTHRUP said this was a matter which deserved the serious consideration of the Government. For some years past their merchants had thought of forming a company for the purpose of touching the eastern shores from Halifax, but it was not expected to pay, and nothing had as yet been done. He believed, however, that if these lines were fostered they would do a large trade, not only for the Maritime Provinces but for that of Quebec as well, because a large portion of their produce went down in these boats. To subsidize such a line would therefore be advantageous to the whole Dominion. As for the St. Peter's Canal, he believed the "George Shattuck" had been and would be able to make the passage hereafter through the canal and Bras d'or Lake.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said he was informed by the Postmaster-General that his Department was paying the "Virgo" $1,000 a year for carrying the mails, and that it was proposed to continue it.

Hon. Mr. ARCHIBALD said nothing had been paid last year.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—It might be prospective.

Hon. Mr. BOURINOT supposed they must be satisfied with the explanation, although it was rather discouraging.

MANUSCRIPT RETURNS.

Hon. Mr. BOURINOT then drew the attention of the House to the unsatisfactory state of the returns and reports of Committees to Parliament; many of these important documents were in manuscript, and quite inaccessible to members, because the Printing Committee had refused to have them printed. He read a letter from Mr. Todd, Chief Librarian, as follows:—

LIBRARY, 20th Feb., 1875.

DEAR SIR,—I may state that I have repeatedly been embarassed in the search for important returns to Parliament, for members of either House, by finding these particular documents had been directed by the Joint Committe on Printing not to be printed. About two years ago I wrote officially to the clerk of the Printing Committee offering to take charge of all such papers if he would have them uniformly bound with proper labels of contents in reference to the printed journals. If deposited in the library they would be generally accessible to members and others desirous of consulting them, and so to a great extent obviate the disappointment so often experienced at not finding them in print; but I received no reply to the communication.

(Signed,)
ALPHEUS TODD.

Hon. J. BOURINOT further said that he hoped his hon. friend, the chairman of the Printing Committee, whom he saw in his place would turn his attention to this and meet the views of Mr. Todd.

Hon. Mr. SIMPSON, as chairman of the Printing Committee, did not see the necessity of printing all the documents as it would be a great expense to the country. Not one of these documents was destroyed, and he could see no difficulty in getting access to them, as they were under the guardianship of one of the best custodians in the House. Whether they should be kept by the Librarian or by the Printing Committee was a matter of opinion; at any rate the matter should be fully discussed at the next meeting of the committee.

Hon. Mr. BOURINOT said that in justice to Mr. Hartley, the present custodian, he would say that he had always met with the greatest courtesy at his hands, and that he meant no reflection upon him at all.

Hon. Mr. SIMPSON then presented the second, third and fourth reports of the Printing Committee which were severally adopted.

On the motion of Hon. Mr. SCOTT, the House adjourned at 10.30 till Monday evening at half-past seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MARCH 4, 1875.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 3 p.m.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and read the first time:

Hon. Mr. SMITH—To amend the Navigation Act of 1872.

Mr. BLAIN—To incorporate the Dominion Railway Equipment Company.

CULLING AND MEASURING TIMBER.

Hon. Mr. GEOFFRION moved that on Tuesday next the House do go into Committee of the Whole to consider the resolution amending the Act Chap. 46 of the Consolidated Statutes of the late Province of Canada intituled: "An Act respecting the Culling and Measuring of Lumber." Carried.

APPOINTMENT OF HARBOUR MASTERS.

Hon. Mr. SMITH moved that the House do go into Committee of the Whole tomorrow to consider the resolutions for the purpose of amending the Act 37, Victoria, Cap. 34, providing for the appointment of Harbour Masters at certain ports. Carried.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. GLOBENSKY, the member elect for Two Mountains, having been introduced,

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE moved, That in admitting G. A. M. Globensky, Esq., elected to represent the electoral district of Two Mountains, to take his seat on the production of the duplicate indenture only and without the return of the indenture to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and the certificate of the latter officer, the House still recommends a strict adherence to the practice of requiring the production of the usual certificate. Carried.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Hon. D. A. MACDONALD moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole to consider the resolutions relating to the Regulation of the Postal Service.

Mr. BOWELL said he regretted that the Postmaster General had not adopted more of the suggestions thrown out in the course of the debate on the Postal Bill. However, the hon. gentleman had amended his bill in an important particular, namely, in allowing letters with insufficient postage stamps to go to their place of destination, and then charging the receiver an additional three cents. He regretted that it was determined to insist upon prepayment of letters in all cases, as he was satisfied that the operation of that provision, particularly in the rural districts, would cause a great deal of trouble and annoyance. Taking the bill as a whole it [illegible] studiously prepared in the interest of the Post Office Department rather than in the interest of the people of the country. In other words the object of the bill was to save the department from a great deal of trouble which they contended arose under the provisions of the existing law. He was quite convinced that the Postmaster-General could not have considered the question of newspaper postage as closely as he should have done, or he would not have proposed to place such a serious tax upon publishers throughout the whole Dominion. Anyone who had experience of the business would know that the very smallness of the tax would preclude the possibility of adding the amount of the tax to the subscription. The Postmaster General had stated, as would be seen in the *Hansard*, that eight copies of the *Globe* would weigh a pound. This would give sixty pounds to the ream, and if the circulation of the *Globe* was as large as it was said to be, some 10,000 a day, it would impose a tax of $3,912 on the publishers of that newspaper. But the Postmaster General also stated in his speech, as reported in the *Hansard*, that large numbers of newspapers were now sent by express. That was true, and it was done to save to subscribers the postage at present imposed on newspapers. The Postmaster General claimed that this small impost, which would fall on the publishers, would put an end to the sending of newspapers by express. He (Mr. Bowell) predicted that the result would be entirely different.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said that a country weekly newspaper having a circulation of one thousand copies paid two hundred dollars a year for postage, being at the rate of twenty cents per number, while under the proposed scheme it would pay only $45 per annum, being a reduction to the extent of three-fourths of the present postage upon newspapers. But what the hon. member really meant to object to was the payment of postage to subscribers by the publishers.

Mr. BOWELL said he had not complained that the Government imposed a tax on the circulation of newspapers; what he did complain of was that the scheme removed the payment of postage from subscribers and placed it on publishers.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said the hon member had spoken of the Government proposal as one which imposed an additional tax on newspapers, whereas it was really one which reduced the cost of postage by three-fourths. It was necessary in order to effect the reduction that the publishers of papers should be called upon to prepay the postage, for it would be very difficult to collect five cents per annum from each subscriber to a weekly journal. The amount would be five cents, supposing ten copies weighed one pound, but twelve, thirteen and even fifteen copies of some papers were required to weigh one pound. So that the tax was very trifling. In regard to the assertion that the scheme would entail a loss on some country newspapers of from $1.50 to $2.00 a year, he did not believe there were three journals outside of the cities which had a circulation of 4,000 copies. If it was impossible for publishers to obtain a higher price for their journals from subscribers, it must be simply because the publishers had resolved at all hazards to send their papers at a fixed price, for they could fix the charge at what they pleased; and when a reduction was made in the charges for postage, which under the new law would be prepaid by the publisher, subscribers would never object to paying a small increased price for their papers. The cost of mailing the daily and weekly *Globe* was estimated to cost the publishers $10,000 a year, and yet the hon. member for Hastings proposed that the Post Office Department should carry the enormous mass of paper represented by that payment, without charge. The *Globe* placed the postage at the lowest possible figure, and to mail free the papers published in the various parts of the Dominion would be to impose too large a burden upon the public treasury. With respect to the free delivery of letters in cities, the Government were only carrying gradually into operation the law at present existing, and the drop letters, which were being sent in enormous numbers, would go far toward the cost of free delivery. The time would come when the free delivery system would be extended to other places besides the large cities, and when that time arrived, the Government would consider how far it should be extended, and no doubt the system would be extended just so far as the necessities of the localities called for its extension, with a fair prospect of receiving some remuneration therefor.

Hon. Mr. TUPPER concurred in both propositions laid down by the hon. the First Minister: first, that the postage could scarcely be regarded as a tax, because it was a charge for services rendered by the Government; and second, that it could not be regarded as the imposition of a tax, if it were held to be a tax, because it was a reduction instead of an increase. But the Government, having gone so far in the direction of reduced rates, should have gone a step further and removed postage from newspapers altogether. He hoped the hon. Postmaster General would reconsider the subject with a bill removing the newspaper postage, from which, under the new law, a very small revenue would be received by the Department. The great objection to the proposed change was that the large reduction it made would be most beneficial to those who were best able to do without it. The change of altering the charge for the carriage of newspapers to a certain amount per pound had this effect—it favoured those who published daily and had a large circulation through the country.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said that publishers of daily newspapers sent by express.

Hon. Mr. TUPPER contended that notwithstanding this the benefit would be largely in favour of extensive publishers. It was of course important that those larger organs should circulate as widely as possible, but he thought there should be some benefit as far as possible extended to smaller organs, which had a more limited circulation, were almost exclusively sent singly, and would therefore be subject to a much higher rate of charge.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—They were all sent for the same charge.

Hon. Mr. TUPPER said it was not so much the amount charged as its vexatious character that he complained of. He was satisfied that the small amount the Government proposed to obtain from this source, would be wisely surrendered in consideration of the immense convenience and satisfaction it would give the people of the country. There was another point in this connection to which he desired to call attention, that was the charge on periodicals. There was no country in the world where it was more desirable that the periodical press should be fostered than in Canada. The difficulty in the way of sustaining that class of literature was very great. It had not the same general or party objects in view as the newspaper press, and was obliged, therefore, to depend upon the kind of effort they made or to publish at a loss. There was another feature of the measure—excellent on the whole as that measure was—to which he thought great objection would be taken in the country, and he was afraid would be productive of great loss and misery in many cases, and he hoped it would be abandoned. He referred to the prepayment of letters.

Hon. D. A. MACDONALD—I had anticipated my hon. friend's wishes in that respect.

Hon. Mr. TUPPER said he was glad indeed to hear it. All that he had intended to ask was that a letter should go forward whether pre-paid or otherwise.

Mr. YOUNG said that what the Press objected to in this bill was the arrangement which made pre payment on newspapers compulsory, whereby the postage was thrown on the publishers. He held in his hand a telegram from the President of the Press Association stating that [illegible]

After some remarks from Hon. Mr. OLIVER,

Hon. D. A. MACDONALD said the hon. member for North Hastings and the hon. member for South Waterloo had attacked the free delivery of letters in cities to aid their arguments against imposing a small tax upon newspapers. He would dispose of the objections to the free delivery system by reading to the House the result of it in Montreal since its adoption on November 14th. The number of drop letters in the first week was only 4,961, the next week 6,000, the next 8,000, and it continued to increase until, as shown by the last return received by the Department, it reached 16,365 for one week. He made this statement to show that before he consented to introduce the free delivery in large cities, he studied it carefully with his able assistants. They came to the conclusion, from information they had, that the day was not far distant when the free delivery in cities would be self-sustaining. He was now in a position to state that it had exceeded their most sanguine expectations, and he believed at the end of the first year the local postage they would get through, the delivery of letters would pay the expenses of free delivery. With regard to the objection that it was not extended to towns as well as cities, he reminded the House that in the United States there was no free delivery in cities with a population smaller than 20,000.

Mr. BOWELL—What do they do in England?

Hon. D. A. MACDONALD said it would take many a year before we could become as perfect as England. He was following the example of England in the management of the post-office as rapidly as he could. The improvement in the postal service was a step in that direction. He had taken less population for free delivery in this country than they had in the United States. It would be extended to London and Kingston, each of which had a population under twenty thousand. The system would be put in operation as rapidly as possible. It was hardly fair to attack the system while it was yet in its infancy. The experience of England and the United States was sufficient justification for its adoption in Canada. With regard to the newspaper postage, he thought when a reduction was made from 20 cents, yearly charge, per paper, or 4½ cents per pound, to one cent per pound, the Government were conferring a boon on the country. The publishers would pay a trifle for handling such a large mass of newspapers, and he was satisfied that before a year or two publishers would find the circulation of their newspapers so largely increased by the removal of this postage, that their gain would more than counterbalance the loss. To meet the objection that the bill was coming into operation too soon, it was proposed to extend the time to six months hence. In the United States that much time was not given, Prepayment was made compulsory on the 1st January, on all mailable matter. No later than last night he had received a communication from the Postmaster of New York stating that "the circulation of publications has increased considerably, owing to the change in the postage rate, and particularly the manner of prepayment, and the publishers are well satisfied throughout. The service is giving abundant satisfaction, the detail and annoyance inseparable from the old plan being entirely avoided." That was from the Postmaster of the State of New York. He (Mr. Macdonald) had another communication, saying there was a great increase in mailable matter, although the new system had only commenced on the 1st of January. With reference to underpaid letters, they would not be returned to the parties sending them. It did not seem to be generally understood how newspapers were to be mailed. It was proposed that all papers should go by weight. The half cent postage only referred to transient newspapers, or those not sent from the office of publication. It made no difference whether a publisher mailed, say fifty copies to one post office or to fifty different post offices; they would in either case be put into the scales, and the postage charged by the pound. Under the convention with the United States, the Department was not prepared to forward letters unless they were fully paid. Letters over weight and insufficiently prepaid would be returned to the sender. The United States would not undertake to collect anything for us, and, consequently, we would not undertake to collect anything for them. It would be well, therefore, that the public should know that all communications with the United States should be prepaid. With other foreign countries with which we have no understanding of that kind, the system would remain as at present. After carefully considering the matter, he had come to the conclusion that it was but fair this small tax should be put upon papers. If one interest received special privileges others would look for them. The amount of postage was so small, and the time proposed for its coming into effect being the 1st of August, there was no reason why publishers should not make arrangements with their subscribers by which they could charge more for their papers than they were now doing. He hoped the House would take this view of it, and if after a year or two it should be found possible to make another reduction, no doubt it would be done. He believed that the country would find after experience of it that the Government were justified in bringing in this measure.

Mr. PICKARD said if the effect of this measure would be to increase the amount of mail matter, adding to the weight to be carried by the contractors, he would like to know whether it would increase the cost to the country of carrying the mails.

Hon. D. A. MACDONALD replied that the contractors were bound to carry the mails that were delivered to them. There was no weight mentioned in the contracts with them. He believed the effect of this measure would be to increase the bulk of the mails, but the contractors must carry them at the contract prices.

After some further discussion, in which Messrs. DYMOND, BOWELL, YOUNG, WILKES and MILLS took part, the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. McLennan in the chair.

Mr. YOUNG moved, in amendment, "That newspapers issued not less frequently than once a month from a known office of publication or news agency, to subscribers or news agents, be carried through the mails free."

Mr. ROSS, (Middlesex), as seconder of the amendment, said the design of the amendment was to abolish entirely and completely the newspaper postage, and to allow, as far as the Government was concerned, the free circulation of newspapers.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—I say most decidedly that the Government cannot accept this amendment. We have gone a long way towards cheapening newspaper literature. We have reduced the postage on newspapers seventy-five per cent., and if hon. gentlemen are determined to still further reduce it the only effect will be to defeat the bill altogether.

Hon. Mr. TUPPER said after the very extraordinary announcement of the First Minister, he would like to know more distinctly its purport. Did the First Minister intend to intimate that the Government would treat the carrying of this amendment as a defeat, because if they did, he had no hesitation in saying that he would vote with the Government, as he would be unwilling to bring about their defeat. However, he hoped the First Minister would not treat the matter so seriously, but would good naturedly defer to the wishes of the House.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—I am obliged to my hon. friend for his promised support.

Mr. MILLS observed that the argument in favour of the abolition of newspaper postage on the ground that it would promote public education, would equally apply to the abolition of postage on books, pamphlets and other forms of literature. As he had before stated, the Government, in carrying the mails, were performing functions that were no neces[illegible] ernment, as a matter of public convenience, had assumed the work of common carriers, and they properly imposed a charge for the work they performed.

After recess,

The House again went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. MACLENNAN in the chair, and the debate on the Postal Regulation Bill was resumed by Mr. YOUNG, who stated that he had no desire to impede the passage of the bill, although he considered it his duty to propose the amendment.

The amendment was, however, eventually declared lost on a division.

This and the remaining clauses were agreed to and the committee rose and reported thereon.

BANKS AND BANKING.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Act respecting Banks and Banking.

Read the second time.

The House then went into Committee on the bill, Mr. BROUSE in the chair, and after some explanations by the Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT, the committee rose and reported.

INSPECTION OF GAS.

Hon. Mr. GEOFFRION moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Act respecting the Inspection of Gas.

Read the second time.

The House then went into Committee, rose and reported the bill without amendment.

CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER moved that the House resolve itself into Committee on the bill to amend the Act respecting Controverted Elections. He intimated his intention to propose certain amendments.

Mr. BOWELL said he saw no reason to stay proceedings in connection with the trial of controverted elections during the session of Parliament, for the delay enabled members guilty of the most flagrant corruption to sit and vote during a session. During last election it was well known that $20,000 and $30,000 had been spent in some constituencies at one or two elections, and in election trials which had taken place before the courts, it appeared not only that large sums of money were spent at elections, but several cases were brought to light where members of the Government had actually interfered and used their influence to elect their own candidates, notwithstanding the fact, which the records of Parliament would show, that they placed on the journals of the House their opinions concerning any act on the part of Ministers of the Crown in interfering either directly or indirectly, with any official in election matters. Yet in one case a Minister of the Crown promised directly $8,000 out of the revenues of Ontario if only a certain gentleman was returned. In another case a Minister of the Crown, writing to certain parties, promised that he would make a position for a certain young man if he voted right, and the Minister provided him with a situation, which he no doubt now held.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said he had never objected to Ministers interfering in elections, and he defied the hon. gentleman to point out a single case where he had made any such objection. He had, however, objected to Ministers or the chief officials of the Government bringing power to bear on servants of the Government to induce them to take certain action in elections; he objected to threats being made by a high official in the Post Office to compel postmasters to vote in a certain way, and he made a motion on that occasion. But he never objected to Ministers taking part in elections when they were bound to look after their own party and their own interests. He, or any other Minister, had precisely the same liberty as any hon. member of the House to attend election meetings and advocate by fair argument and fair means the election of his own friends. He did not know who the hon. member for Hastings alluded to when he spoke of some Minister offering $8,000 for some specific purpose; he had never heard of it before.

Mr. BOWELL—I did not say so.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said it would be much better when an hon. member made charges to make them specifically. He saw in the daily press, last summer, that he had attended a large meeting and addressed the workingmen and engineers on the Grenville Canal in support of the present member during the election while passing through there. He made no public denial of the fact, because it was not needed. He did not conceive it possible that he had been guilty of the wrong doing of addressing any of the Government employees on such a subject. He held no meeting—did not interfere in any way whatever with the election. If there had been a meeting of the county he would have attended it and spoken in favour of the Government candidate, but it was an entirely different thing to accuse him of having endeavoured to interfere with the action of employees of the Government in election matters. He had never done that, nor had he ever spoken to a single servant of the Government in respect to election matters. As to the other point of objection raised by the hon. member for Hastings to the bill before the House, there was this to be said: The sessions of the Dominion Parliament now averaged about two months. If proceedings were taken after the House commenced its sittings it appeared to be practically impossible to have an election case tried, a new writ issued and a new member returned before the close of the session; and it was disfranchising a county when proceedings were taken, a member unseated and a new election ordered during a sitting of the House, and it was not advisable that any constituency should be disfranchised in that manner. That view was taken by a large number of the members of the House. It seemed to him, although it was not brought to his attention until after the House met, that it was a very reasonable proposition, and it was for the purpose of giving effect to that proposition that the bill was introduced. The Government were not called upon to take proceedings against those reported by the judges as having acted improperly in connection with elections, that was a matter for those who had charge of the administration of justice in the respective provinces, unless some law were passed making it a specific duty of the Government under certain circumstances. This had not been done. The law was in this respect somewhat different from the law in England, with which he presumed it was the purpose of the hon. member for Cardwell to assimilate our statute. There was no objection to that, but in the meantime the Government were not called upon to take the course the hon. gentleman proposed.

The House adjourned at 1 a. m.

POLICE COURT.

Before M. O'Gara, P. M.

THURSDAY, March 3.

William Wall, Philip Loughlin, and James Burns were arraigned for being found in company with the notorious Kate Carson in a stable in Clarence street. They were fined $6 and costs each or go to gaol for two weeks.

Andrew Tierney was up on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. He was ordered to pay a fine of $5 and costs. In default he went to gaol for a week.

A. J. Macdonald was arraigned for assaulting one Samuel Foote. He was fined $5 and costs.

Kate Carson was up on two charges, one for carrying a skull cracker and the other for being a common prostitute. On the first, she had the option of paying a fine of $20 or go to gaol for a month, while on the other, she was sent to prison for three months at hard labour.

George Irvine, for using insulting language to P. Buckley, was fined $3 and costs.

John Pooley was arraigned for maltreating his spouse. He was bound over to keep the peace.

Alfred Walters was up on a charge of larceny, having stolen sundry articles and money from Messrs. Moore Bros., his em[illegible]

BOARD OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A regular meeting of the Board of Public School Trustees was held in the City Hall last night. Present, H. Robinson, chairmain; Messrs. Bronson, Robertson, Bedard, LeSueur, Kirby, Graham and Inspector.

COMMUNICATIONS, &C.

A number of communications and accounts were read and referred to their respective committees.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT REPORT.

Mr. LESUEUR presented the first report of the School Management Committee. It regretted to find by the truant officer's report that 219 children of school age were deprived of the educational advantages provided by law, and attributed it to want of appreciation on the part of parents. The committee recommended that a formal notice reciting the law on the subject, be forwarded to defaulters, with the intimation that a continuance in their recusancy would necessarily issue in proceedings to compel obedience or the infliction of the legal penalty for such misconduct. It also suggested after the 20th inst. that two or three cases be selected by the Chairman with a view to vindicate the law in the matter.

The report, in the matter of Caretakers for the New Primary Schools, recommended the appointment of Mrs. J. B. Reid for the Victoria Ward School at a salary of $300 per annum. It further recommended the appointment of Mr. Davis, Truant Officer, to that of St. George's Ward, at an addition of $150 per annum to his present salary of $600.

The Committee recommended the salaries of the teachers for the current year to be in accordance with the schedule of last year, this not to preclude a revision of the schedule for future guidance. The report also recommended that in each of the new primary schools, shortly to be opened, an efficient male teacher be appointed Principal, who, with a female assistant, shall have charge of the senior department; two other female teachers to take charge of the junior department. It suggested vesting in the committee power to advertize for additional teachers in the event of its being found necessary to do so.

Moved by Mr. LESUEUR, seconded by Mr. KIRBY, that the report of the School Management Committee just read be received and adopted.

Mr. BRONSON wanted to know why more salary should be paid in one school than the other.

Mr. LESUEUR stated that the Truant Officer had volunteered to do the work in St. George's ward for the amount specified, and the offer had been approved by the committee.

Mr. ROBERTSON thought $300 little enough to have the work done properly, but he did not approve of appointing the Truant Officer to such a position, when that officer had sufficient work already to tax his energies. He also expressed his doubts as to whether a woman was equal to the duties of so onerous a position.

Mr. BEDARD agreed with the last speaker that the Truant Officer had sufficient to do without assuming the additional responsibility of caretaker. There were others who were quite willing to assume the duties of caretaker. He also thought that if a woman was appointed it would cost $150 for extra work which she would be unable to perform.

Mr. KIRBY stated that Mrs. Reid had members of her family who were grown up and of assistance to her, so that there was no danger of extras. As for the Truant Officer, he would not neglect his present duty, as his wife and family could attend to the school.

Mr. BEDARD moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. ROBERTSON, that the name of James Walker be substituted for that of Mr. Davis, at a salary of $300, and that the report as so amended do pass.

Mr. KIRBY expressed astonishment at the nomination of Mr. Walker, and cast some reflections upon his character.

Mr. ROBERTSON defended Mr. Walker from the imputations of Mr. Kirby, and in proof cited the testimonials from clergymen and other prominent citizens on his behalf.

The amendment was lost on division.

Mr. ROBERTSON was about offering another amendment appointing Mr. Dey, but finding the majority favourable to the adoption of the report, did not press his resolution.

The original resolution was then carried on division.

NAMES OF COMMITTEES.

On motion of Mr. LESUEUR, seconded by Mr. BEDARD, the Secretary was instructed to inscribe the names of the Standing Committees on a large pasteboard, to be hung up in some conspicuous place every night of meeting.

ARREARS.

On motion of Mr. KIRBY, seconded by Mr. GRAHAM, the Chairman was instructed to sign a cheque in favour of Miss Rathwell, for fifty dollars, being an amount due her for the last half year, in accordance with the principle laid down in the schedule of last year regulating salaries.

FURNISHING REPORT.

Mr. ROBERTSON presented the first report of the Furnishing Committee. It recommended that the Principals of the different schools be instructed to prepare an inventory of all furniture, maps and other moveable property belonging to the Board, and report to its next meeting.

It recommended a continuance of the contract, for the supply of the Public Schools with stationery at the same rate as last year, with Messrs. Durie & Son.

The Committee asked that the Secretary be instructed to advertise for tenders for the official printing of the Board, such tenders to be received up to the first day of April next.

The report further recommended the advertising for plans and tenders for the furnishing of the new Primary Schools, such tender, to be received not later than the first of April next.

Moved by Mr. ROBERTSON, seconded by Mr. BEDARD, that the report of the Furnishing Committee just read be received and adopted.

Mr. GRAHAM objected to giving the contract for stationery without new tenders.

Mr. ROBERTSON explained that at the end of the year, the Board, through irregularity in holding its meetings, had neglected to enter into a new contract by calling for tenders, and that supplies had been obtained for the last two months at the old rates. The committee consequently thought that as a great part of the year would be spent in negotiating for a new contract, that it would be just as economical to continue the old one till the end of the year.

The resolution was carried on division, Mr. Graham dissenting.

EXPENDITURE FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The Secretary presented a statement showing the following amounts to have been paid thus far in the construction of the two new Primary Schools:—

Mr. F. Toms (Masonry).........	$11,359 05
Messrs. Gallagher & White (Carpentry).........	4,845 00
Mr. Wm. Howe (Painting &c.)	382 50
Mr. James Strachan (Plastering).........	488 75
	$17,075 30

On motion of Mr. BRONSON, seconded by Mr. GRAHAM, the report read of the total expenditure upon the Primary Schools, was received and ordered to be printed with the minutes.

ENGAGEMENT OF TEACHERS.

Moved by Mr. LESUEUR, seconded by Mr. BEDARD, that the teachers now employed in the several schools be re-engaged for the current year, and that the inspector be, and is hereby instructed, to prepare the necessary indentures and to have the same duly signed and executed.

The resolution was carried.

OUTBUILDINGS, &C.

Moved by Mr. BRONSON, seconded by Mr. LESUEUR, that the Building Committee be, and is hereby authorized, to in[illegible]ings and fences for the new Primary School buildings, and to ask for tenders for the construction of the same, after the plans shall have been approved by the Committee.

Mr. BEDARD asked if these had not been included in the original contract.

Mr. BRONSON said they were not included, and as the schools were nearly ready, no time should be lost in their erection.

The motion was then carried.

INSURANCE.

On motion of Mr. LESUEUR, seconded by Mr. BRONSON, the Secretary was instructed to prepare a statement of all the policies of insurance effected on the various school houses and buildings, specifying the offices holding the risks, and to present such statement at the next regular meeting of the Board.

On motion of Mr. GRAHAM, the Board adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

Meeting for Sunday School TEACHERS.

A Meeting of this class of Christian workers for the preparation of the Lesson is held every Saturday evening in the Rooms of the

Young Mens' Christian Association,

and is open to all—Ladies as well as Gentlemen.

THE L'ORIGNAL and CALEDONIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

A MEETING of the Provisional Directors of the above Company will be held at the RUSSELL HOUSE, on

Thursday, the eleventh day of March.

instant, at 4 o'clock, p. m., for the allotment of stock and the general business of the Company.

E. McGILLIVRAY,
C. KEEFER,
J. A. GOUIN,
FRANCIS CLEMOW,
K. ARNOLDI.

Ottawa, 3rd March, 1875. 358Ptd

USE the Norwich Egg Powder for making all kinds of Cakes WITHOUT EGGS.

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Sole Agents for Ontario. 3784-1y

CAUTION.

MYRTLE NAVY,

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T. & B.

There are Numerous Imitations on the Market. 3784-3m

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CANADA CENTRAL

—AND—

Brockville & Ottawa Railways

For Ottawa via Brockville.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY.

LEAVE.

Brockville G. T. Junction	9.30 a.m.	4.15 p.m.
Ottawa	10.40 a.m.	5.00 p.m.
Renfrew	8.30 a.m.	4.10 p.m.

ARRIVE.

Ottawa	1.26 p.m.	7.40 p.m.
Renfrew	2.10 p.m.	8.50 p.m.
Brockville	2.10 p.m.	8.40 p.m.

10.40 a.m. Train from Ottawa makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train for the West at 2.10 p.m.

4.15 p.m. Train from Brockville makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train from the West, arriving in Ottawa at 7.40 p.m.

A. B. FOSTER, Managing Director.

Brockville, Jan. 11, 1875.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Of uniform Gauge with the Grand Trunk Railway.

The old reliable, quickest and best route. The shortest line to all points East and West.

ALTERATION OF RUNNING TIME.

And acceleration of trains.

On and FROM THURSDAY, 17th DEC., 1874 Trains will run daily, as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

No.	Leave Prescott Junction	Connecting with.	Arrive in Ottawa.
1 Express	1.40 P.M.	Grand Trunk Mail from the East.........	4.10 P.M.
†3 Mail.	5.00 A.M.	Grand Trunk Express from East and West	7.35 A.M.
5 Express	4.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express from West.........	7.10 P.M.

† Every day.

GOING SOUTH.

No.	Leave Ottawa.	Connecting with.	Arrive at Prescott Junction.
*2 Express	10.45 A.M.	Grand Trunk West and Central Vermont and Rome & Watertown Rys.	1.05 P.M.
4 Express	2.00 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express East.........	4.35 P.M.
8 Express	10 45 P.M.	Grand Trunk East & West & Rome & Watertown Railway	1.30 A.M.

*Passengers by this train have time for dinner at Prescott Junction.

Pullman or Sofa Cars on Nos. 3 and 8.

Sure connections with Grand Trunk trains to and from both East and West.

Time faster than by any other route.

Trains are run on Montreal time.

THOS. REYNOLDS, Managing Director, Otta

Dec. 15 1874.

Remedies.

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CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors [illegible]

Publications.

THE SUN.

Daily & Weekly for 1875.

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavour to describe them fully, faithfully and fearlessly.

The Weekly Sun has now attained a circulation of over seven thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavour to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

The Weekly Sun will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the Weekly Sun the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the Weekly Sun, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the Weekly Sun is their paper especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys no dictation, contending for principle, and the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favours from their supporters.

The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported.

The price of the Weekly Sun is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the Weekly Sun at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, postpaid for a year.

We have no travelling agents

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only $1.20 a year, postage prepaid. No discount from this rate.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 130,000. All the news for two cents. Subscription, postage prepaid, 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent. Address,

"THE SUN," New York City.

March 2, 1875. 3781

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Proprietor.

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THE WEEKLY HERALD is published every Saturday, at five cents per copy. Annual subscription price:

One Copy	$2
Three Copies	5
Five Copies	8
Ten Copies	15

Postage five cents per copy for three months.

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1.50 each.

An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at the same price.

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These rates make the WEEKLY HERALD the cheapest publication in the country.

Terms cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender.

A glance at portion of the WEEKLY HERALD will be appropriated to Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Pomology and the management of domestic animals. Particular attention will be paid also to Reports of the Markets. The aim will be to make the WEEKLY HERALD superior to any other agricultural and family newspaper in the country.

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During the session of Congress the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a summary of the proceedings and the latest News by telegraph from Washington, Political, Religious, Fashionable, Artistic, Literary and Sporting intelligence, Obituary Notices, Varieties, Amusements, Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day, a review of the Cattle and Dry Goods Markets, Financial and Commercial intelligence and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

The HERALD employs no agents in the country nor in distant cities to canvass for subscribers, as none are necessary. Any person pretending to be an agent for the WEEKLY HERALD should be treated as a common swindler. The club system has abolished the agency system. It is safe and cheap.

The price of subscription, whenever practicable, should be transmitted by Post Office Orders. It is the safest mode of transmitting money by mail.

At small Post Offices in the country where Post Office Orders cannot be obtained, money may be remitted in Registered letters.

Advertisements, [illegible] number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

Price of the DAILY HERALD, four cents a copy. Annual subscription price, $12, always in advance.

Write the address on letters to the NEW YORK HERALD, in a bold and legible hand, and give the name of each subscriber, of Post Office, County and State so plainly that no errors in mailing can be liable to occur.

APPLETON'S AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA

NEW REVISED EDITION.

Entirely rewritten by the ablest writers on every subject. Printed from new type, and illustrated with Several Thousand Engravings and Maps.

The work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA was completed in 1863, since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States, and the signal developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature, and art, have induced the editors and publishers to submit it to an exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition entitled THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.

The movement of political affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and their fruitful application to the industrial and useful arts and the convenience of refinement of social life. Great wars and consequent revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar moment. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work appeared, has happily been ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced.

Large accessions to our geographical knowledge have been made by the indefatigable explorers of Africa.

The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.

In preparing the present edition for the press it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination.

None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming in fact a new Cyclopædia, with the same plan and compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with such improvements in its composition as have been suggested by longer experience and enlarged knowledge.

The illustrations which are introduced for the first time in the present edition have been added not for the sake of pictorial effect, but to give greater lucidity and force to the explanations in the text. They embrace all branches of science and of natural history, and depict the most famous and remarkable features of scenery, architecture, and art, as well as the various processes of mechanics and manufactures. Although intended for instruction rather than embellishment, no pains have been spared to insure their artistic excellence; the cost of their execution is enormous, and it is believed that they will find a welcome reception as an admirable feature of the Cyclopædia, and worthy of its high character.

This work is sold to subscribers only, payable on delivery of each volume. It will be completed in sixteen large octavo volumes, each containing about 800 pages, fully illustrated with several thousand Wood engravings, and with numerous colored Lithographic Maps.

Price and Style of Binding.

In extra Cloth, per vol	$5 00
In Library Leather, per vol	6 00
In Half Turkey Morocco, per vol	7 00
In Half Russia, extra gilt, per vol	8 00
In Full Morocco, antique, gilt edges, per vol	10 00
In Full Russia, per vol	10 00

Nine volumes now ready. Succeeding volumes, until completion, will be issued once in two months.

Specimen pages of the American Cyclopædia, showing type, illustrations, etc., will be sent gratis, on application.

First-class canvassing Agents Wanted. Address the Publishers,

D. APPLETON & Co., 549 & 551 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.

WATER will be supplied to parties requiring it, commencing on Saturday, the 27th, from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., at the following points:

Hydrant No. 1, Broad street, north of Queen.
" 2, Albert street, west of Bay.
" 3, Cathcart street, west of Dalhousie.
" 4, Augusta street, north of Rideau.

Tickets at five cents per puncheon (100 over 120 gallons), can be procured by application at the Water Works Office, Rideau street.

By order.

Miscellaneous.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

Office:

Victoria Buildings, Opposite Western Block of Parliament Buildings.

DIRECTORS:

James MacLaren, Esq., President.
Charles Magee, Esq., Vice-President.
C. T. Bate, Esq., Hon. L. R. Church, M.P.P., Robert Blackburn, Esq., M.P., [illegible] Fraser, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, [illegible] Gilmour, Esq., George Hay, Esq.

A General Banking Business Transacted. Interest Allowed on Deposits. Gold, Currency and Sterling Drafts Purchased and Sold.

Savings' Department.

PATRICK [illegible], Cashier.

11-3-75.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders for the Ottawa Exhibition Building

Tenders are invited for the erection of the proposed buildings, for the accommodation of the Provincial Exhibition on the grounds of the Agricultural Society Bank Street Road:

1st. For the lumber and all materials required.
2nd. For the labor required.
3rd. A bulk sum for the material, labor, and everything required for the erection of the several buildings.

Plans and specifications, also conditions and forms of contract, will be seen at the office of James Mather, Esq., Architect, [illegible] on and after MONDAY, 22 d inst.

Tenders to be addressed to Chairman of Exhibition Committee, and left with A. S. W[illegible] burn, Elgin Street, not later than [illegible] noon on Thursday, the [illegible]. [illegible] to give the names of two responsible [illegible]. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

By Order,
A. S. Woodburn,
Secretary of Exhib'n [illegible]

City Hall, Ottawa, 17th Feb., 875.

H. M. ROWE & CO'S

CELEBRATED

BALTIMORE OYSTERS

To be had in perfection at

James Buchanan's

January 6th, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PERCIVAL BLACKBURN WINNING AND WILLIAM GALT HILL, [illegible]

vs.

JOHN COWAN, [illegible]

A Writ of Attachment has issued in this cause.

WM. F. POWELL, Sheriff, By JOHN NICHOLSON, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ottawa, Feb. 1[illegible]

MEN WANTED. British Columbia. The Dominion Government is about to build a line of Telegraph through British Columbia, which will form the [illegible] of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph. The Section is about 600 miles in length, [illegible] generally wooded country, the timber [illegible] to be cut down and cleared a distance [illegible] on each side of the wire. [illegible] or 300 men will be wanted, principally axemen and woodmen. The Contract has been awarded to Mr. F. J. Barnard and work will commence about the first May and will occupy 18 months.

The Government is also about to commence the Construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway on Vancouver Island. This work will afford employment to hundreds of workmen. The Rails for this road will shortly be shipped from England and the work of construction will commence early in the Spring.

There is a great scarcity of labour in British Columbia of the class required for these works; and men of energy, who wish to make their fortunes in the Pacific Province may safely go to; ordinary labourers are paid $[illegible] 6 per month and found; [illegible] and found.

The land laws of the Province are [illegible] liberal to free grants, [illegible] by those who wish to settle.

For the information of those who wish to emigrate, it may be added that a third class [illegible] by Rail from New York to San Francisco [illegible] about $60; Steerage passage by New York, Panama, (meals included) $[illegible]; San Francisco to Victoria, Steerage fare $[illegible].

Further particulars respecting the above matters can be obtained by applying to [illegible] Dewdney, M. P., Ottawa, Ontario.

STANDARD

AMERICAN BEVEL TABLES

1-class Bevel, 5 x 10 tables, complete with [illegible], &c and having the celebrated "Phelan & Collender Combination Cushions," of which I am sole owner and patentee. [illegible] cushions are not sold to manufacturers [illegible] York or Canada, being reserved for [illegible] cade. Price per table, packed and delivered [illegible] Card cars, $300 gold.

H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway, New York.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE

ALEX. TAYLOR

Successor to D. McLaren,

—CORNER OF—

RIDEAU & CUMBERLAND STS.

—DEALER IN—

FLOUR AND FARM PRODUCE

A selected stock always on hand to supply parties. Orders promptly attended to.

The highest prices will be paid for all kinds of Farm Produce.

THE BEST

HOME MUSIC BOOKS

Piano at Home.

Four Hand Pieces, $2.50. Large collection of popular pieces. Most excellent practice, and most entertaining to play.

Ritter's History of Music.

2 VOLS. Each $1.50. Condensed [illegible] books, and is terse, complete, interesting, and most useful book of reference in musical libraries.

Clarke's New Method.

For Reed Organs, is still the leading book in point of sale, is enlarged, improved, and every way keeps up its high reputation. Price $2 50.

Organ at Home.

$2.50. The largest and best collection of popular Reed Organ music. 200 pieces; [illegible] well filled.

River of Life.

New edition. 35 cents. Full of the [illegible] for Sabbath School Songs.

All books sent, post-paid, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston.

CHAS. H. DITSON & Co., 711 Broadway, N. Y.

THE TIMES

Is published every lawful morning. Price [illegible] cents per week, sent to subscribers in any part of Canada, SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The rate for Transient advertisements is TEN CENTS PER LINE, [illegible] for each insertion. For Special Notices [illegible] CENTS PER LINE, and for Paragraphs [illegible] Reports of Meetings, Financial Statements of Banks, Railway Companies, Insurance Companies, and matters of like description [illegible] amongst the Reading Matter, FIFTEEN CENTS PER LINE.

Special Contracts are made for a definite period.

Condensed Advertisements on the First Page when not exceeding Twenty Words, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, and ONE-AND-A-HALF CENTS for each word over twenty. The advertisements referred to are as follows:

Any one specified article—
For Sale or Wanted
Lost or Found.
Board Wanted.
Business for Sale.
Business Wanted.
Houses for Sale.
Houses to Rent.
Houses Wanted.
Board and Lodging.
Cattle Strayed or Stolen.
Farms Wanted.
Farms for Sale or to Rent.
Live Stock for Sale or to Rent.
Money Wanted or to Loan.
Situations Wanted.
Situations Vacant, &c. &c.

Professional and business cards [illegible] the first page for one year, when not [illegible] twenty words, once a week, $5; twice a week, $12; and every day, $[illegible], each word over [illegible] in the same proportion.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, [illegible] and deaths with funeral notices attached [illegible]

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is published every Friday morning, and [illegible] lates news of the week from all parts of the world, valuable agricultural matter, [illegible] chief editorial articles of THE DAILY TIMES [illegible] price $1.00 per annum in advance.

Complete and trustworthy Market Reports, Latest Telegraphic Despatches, Parliamentary Reports, and all other matter tending to [illegible] class weekly newspaper.

Subscription Rates for the Daily Times:

When paid weekly, Twelve and a-half Cents. When paid yearly, Six Dollars in advance.

Ottawa, 31st Dec., 1874.

THE TIMES (Daily Edition) is published every lawful day (and Weekly Edition every Friday), by Alexander [illegible] and John Charles Roger, sole proprietors [illegible]

POOR COPY

The Times

VOL. VIII. NO. 3786 — OTTAWA, SATURDAY, MARCH, 6, 1875 — PRICE 3 CENTS.

Wants.

WANTED.—A Partner in a first class Tailoring Establishment must be thoroughly acquainted with Book-keeping and also capable of attending to financing. First class reference required. Address C., this Office. 3784-tf

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young man familiar with accounts as clerk or book-keeper. Good references.

PARTNER WANTED.—A Partner having a Capital of about $3000 is wanted to assist in carrying on a patent manufacture, the returns of which are immediate and the Profit over 100 per cent, and the Sale unlimited. For further information apply to J. BERMINGHAM. 3756

HELP WANTED.
100 men and women wanted to sell a complete history of the "Life, Labours and Death of Livingstone," also "The Family Bible," both Protestant and Catholic, beautifully illustrated, together with Maps, Charts and a great variety of pictures. For particulars address
SCHUYLER SMITH & CO.,
Publishers, London, Ont.

WORK FOR ALL
At home, male or female; $35 per week, day or evening. No Capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with the cent return stamp, M. Young, 173 Greenwich street, New York.

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH and expenses sure to Agents everywhere, selling our New Braided White Wire Rope Clothes Line. Sells readily at every house. Samples free. Address, HUDSON RIVER WIRE CO., 76 King Street west, Toronto, Ontario.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female Agents in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars FREE. P. O. VICERY & Augusta, Me.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted. All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all their time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post Card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. y37 3taw.

WA...D.—We will give Men and Women
A BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY
from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having spare time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars and a hirer.
J. LATHAM & Co.
Washington St. Boston. 9

Houses to Let.

TO LET—Nos. 4 and 5 Brooklyn Terrace, apply to Wm M. Beattie & Co., George Street, near Central School East. 3786-1m

Rooms to Let.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accommodated with FIRST-CLASS Rooms, on Slater Street, either with or without Board. Terms MODERATE. Apply at
NOONAN'S RESTAURANT,
Sparks Street West.
March 1st 1875.

TO SENATORS and M. P's.—Mrs. McIntyre, Wellington Street, opposite the Bank of British North America) has a Parlour and four Bedrooms, suitable for Senators or Members of Parliament—with or without Board. The Rooms are well warmed with stoves and drums, also lofty ceilings and well ventilated. 3760

Board & Lodging.

BOARD with or without rooms, and rooms with o... Table and rooms first-class. Corner Sparks and Bank streets, and within two minutes' walk of the Parliament Buildings.
MRS. FORGIE.
Jan. 25, 1875. 3749-3m

Found.

FOUND.—A small sum of money, the owner can have the same by proving property, and paying for this advertisement, on application at this Office. 11

FOUND—On the 28th February, in Centre T..., a HORSE. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at Mr. CORBETT's, Cor. Queen and O'Connor streets, or at this office.
march 2, 1875. 3781

Legal Notices.

D. R. AVERILL, of New York, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act enabling him to obtain Letters Patent of Invention for certain improvements in Paints.
H. J. GIBBS,
Solicitor for Applicants.
Dec 28, 1874. 3728-9 laws

NOTICE.—Application will be made at the next session of the Dominion Parliament for a Bill to Incorporate the Lower Ottawa Boom Company, the object of said Company being to place Booms in the Ottawa River wherever the same may be deemed necessary between the City of Ottawa and the Village of Hawkesbury, for the purpose of catching escaped Saw Logs, Timber and Lumber, and to levy and collect tolls for the maintenance of the same with power to the Company to acquire and hold lands necessary for the exercise of their corporate powers.
COCKBURN, WRIGHT & CLEMOW,
Solicitors for the Company.
Dec. 21, 1874. 3737-2awk2m

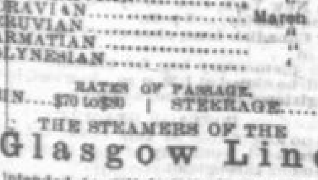
Carpets.

OTTAWA
CARPET AND FURNITURE HOUSE,
SHOOLBRED & CO.
Desire to inform their friends and the public that they are now receiving regular consignments of Furniture of all descriptions from
Messrs. R. Hay & Co.,
(late Jacques & Hay,) Toronto, &c. &c., to which they confidently invite the attention of purchasers, both as regards Workmanship, Quality and Good Value, as we are selling at a Small Advance on Mill Prices.
A Large Stock of Curtains on Hand.
SHOOLBRED & CO.
49 Sparks Street.
Ottawa, January 1, 1875.

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE
OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

The shortest, cheapest and quickest passage to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow. The fleet is one of the largest, fastest and safest in the world. Vessels will be despatched as follows:—



FROM PORTLAND.

PRUSSIAN	February	20
SCANDINAVIAN	"	27
MORAVIAN	March	6
PERUVIAN	"	13
SARMATIAN	"	20
POLYNESIAN	"	29

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN....$70 to $80 | STEERAGE........$25

THE STEAMERS OF THE
Glasgow Line
are intended to sail between the Clyde and Portland during the season of Winter Navigation.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN	$60.
INTERMEDIATE	40.
STEERAGE	25.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.
Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. [When tickets are not used the amount is returned, less a small deduction.]
For through tickets and every information apply to
D. W. COWARD & CO.,
Agents, 17, Sparks-st.
Ottawa July 22 1873.

ANCHOR LINE.
STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY.
PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION UNSURPASSED.
Rates of passage from New York
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Belfast.
Cabin $50 to $70 gold, according to accommodations.
Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
For passage or other information apply to Henderson Brothers, 7 Bowling Green, New York, or their Agent.
GOULTHRITE & MUSGROVE, Ottawa

Business Cards.

T. C. COURSOLLE,
Architect and Measurer.
63 Sparks Street, Ottawa. 2

DONALD M. GRANT,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent.
Mortgages purchased and Loans negotiated. OFFICE—No. 3 Bell's Block, Elgin-st., Ottawa.
Nov. 27 1874. 2428

MARRIAGE LICENSES.
OFFICE—Regan's New Brick House
Besserer Street,
Nearly Opposite Protestant Hospital.
Oct. 29 1874.

Bankers.

P. D. BROWNE,
Banker, Montreal
Dealer in Greenbacks, U. S. Bonds and Checks. Commercial paper discounted. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and U. S. Interest allowed on deposits.
Oct. 21, 1874. 3680-3awky.

BOND BROTHERS,
Bankers and Stock Brokers, Montreal.
Negotiate sales of Property and Patents, and organize Companies. Money invested in first-class securities to pay 7 and 8 per cent. Interest. Stocks purchased and carried on a margin of 10 per cent. interest at lowest current rates.
Dec. 3, 1874. 3709y3awk

Legal Cards.

R. C. W. MacCUAIG,
Official Assignee.
City of OTTAWA, County of Carleton.
3765-1f

WILLIAM MOSGROVE,
Barrister, Conveyancer, &c., Solicitor in Chancery.
Office—Opposite the Russell House, over Gibson's Confectionary.
Money to lend on Real Estate.
3727-1y.

O'CONNOR & O'DOHERTY,
Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.
Mosgrove's Building Rideau-st., Ottawa.
HON. JOHN O'CONNOR, Q.C. G. J. O'DOHERTY.
Dec. 4, 1874.

SCOTT, STEWART & GORMULLY,
Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys and Conveyancers, &c.,
Bell's Block, Elgin-st.
HONBLE. R. W. SCOTT, Q. C.
McLEOD STEWART. J. J. GORMULLY.
Oct. 17, 1874.

O'CONNOR & HOGG,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.,
OTTAWA, ONT.
DANIEL O'CONNOR. | W. D. HOGG.
Sept. 9, 1874. 3687

WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK,
Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys, Conveyancers, Notaries, &c., &c.,
Office—Bell's Block, opposite Russell House.
W. H. WALKER. | R. CASSELS, Jr. | P. PENNOCK.
July 21, 1874. 3625.

J. W. W. WARD,
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitors, &c.,
Office—Over Mr. B. Huckell's Flour Store, corner of Sussex and York-streets, Ottawa.
2687y

TAILLON & CHRYSLER,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, &c.
Office—Hardy's Block, Rideau Street.
G. TAILLON. | F. H. CHRYSLER.
June 3, 1873.

PINHEY, CHRISTIE & HILL,
Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.,
(Of the late firm of Lewis & Pinhey.)
OFFICES—Elgin Street, Ottawa.
C. H. PINHEY. | A. J. CHRISTIE. | H. P. HILL.
Feb. 5, 1874. 484-3m

W. MARSHAL MATHESON,
Barrister, Attorney, Notary, &c.
Office—Master in Chancery Chambers, Court House, Ottawa, Canada.

L. W. P. COUTLEE, B.C.L.,
Barrister, Advocate, &c. for the Province of Quebec.
Barrister Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., for the Province of Ontario.
Main Street, Hull, P. Q. 3528-6m

C. V. H. FERLAND,
Advocate.
Temporary Office at Dr. Jos. Beaudin's, Main Street, Hull.
Hull, March 9, 1874. 2512y

O. ARCHAMBAULT,
Notary Public and Advocate,
Has opened an office in the Village of Hull Province of Quebec, for the transaction of all Notarial and Legal business, either in the Province of Quebec or Ontario. Special care given to the collection of accounts in both Provinces.
Hull, Oct. 28, 1874. 2484

THOMAS P. FORAN,
Advocate, Solicitor, &c.
No. 12 St. James Street, . . MONTREAL
Sept. 9, 1873 2882-3m

Medical Cards.

DR. LOGAN,
Homœopathic Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Residence—Albert Street, Office hours from 8 to 11 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m. Special attention given to diseases and displacements of the uterus. 1751

DR. J. P. LYNN,
May be consulted at his Office, corner of O'Connor and Albert-sts.
Ottawa, Oct. 24, 1874. 2401.

DR. BURROWS, C.M.L.C.P.S.L.C., M.C.P.S.O.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal, Surgeon Northumberland and Durham Cavalry. Late Associate Coroner N. and D.
Office and Residence:—Corner of Hugh and Sparks sts. 2556-6m

DR. G. C. WOOD,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,
OTTAWA, ONT.
Day Office—Sparks-st., Centre Town. Night Office—at his residence, Maria-st., Centre Town.
Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by a new but certain, speedy and almost painless process. Reference given to parties successfully treated if required.

DR. J. D. R. MACDONELL,
Ottawa South side of Rideau-st., near Gloucester.
Consultations at all hours.
2484.

PAIN-KILLER.
After thirty-five years trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera, or any sort of Bowel complaint it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency, and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.
It is used Internally and Externally.
Sold everywhere, Price 25 cts.
PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors
January 13th, 1875 374

W. McCONNELL, D.D.S., L.D.S.,
Surgeon Dentist,
Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, also of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario.
OFFICE—41½ Sparks-st. 2522y.

TALMAGE'S PAPER.
THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK.
"THE BEST RELIGIOUS PAPER."
A CHOICE OF
TWO BEAUTIFUL PREMIUMS.
An Illuminated Portfolio of Twelve Gems by Hendschel, each 8½ x 10½ in., or the superb Chromo, "The Twins," 22x28 in., after Landseer Price $3.25, including postage No extras of any kind. Without Premium, $3 per annum.
ATTENTION, AGENTS.
Liberal commission and exclusive territory. Samples & circulars free. Send Postal Card at once to
HORATIO C. KING,
Publisher
Oct. 26. Box 5105, New York

Auction Sales.

J. M. ROSS & Co.,
Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
Have leased those NEW and SPACIOUS Rooms recently vacated by Jardine Brothers, 82 Sparks Street, where they intend to carry on the business in all its branches. Sales of
REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE, and all kinds of MERCHANDISE
Will be effected on the most prompt and reasonable terms. Their Premises are eminently adapted for displaying goods of every description, requiring light and space.
Sales every Tuesday at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Parties selling out will please bear this in mind and send in their Goods at an early day.
ACCOUNT SALES guaranteed immediately after sale.
N. B. Selling every night a Stock of Stationery, Books, and Fancy Goods. Large Sale of OIL PAINTINGS on Tuesday next.

Bank Notices.

BANK OF OTAWA.
Office:
Victoria Buildings, Opposite Western Block of Parliament Buildings.
DIRECTORS:
James MacLaren, Esq., President.
Charles Magee Esq., Vice-President.
C. T. Bate, Esq., Hon. L. R. Church, M.P.P., Robert Blackburn, Esq., M.P., Alexander Fraser, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Allan Gilmour, Esq., George Hay, Esq.
A General Banking Business Transacted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Gold, Currency and Sterling Drafts Purchased and Sold.
Savings' Department.
PATRICK ROBERTSON,
Cashier.
11-3-75. 3678

THE L'ORIGNAL and CALEDONIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
A MEETING of the Provisional Directors of the above Company will be held at the RUSSELL HOUSE, on
Thursday, the eleventh day of March.
Instant, at 4 o'clock, p. m., for the allotment of stock and the general business of the Company
E. McGILLIVRAY,
C. KEEFER,
J. A. GOUIN,
FRANCIS CLEMOW,
K. ARNOLDI.
Ottawa, 3rd March, 1875. 3812d

Hotels.

ALBION HOTEL,
Court House Avenue,
OTTAWA, Ont.
W. H. CHALKER, - - Manager.
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Omnibus to and from the Cars and Boats free. 3784

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Are always procurable at
NOONAN'S RESTAURANT,
Sparks Street West.
Feb. 23rd 1875. 3776

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will now purchase Ashfield's Brick Block on Duke Street, Ottawa,—"hardly the cost of the buildings" being parts of Lots 3 and 4, Block B. LeBreton's flats, 80x126, with buildings thereon, viz: one three and half story brick building (not veneered) used as shops and dwellings, on Duke Street, fire wall and two story Kitchen and sheds in rear, wooden tenement on Britannia street. On the line of the
Water Works, Main Sewer, and Street Cars.
Trade is fast working to this end of the City, no doubt purchaser would double his money in ten years. For further particulars apply to
JAMES ASHFIELD,
Crockery & Glassware Merchant.
Duke Street, Chaudiere
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Mr. Wm. H. Clarke, a distinguished organist and composer, was especially fortunate in the compilation of this fine work, which sprang into popular favour immediately on its issue, has had remarkable success, and continues to be the leading method. Contains, in addition to instructions, a capital collection of Reed Organ Music.
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QUARTET CHOIRS.
Thomas's Sacred Quartets,
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General Alexander says:—"I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."
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Sold in tins. Cigars and Cigarettes in boxes. Pastiles, for inhalation, in boxes.
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SAVORY AND MOORE
143 New Bond-St., London, W.
And Retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world, who also supply Savory & Moore's Pancreatine and Pancreatine Wine, by the aid of which persons take Cod Liver Oil with out nausea or indigestion.

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EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE'S
FOR YOUR
GROCERIES.
You will always find a full stock of Groceries Glassware and Crockery at prices that can't be obtained elsewhere.
FINE
Uncolored Japan Tea,
Only 50c. per lb.
Apples wholesale and retail.
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Jan. 9, 1875.

"Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef."
"Nutritious Condiment for Horses and Cattle."
"British Egg and Butter Powder."
CHAS. STEPHENSON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Ottawa and District
Corner O'Connor and Wellington Sts. 3766

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For cooking purposes.
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"Pre-eminently superior."—Parker House, Boston.
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LEMON, VANILLA, ROSE, ALMOND, NECTARINE, CELERY, ORANGE, PEACH, NUTMEG, CINNAMON, CLOVES, GINGER.
Burnett's Extracts
"The best in the world."—Fifth Av. Hotel, N. Y.
Burnett's Extracts
"Used exclusively for years."—Continental Hotel, Phila.
Burnett's Extracts
The superiority of these Extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.
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Agents for Dominion of Canada,
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON,
Proprietors.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS!
SAPOLIO,
For Polishing and Cleaning purposes, for Metals, Shop Windows, China, &c. &c.
HAND SAPOLIO,
For Cleansing purposes. A most desirable substitute for soap, especially for artizans and mechanics.
Apply to any Grocer, Druggist, or Hardware shop.
Dec. 29, 1874. 3730-3awk

FISH! FISH! FISH!
MR. MOSES LAPOINTE desires to inform his customers and the public generally that he has removed his place of business from his former stand to the new Fish Market on the south side of York street. He will be happy to meet his friends in his new stand, and do his utmost to supply them with the latest importations of fresh and other kinds of fish; also all kinds of Poultry and Game.
MOSES LAPOINTE.
Ottawa, Feb. 2, 1875.

USE the Norwich Egg Powder for making all kinds of Cakes WITHOUT EGGS.
To be had of all Grocers.
H. J. WEEKES & Co.
Toronto.
Sole Agents for Ontario. 3784-1y

Miscellaneous.

CAUTION.
The following parties having left my employ contrary to the terms of their respective engagements, I hereby forbid all persons from hiring or harbouring them, as any one found doing so, after date of this Advertisement, shall be prosecuted.
JAMES SKEAD, JR.
Auguste Ouallette, Joseph Gagnon,
Henri Terecque, Francis St. Jean,
Thomas Ouallette, Isaac Duval,
Valentine Harrison, Pat'k. Brown.
Feb 27th 1875 3784-31

NOTICE.
T. & B.
Several Sets of Single Harness
For Sale Cheap for Cash.
Enquire at
Rowe's AUCTION Rooms, Rideau Street.
Ottawa, March 3rd, 1875. 3784

The Canadian Washer
A. R. GILES, Manufacturer, west side King-st., between Rideau and Besserer-sts., Ottawa.
OTTAWA, Jan. 13, 1875.
Mr. GILES, manufacturer of the Canadian Washer,
Sir,—I am using one of your Washers, and find it all it was recommended to be. I could not get along without it now, and will recommend it to all as really a good machine.
Mrs. Dr. P. St. JEAN, M. P.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, Ottawa, 1875.
—AND—
CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.
PARTIES requiring Models, Inventions, &c., worked out, and represented, at the above Exhibitions, can have them done in the best style, by a practical man, whose works took Awards at the English Exhibition, 1862, Dublin, 1865, Paris, 1867.
Best references as to capabilities, &c., can be given. Apply,
THOS. S. SARNEY,
Mechanical Engineer,
Cor Daly & Nelson Streets, Ottawa. 3774

A. E. GENDREAU'S
New Parliamentary Tonsorial
PARLOUR
is now open.
FIRST CLASS Hair Dresser employed. Ladies' Combings done up in First Class style, and on the Shortest Notice.
Charges Moderate.
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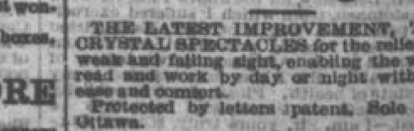

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THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT, TINTED CRYSTAL SPECTACLES for the relief of dim, weak and failing sight, enabling the wearer to read and work by day or night with perfect ease and comfort.
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CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,
Dufferin Bridge, Ottawa.
Sign, Mortar and Spectacles, Thermometers, Telescopes, Microscopes, &c. 3761

By Telegraph.

MID-NIGHT DESPATCHES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

East India T... on a War Footing.

CALCUTTA, M...—The *Englishman* newspaper say... rumoured that orders have been rece... the Indian Government, from Eng... hold all regiments in India in rea... for active service. The *Englishman* ... ses that such orders point to ... possibility of war on a large scale, not in India, but in Europe.

Election Intelligence

LONDON, March 5.—J. H. Tillet, Liberal, has been returned to Parliament from Norwich; and Mr. Praed, Conservative, from St. Ives.

FRANCE.

The Ministerial Crisis.

PARIS, March 5.—The negotiations for the organization of the new Cabinet were broken off last night in consequence of differences between MM. Buffet and Dufaure, but they were resumed to-day. No result has yet been announced.

GERMANY.

The Ecclesiastical Endowment Bill.

LONDON, March 5.—The *Post's* Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the adoption by the Prussian Parliament of the new Ecclesiastical Bill withdrawing State endowment from the Catholic clergy is being considered. All parties except the Ultramontanes and the extreme Conservatives have agreed to support it. There is reason to believe the Government is preparing another measure requiring a test oath from Catholics in the civil service, who number several thousand, dismissing those who fail to give satisfactory assurance of loyalty.

UNITED STATES.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Cabinet session to-day was attended by all the members. The principal subjects under consideration were the various nominations to office, which, it is understood, will be sent to the Senate early next week.

For an hour after the adjournment of the Senate there was a great crowd, on the floor around the desk of Andrew Johnson, and he was kept busy in hand-shaking: several bouquets were presented to him during the time.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Death of the Author of "Things not Generally Known."

LONDON, March 5.—John Timbs, the English writer, is dead.

Insanity from Religious Excitement.

Several cases of religious insanity have resulted from the revival meetings of Messrs. Moody and Sankey.

The 'Varsity Race.

The Oxford and Cambridge crews, which are to contest the approaching inter-university boat race, will take up their quarters on the Thames on Monday next. The betting on the race is even.

UNITED STATES.

The Fire at the Shaker Settlement—Supposed Incendiarism.

HUDSON, N.Y., March 5.—There is a strong suspicion that the recent disastrous fires at Mount Lebanon were incendiary. An investigation was held yesterday, which resulted in the arrest of Charles Harris, who has been employed by the Shakers in the Herb House for the past four years. The prisoner was committed to the county jail in this city to await further examination. The testimony against him thus far is only circumstantial.

Wreck off the Newfoundland Coast.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A St. John's, Newfoundland, despatch says:—

On Tuesday, the 2nd inst., the ship Violetta, from St. John to St. Pierre, laden with salt and sugar, was abandoned in the ice in St. Mary's Bay. The captain and crew were saved. The people from the shore went to save the ship, but the north-east gale scattered the ice, and twenty of them were lost. Twenty-two others are still missing.

The Central Pennsylvania Diocese.

READING, Pa., March 5.—The Standing Committee of the Central Pennsylvania Diocese, by a vote of six to one, refused to confirm the election of Dr. DeKoven as bishop of Illinois, and unanimously confirmed Dr. Jagger as bishop of Southern Ohio.

Introduction of Two Senators.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The crowd in the Senate Chamber to-day was larger than at any time since inauguration day. Upon the desk of both Johnson and Dawes were large bouquets, placed there prior to the meeting of the Senate by their friends. When Burnside entered the Chamber a few minutes before 12 there was great applause in the gallery. The Senate was called to order by Vice-President Wilson at 12 o'clock promptly. After the reading of the proclamation of the President, the oath of office was administered to the new Senators. When Johnson advanced to the Clerk's desk to take the oath of office, there was great applause in the gallery, but it was soon checked by the Vice-President. After he was sworn in, a large bouquet was handed him by one of the pages, and he was escorted to his seat by Mr. Bogy. After all the new Senators had been sworn in, Morton offered a resolution, acknowledging the Kellogg Government in Louisiana, which was laid over at his request. The Senate adjourned till Monday, when the President will send in his official message. Morton then offered a resolution to admit Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana, and gave notice that he would ask the Senate to consider the same, perhaps on Monday.

CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE

(*By Telegraph.*)

TORONTO.

Immigrants — Pacific Railway — The Weather.

TORONTO, March 5.

A party of forty immigrants, who arrived out by the Peruvian, reached here by the afternoon G. T. Express yesterday.

His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen, Turner, Baxter, Hamilton, Withrow, Close and Gearing, held a meeting in the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon for the purpose of taking action in reference to the Canada Pacific Railway.

Snow is falling again this morning, and when a thaw comes it is expected that great damage will be done to houses in the lower part of the city by the flooding of cellars.

WINDSOR.

The Arson Case.

WINDSOR, March 5.

The arson case against Wilson, for burning his store with a heavy stock of dry goods, on the 22nd of February, was begun at the Police Court yesterday. Great interest is manifested in it. Mr. David Glass, of London, is conducting the defence. One witness was called, R. Wyness, who acknowledged setting the fire at the instigation of Mr. Wilson. He says Mr. Wilson assisted him in preparing to set the fire on the day previous. They both poured coal oil on the floor and walls in one corner. Mr Pringle, of Toronto, is here looking after the interests of the Insurance Company.

HAMILTON.

Meeting of Board of Trade—An Escaped Convict Recaptured.

HAMILTON, March 5.

The Board of Trade met last night, and appointed Messrs. W. E. Sanford, J. Stuart, J. Proctor, A. Watson, A. I. McKenzie, and Thos. Saunders, a Committee to co-operate with the Toronto Board of Trade in reference to the French River Railway, and to take steps toward making a proper connection with the Pacific Railway. The new Insolvency Act was discussed, and a number of suggestions drawn up Mr. A. Hope were submitted. The Board expressed its satisfaction at the working of the present Insolvency Act.

John Arnold, the escaped convict, arrived here yesterday morning in charge of a gaoler, and is again lodged in the county gaol. He will probably not be tried for stealing the conveyances since his escape, as he had telegraphed the owners telling them where the rigs were when he had used them. He awaits trial for gaol-breaking.

ST. THOMAS.

The Railway Trains.

ST. THOMAS, March 5.

The recent heavy snow storms have not seriously affected the traffic of the Canada Southern and Air Line Railroads. Their trains are nearly all on time.

BROCKVILLE.

The Storm.

BROCKVILLE, March 5.

About six inches of snow fell last night, but has not obstructed trains on the Brockville and Ottawa Railway. Though the weather has been unusually severe, this road has been open, and trains near on time, all winter.

Local Intelligence.

COMMUNION SERVICES.—The usual quarterly communion will be dispensed in St. Andrew's Church to-morrow. The preparatory service was held in that edifice last night.

MORE SNOW.—Another snow storm raged yesterday and rendered the day exceedingly disagreeable. It looks as if winter was disposed to linger at some length in the lap of spring.

THEATRICALS.—As will be seen in another column, the theatricals fixed for Wednesday evening, the 17th instant, at Rideau Hall, have been postponed till the following evening, the 18th.

RETURNED.—The Ottawa Curlers have returned from Kingston. They feel elated over their trip, having enjoyed a pleasant time in old Cataraqui. The "Duffers" are jubilant over the victory they obtained over their opponents.

TENDERS.—The Board of Public School Trustees are about to ask for tenders for its official printing, and for the furnishing of the two new primary schools. Tenders are to be received up to the first day of April.

EVADING THE BY-LAW.—A number of arrests are being made by the police every day, of farmers who retail wood and farm produce on the public streets in contravention of the market by-law. The police are evidently bent on having the city bylaws fully complied with.

SPECIAL MEETING.—A special meeting of the city council is spoken of for Monday night to complete the large amount of unfinished business left over from the last meeting. More work and less talk at the Council table would prove advantageous to the interests of the city, and save the necessity of so many special meetings.

THE SENATE SALOON.—Mr. Wm. Mills, of the Clarendon House, has been appointed to take charge of the dining room of the Senate instead of Mr. P. O'Meara. He took possession last night, and for the future will cater to the wants of the members of the Senate. Mr. Mills has a reputation second to none in the Dominion in this line of business.

THE RACES.—Considerable excitement prevails in the city in connection with the trotting races at Mutchmor Driving Park. This fact can be very soon realized by a visit to the Albion Hotel, where pools are being sold by Mr. Page. Excitement reached a fever height there on the return from yesterday's races, from the fact that the Moose, an Ottawa horse, whipped the fast record horses. The races will finish this afternoon.

OTTAWA TRADES COUNCIL.—At a general meeting of this organization held last night a resolution was unanimously carried, approving of the bill repealing the Criminal Amendment Act, introduced in the Commons by Mr. Irving, M. P. for Hamilton, and a Committee was appointed to wait on the Hon. Minister of Justice to urge its passage. The Secretary was also instructed to convey to Mr. Irving the thanks of the Council for his exertions in amending this Act.

THE PRESCOTT RACES.—The Prescott races will be held on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 11th, 12th, 13th and 15th of this month. $500 will be given in prizes. Mr. L. Daniels is President of the Association, Mr. Mowat, Treasurer, and Mr. Henry Ford, Secretary. The Directors are Messrs. Wiser, Weir, Stitt, Mooney and Brown, while the Judges at the meeting will be Messrs. Dalsell, Baldwin, Comstock, Stagg and Dr. McMonagle. Some good sport may be expected.

IMPORTS.—The following imports for Ottawa appear in the manifest of the steamship Peruvian, which recently arrived at Portland from Liverpool:—J. A. Pinard, 3 cases of mdse.; A. & S. Nordheimer & Co., 1 case of mdse.; Secretary of State for Canada, 2 cases of stationery; J. Henderson & Co., 1 case of mdse.; Shoolbred & Co., 4 packages of mdse.; Government Stationery Office, 3 casks of twine; Garland, Mutchmor & Co., 12 cases of mdse.; James Young, 1 case of stationery; Government of Canada, per bank of Montreal, account of Canadian Express Company, 18 cases, containing $95,000 in silver coin.

POLICE COURT.

Before M. O'Gara, P. M.

FRIDAY, March 4.

J. C. Smith was up on a charge of being found drunk on the public streets. He was fined $2 and costs. Not having the money he went to gaol for four days.

Jane Waters was arraigned for being drunk on the streets. She was also fined $2 and costs, but in default went to gaol for a week.

Joseph Cleft was charged with assaulting one Joseph Marchand yesterday morning. The prosecutor gave evidence of his being cruelly beaten, in a disfigured countenance. Bail was accepted, and the prisoner remanded till the morning.

THE TROTTING RACES.

SECOND DAY.

Notwithstanding the stormy weather of yesterday, the second day's races at Mutchmor Park were a great source of attraction. The day was a disagreeable one for spectators, nevertheless the excitement was sufficiently keen to lessen the intensity of the cold, to which those interested were exposed. Some splendid horses were entered for all the races, yet the Moose, a comparatively strange horse to the course, carried all before him, to the utter astonishment of those who risked heavily on such horses as Orient, Eva and White Cloud, from the St. Lawrence. Before commencing the regular programme for the day it was decided to complete the race of the previous day for the Merchants' Purse of $125. The following favourite horses ran a prettily contested heat, and came home in the following order.

The Moose	1
No Name	2
Black Jack	3

Time—2:57.

The second money was taken by Black Jack, he having taken first place in one of the heats of the previous day.

The next race was for the

ALBION HOTEL PURSE.

Of $100 for horses owned in and within 5 miles of Ottawa that have never beaten 3 minutes; $75 to first, $15, to second, and $10 to third.

For this race the following entries were made, The Moose and Safe having being barred:—

Mr. E. Chevrier's b h Ottawa Chief.
Mr. A Renaud's bl g Black Jack.
Mr. W. F. Powell's gr m No Name.
Mr. J. Connolly's br m Lady Jane.

In the different heats Black Jack had an easy time for first place, but a mixed struggle and hot contest took place between the other three. The result was as follows in the three heats run:—

Black Jack	1	1	1
Ottawa Chief	2	3	4
No Name	3	2	3
Lady Jane	4	4	2

Time—2.47, 2.52, 2.55.

The last race was for the

PROPRIETORS' PURSE,

of $175, for horses that have never beaten 2m. 35sec.; $120 to 1st; $35 to 2nd; and $20 to 3rd.

From the entries given below, it will be seen that there was promise of a good race. Orient seemed by considerable odds the favourite, yet there were a good number who had implicit confidence in the Moose holding his own with any of the foreign horses, even with their good record. The following entries were made:

Mr W. H. Baldwin's br g The Moose.
Mr. W. T. Campbell's Eva.
Mr. T. E. Bailey's White Cloud.
Mr. F. Wise's Orient.

The track was very heavy, and is said to have worked to the disadvantage of some of the high toned horses. The first heat proved conclusively that the Moose was too much for his opponents, he having distanced both White Cloud and Orient, Eva barely escaping the same fate. In the second heat, only the two ran, when the Moose in short order distanced Eva, taking first money. They came in as follows:—

The Moose	1	1
Eva	2	0
Orient	0	0
White Cloud	0	0

Time—2.41 and 2.51.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

UNION HOUSE.—J Flinn, Prescott; Dr Wales, Chelsea; A G Cole, Brockville; James Mills, City; Jas McParland, Brockville; J Brillis, Belleville; Felix Yadland, Almonte; C A Dewan, Chelsea; Thomas Scott, MPP, Owen Sound; Capt McGregor, Owen Sound; W Stenhouse, Montreal; W J Martineau, Montreal; S Massy, Montreal; Wm Burril, Kemptville; Geo Keating, Kemptville; Thos Maley, Kemptville; Rev W Fleming, March; Wm Arnold, Nepean; M Currier, Buckingham; F J Wilson, Buckingham; Mrs Wilson, Buckingham; Miss Wilson, Buckingham; Miss Thompson, Perth; S S Dickson, Packenham; Rev W Snetzinger, Packenham; John K Weir and wife, Easton's Corners; Rev H J McDermot and wife, Gloucester; Miss Heron, Scarboro'; A Chapman, Renfrew; Jas Roger, Brockville; Jas A Campbell, City; M W Spaulding, Canton, NY; John Brooks and wife, Low, Quebec; J Wymes, Pontiac; C B Wright, Hull, Quebec; John Thomson, Portage Fort; L R Clifton, Toronto; W D Chapman, Pembroke; Wm Molir, Fitzroy; Rev J Seaman, North Wakefield.

DANIELS' HOTEL.—John Grey, Prescott; Dr P R McMonagle, Prescott; Dr N D McMonagle, Rensellaer Falls, N Y; S Jacobs, wife and child, New York; E B Sparhan, M D, Kemptville; Edward Reilly, Toronto; James Gibbs, Almonte; J Yates, St. Catherines; Henry Davy, Chicago; George Keating, Kemptville; Thomas Lambert, Aylmer; H D Pencier, Wakefield; H K Egan, Aylmer; W R Thistle, Aylmer; W S Fosdick, Toronto.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. D. M. Gordon, B. D. To-morrow is Communion Sabbath.

BANK STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. Wm. Moore.

DALY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. Wm. Armstrong, B. A.

KNOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, City Hall Square.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. No ordained pastor. The Rev. J. Cunningham Dunlop will officiate at the services in this Church.

METCALFE STREET WESLEYAN CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. W. J. Hunter.

KING STREET WESLEYAN CHURCH.—(Seats all free.)—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. Wm. Hall M. A.

OTTAWA WEST WESLEYAN CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Dr. Mark.

CHRIST'S CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Rector—The Rev. J. S. Lauder.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. His Lordship Bishop Lewis officiating, assisted by the Rev. J. Pollard.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSIONARY SERVICE.—The Revd. Mr. May will preach in the Orange Hall, O'Connor street, at the Church of England Missionary Service to-morrow afternoon, at half-past three o'clock.

ST. JAMES CHURCH, HULL.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. Mr. Johnson, Chaplain of the Senate.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock, Court House, Daly Street. Pastor—The Rev. Johnston McCormac.

YORK-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. S. M. Pope.

CHAUDIERE M. E. CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. J. Young.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock. Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. A. A. Cameron.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, ALBERT STREET.—Hours of Service on each day, 6:30 a.m. and 5 p. m. Sundays—Holy Eucharist, 11 p. m. Evening prayer, 5 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. J. G. Sanderson.

An Aberdeen pastor said to one of his feminine congregation, "Are you happy?" "Yes, sir," she replied, "I feel as though I were in Beelzebub's bosom." "Not in Beelzebub's?" "Well, some of the patriarchs; I don't care which."

Humorous Jottings.

A young lady makes Shakespeare say, "An eye like ma's, to threaten and command."

"Do you take kindly to menial service?" asked a lady of an applicant. "Well, yes; but I should prefer the [hymeneal]," answered the girl.

An Irishman visiting a graveyard with a friend, pointing to a shady, quiet nook, said, "This is the spot where I intend being laid, if I'm spared."

One of the sufferers by a late railway accident was rushing wildly about, when some one asked if he was hurt. "No," he said, "but I can't find my umbrella."

"How much did he leave?" asked an Aberdeen lady, on learning the death of a wealthy citizen. "Everything," responded the lawyer, "he didn't take a shilling with him."

"What is a fort?" asked an Aberdeen teacher. "A place to put men in," was the answer. "What is a fortress then?" The answer was promptly given—"A place to put women in."

A Favourite Air.—One of a party of friends, referring to an exquisite musical composition, said—"That song always carries me away when I hear it." "Can anybody whistle it?" asked Jerrold, laughing.

YOUTHFUL PHILOSOPHY.—"Grandma do you know why I can see up in the sky so far?" asked Charlie, a little four year-old, of the venerable lady who sat beside him knitting. "No, my dear; why is it?" said grandmamma, bending her head eager to catch and remember the wise saying of the precious little pet. "Because there is nothing in the way," replied the young philosopher.

BOTTLE CIRCULATION.—The man who invented the corkscrew (and his name is lost in the fogs of obscurity—such is the base ingratitude of this world!) may be said to be almost as great a man as Harvey. It is true that the latter genius discovered the circulation of the blood, but hasn't the inventor of the former tended more than anything else to promote the circulation of the bottle?

A distinguished member of the United States Senate sticks to old clothes from policy. He owes an election to them, he says. One of his friends stumped a district for him in which he was unpopular, because they said he was an aristocrat. "Aristocrat, indeed," said the speaker, with great enthusiasm; "you ought to see him. Why, every rag of clothes he has in the world isn't worth $10."

An elderly gentleman, returning home on Sunday from church, began to extol the merits of the sermon to his son. The following short dialogue tells the story: "I have heard," said the old gentleman, "one of the most delightful sermons ever delivered before a Christian society. It carried me to the gates of heaven." "Well, I think," replied Frank, "you'd better have dodged in, for you will never have such another chance."

An Aberdeen gentleman who has just departed this life invented a melodious and peculiar manner of ushering in Christmas. On the morning of fifty-eight Christmas Days he stood at the door of his house, barefoot, and in his night clothes, playing on the fiddle the Scottish air of "Killiecrankie." The enthusiastic glow which inspired this custom of his, and enabled him to carry it out whatever might be the weather, must have been perfervid indeed.

Yankees are universally allowed to be unexcelled in asking questions, but unite Irish loquacity with Yankee interrogation, and the cup is full. A girl of Irish descent, but reared in Vermont, was rebuked by the lady with whom she was living for her interminable propensity to ask questions. Closing the rebuke, the lady remarked, "You beat the Jews at asking questions." When, true to nature, the girl rejoined, "Do the Jews ask many questions?"

A QUANDARY.—Young mamma (to her brother-in-law, who is also the family doctor): "By-the-by, Alexander, I'm so glad you've come. I wished to talk to you about baby. I can't understand why he does'nt speak yet. Surely he ought to by this time." Alexander: Well, ye see Ann, ye jist talk the varra highest o' English, an' my brither John, again, he just talks the vara braidest o' Scotch; and the puir bairn, ye see, it hasna just made up its mind which side o' the house it'll tak' till."—*Punch.*

ALEXANDER DUMAS, *pere*, when he gave a dinner party to commercial men, had a somewhat singular method of deciding the time for the interior wine to be produced. He enjoined his servants to put the best wine on the table at the beginning of the meal, while the guests' heads were clear; "then," said he, "watch the conversation, and directly you hear any one of the company say, "I, who am an honest man," you may be quite sure that all their heads have gone astray, and you can serve up any rubbish you choose."

"HAVING IT OUT" IN PUBLIC.—One night when Cooke was playing Hamlet, in Dublin, he began to sharpen his sword in the green-room, saying savagely, "I and Mr. Laertes will settle our disputes in reality to night." When the fencing scene came on, Laertes, suddenly seizing Hamlet by the neck, threw him with a bang flat upon his back, and put his knee triumphantly upon his chest, to the intense amusement of his brother actors, the rage of Cooke, and the astonishment of the audience, who thus witnessed quite a new scene in *Hamlet.*

An Aberdeenshire laird, who kept a very good poultry yard, strangely enough could not command a fresh egg for his breakfast. One day, however, he met his grieve's wife going towards the market, and, very suspiciously, with a nice basket. On passing and speaking a word, he discovered the basket was full of beautiful white eggs. Next time he talked with his grieve he said to him—"James, I like you very well, and I think you serve me faithfully; but I cannot say I admire your wife." To which the cool reply was—"O 'deed, I'm no surprised at that, for I dinna muckle admire her mysel'."

INSTINCT OR REASON?—An instance of rare honesty, and showing how a dog (American, of course) may desire to pay his board bill, recently occurred at Fitchburg, Massachusetts. A lady saw a dog frequently about her house picking up odd bits which had been thrown out, and one day she called him in and fed him. The next day he came back, and as she opened the door he walked in and placed an egg on the floor, when he was again fed. The following day he brought another egg to pay for his dinner; and on the fourth day he brought the old hen herself, who it seems had failed to furnish the required egg.

THE ART OF COURTING.—Don't court for muny, nor buty, nor relashuns; these things are jist about as onsartin as the kerosene ile refining bisness, liabel tew git out ov repair and bust at enny minnit. Court a girl for fun, for the luv yu bear her, for the vartue and bisness thare is in her; court her for a wife, and for a mother; court her as yu wud court a farm—for the strength of the sile and the parfecktion ov the title; court her as tho she warnt a fule, and yu another; court her in the kitchen, in the parlor, over the wash-tub, and at the pianner; court this wa, young man, and if yu don't git a good wife and she don't git a good husband, the fault won't be in the courting.

Noonan's Restaurant

Simply because you can always procure good BREAKFAST
A CAPITAL DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT TEA OR SUPPER
At any moment, without delay, at
Noonan's Lunch and Oyster Rooms,
SPARKS STREET, WEST.
Feb. 27th, 1875. 3780

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

CAMPBELL & ALMAS
Have Removed to their New Premises
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE their OLD STAND,
Where they hope to merit a continuance of past favours bestowed on them by their numerous customers and the public generally, at their Old Stand.

CAMPBELL & ALMAS,
Ryan's New Block, Second Door from O'Connor Street.
Ottawa, Feb. 2 th. 1875. 36.8

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA.
THE THEATRICALS,
For Wednesday, the 12th instant, are unavoidably
POSTPONED
Till Thursday, the 18th Inst.
R. F. WARD,
A.-D.-C.

THE THEATRICALS
Which were to have taken place at
Government House,
On the 10th inst., are
POSTPONED
Till the 31st Instant.
The Invitations issued for the former date, will consequently apply to the latter.
F. ROWAN HAMILTON,
A.-D.-C.,
Government House, Ottawa.
March 3rd, 1875.

New Advertisements.

Theatricals: Government House.
Government Notice: C. F. Fraser.
Bill of Fare: European Dining Rooms.
Hay, &c.: W. Beattie & Co.
Hair Cutting: 74 Sparks street.
Special Notice: T. E. Moore.
Switches, &c.: 74 Sparks street.
Notice: T. E. Moore.
Auction Sale: W. Bermingham.
Oysters: Queen Restaurant.
Houses to Let: W. M. Beattie & Co.
Clearing Sale: Haney & Forgie.

The Times.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1875.

MR. BRIGHT AND THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

At the present time, when the established Church of England may be said to be at loggerheads with itself, when high, low, and broad churchmen are all claiming that their mode of conducting public worship is most in accordance with the ritual and the spirit of the church to which they belong, and while the dignitaries of that Church are in a measure afraid to act upon their own responsibility and unbiassed judgment, it is interesting to note the position taken by such an uncompromising Nonconformist as the right hon. member for Birmingham, Mr. Bright. The disestablishment of the Irish Church prepared men's minds for witnessing sooner or later the dise-tablishment of the State Churches both in England and Scotland, but most people regard that time as being still somewhat distant. It is just possible, however, that the disestablishment of the Irish Church was the thin end of the wedge which will overturn the Church of England—a church which has successfully stood the civil and religious struggles of three centuries—and that the wedge has received its first blow from Mr. Bright, while addressing his constituents at Birmingham recently. Leading, as that gentleman does, the extreme wing of the Liberals in the Imperial Parliament, and at the same time possessing so much of the confidence of the late Government as to have held a seat in the Cabinet, Mr. Bright is universally allowed to have more influence than any statesman in England, the late Liberal leader not excepted, and his utterances on this occasion will doubtless be kept in view by the Radicals of the Black Country, and, indeed, of the country generally. Mr. Bright, in his speech, adverted to the divergence of opinion existing in the Church, and said it was owing to this divergence that the recent Act of Uniformity had been passed. Over two hundred years ago, an Act was passed having the same title, under which two thousand of the most pious and learned men of the Church were ejected from it but the difference between that Act and the Act passed by Mr. Disraeli last session, Mr. Bright explains, is that under the first it was those who were furthest from Rome who were ejected, while by the new Act of Uniformity, it is those who are nearest Rome who are to be restrained. He goes on to say that there is "great disappointment in every "thoughtful and true man and woman in "the Church of England, and to many "outside it, in this state of things, be- "cause you know quite well that one of "the great arguments in favour of an "Established Church is that it represses "all zeal which tends to disorder and not "only represses zeal, but that it is a bul- "wark against that Church from which "our fathers separated themselves 300 "years ago. They say that what the "Church of England wants is not zeal, "but a gentlemanly conformity to it, and "they are very angry now that somehow "or other this zeal is creeping into the "Church." The right hon. gentleman indulges in some facetious remarks regarding that zeal, and remarks "that the "State Church as we have it now is not "and cannot be in harmony with the "age. I should like to ask you what "there is that was established or existed "in the reign of Queen Elizabeth that is "in harmony with the reign of Queen "Victoria. The difference between the "two Queens is enormous, and cannot be "measured. The arbitrariness, the abso- "lute power, the insolent assertion of it "in the Queen of 300 years ago—the "moderation, the justice, the sympathy, "you have in the Queen of our time, are "strongly marked; but in the House of "Commons of that day and the House of "Commons of this, the difference cannot "be calculated and cannot be measured."

From the repeated "hear, hears," with which the speaker was greeted in expressing his very pronounced opinions may be judged the acceptability of the proposition that "the State Church as we have it is "not and cannot be in harmony with the "age." He thinks it "a most extraor- "dinary thing in our history that for 300 "years the Church established in an age "like that should be able in any way to "continue itself in its present form unto "the time in which we live." And he boldly asserts that, with one or two remarkable and admirable exceptions, the country has received no service from it in all the great measures of change and improvement which have blessed the last half century. He points out in the plainest language its inconsistencies as a religious institution, and has no doubt brought blessings on his head from thousands of overworked and underpaid curates, while, with as little doubt, he is being mildly censured—for your church dignitary can only be privileged to mildly censure, however badly used he may think himself—by many of the higher orders of the clergy. He says:

"If you look to it as a religious institution, what is it you find? At one end of it, that its payments and its salaries are excessive and enormous; and you find at the other end of it that they are scanty and inadequate, and altogether a disgrace to a great national institution. (Cheers.) You find further that, contrary to what exists in every other Government department, there is no such thing known in it, speaking as a rule, and, in general, as promotion by merit. Promotion in the Church is promotion by interest and high importunity. (A Voice: "No," and interruption.) Understand me, I am only now speaking the voice of thousands of curates. (Loud cheers.) I am not making a claim on behalf of the Nonconformists. The Methodist ministry does not trouble about this. I am only speaking with a voice which will find an answer to-morrow in the hearts of thousands of curates."

In bringing a very able and lengthy speech to a close, he wishes it to be clearly understood that he is not asking any class or party to plunge into a violent agitation for the overthrow of the Church, and thinks it would be a great calamity to the country if such a change should be brought about by violent hatred and discussion, or that it should be accomplished in a tempest almost like the turmoil of a great revolution. He says it will be a great day for freedom and for Protestantism and Christianity which shall witness the full enfranchisement of the Church within the realms of England.

Having no State Church on this side of the Atlantic, it is hardly to be expected that we will feel greatly alarmed or greatly displeased at such an expression of opinion from such a redoubtable champion of freedom as honest John Bright; still, as straws indicate the direction of the wind, and as this is the first puff of wind preluding the gale which may blow the English Church about the ears of its supporters, it will be interesting to watch how soon such an important agitation and change may follow. During the last general election in the old country, though the subject was never made a plank in any party's platform, it was frequently brought up at electioneering meetings, and the general reply was that, though favouring such a measure in a general way, it was deemed too early for agitating it. It may, however, be presumed that that agitation has now fairly commenced, though it may take several decades to bring its object about.

Parliament of Canada.

Third Parliament—Second Session.

SENATE.

MONDAY, March 1.

After routine,

Hon. Mr. MILLER presented the seventh report of the Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills, recommending that the quorum be reduced to seven. Carried.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

On giving a notice of motion,

Hon. Mr. BELLEROSE enquired whether, by the rules of the House, members had to read the notices of motion before they were handed to the Clerk of the House, or whether it was only optional.

The SPEAKER believed there was no expressed rule on the subject. The practice in the old Legislative Council and the Senate had been for the members to read the notices of motion. The practice in the Commons was for an hon. member to state his motion, without reading it.

The hon. gentleman then read his notice of motion.

WINTER STEAMERS.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN moved for a copy of the advertisement calling for a winter steamer at Prince Edward Island, and also for a copy of the contract entered into for the performance of said service. Last year he had spoken about a winter steamer, but his only object at that time had been to put the Government on its guard against buying a boat from Dominion waters for such a service, as from the knowledge he possessed of that service he knew there was none capable of performing the duty required. He thought that if the Government had timely warning they might have been able to get a boat outside the Dominion for such a service. This winter line had been one of the terms agreed upon for Confederation. He himself had been one of the delegates who came to Ottawa at that time to arrange the conditions, and he could assure the House that all the people of Prince Edward Island, whatever their politics, felt satisfied that this service would be performed. He was not aware on whose shoulders the blame rested, but he spoke from practical observation, and he could assure the Government that a more inefficient boat for winter service it would be impossible to select. The boat was not fit for the gulf service even in the finest weather. It was the only course left for the people of Prince Edward Island to bring the matter before the notice of the Senate, and he adopted that course. Each Government was bound by the arrangements of their predecessors, and on all the negotiations for Confederation, efficient steam communication in the winter season was guaranteed to Prince Edward Island. It was not merely the whim or caprice of the day which must be had in lieu of Acts of Parliament. Where was the protection of the smaller provinces unless they had the Senate to shield them? Prince Edward Island would not have entered Confederation had she expected such neglect as this, and he questioned very much if the Maritime Provinces would either. He could not, therefore, help expressing his sorrow at seeing a measure in the other House—(the hon. member alluded to Mr. Mills' motion for a reconstruction of the Senate)—receive the quiet assent of gentlemen who certainly should be the first in the land to defend their position. If the Senate had any right in the confederation it had a right to their respect, and he was not aware that there was any Act of the Senate to warrant that ungenerous, he was going to say cowardly, attack—(hear, hear)—which had been made upon it from time to time in another place. The constitution of Prince Edward Island was guaranteed, it came in under the Act of Confederation, yet last year it was swept away by one Act of Parliament, and had it not been for the protection of the Senate would have been totally lost. He would mention another specimen of the legislation of a gentleman who was known as a philosopher in this Dominion, but whose bill was one of the most disgraceful that ever disgraced any legislature. He referred to the "Bill No. 28, for the removal of obstructions from navigable rivers," which amounted to nothing less than legalising stealing. There were thousands of tons of timber sunk in the rivers of the Maritime Provinces, and those largely engaged in lumbering operations never thought of raising it till the market was ready. This bill came up from the other end of Parliament, was discussed upon its merits, and the wisdom of the Senate threw it out. Then there was another instance of the wise legislation of the Senate. An iniquitous bill was passed in the other chamber to take away a portion of the Tuckersmith division in which an hon. member had been elected, in order, by dismembering his district, to ensure his re-election. This bill had also been thrown out. The Senate was now on its grand trial. It was to the Senate that these smaller provinces looked for protection. It would appear that the representatives of Prince Edward Island in the other House were quite satisfied with this candle-box of a steamer at Prince Edward Island, and if there were no other branch of the legislature to which they might appeal, he for one did not know what the people of that island would do. He hardly thought that the whole interests of the people were rightly represented, and he was very much of opinion that if some of those gentlemen who had been returned were to seek their verdict anew, they would find a very different result from their constituents, who would be slow to forgive the political tinkering of which they had been guilty. The only way the constitution of the Senate could be interfered with was by a convention of the whole people. He hoped the Government of the day would not be so remiss as to shrink from the responsibility of their position by silently acquiescing in this kind of political tinkering, which it would be almost disgraceful in a Government to allow. He hoped his remarks would be placed side by side with that great statesman who was trying to break up their constitution. Such a question, if moved at all, ought to be moved by the Government, and not sprung upon the people in the underhand manner which the hon. member alluded to had adopted. As to his motion he assured the Government that the question was an important one, and that in requesting an efficient steamer the people of Prince Edward Island were only asking for what they were entitled to obtain, and he would not rest satisfied till a proper boat were put upon the line. He supposed that in selecting the present one the Government had been deceived, for all it seemed capable of doing was to get up steam. It was built a year and a half ago and was characterized in one of the Government papers as a first-class river boat in every respect, but a first-class boat for a river was not by any means a first-class boat for a gulf, and if the Government continued to allow it to run it would be a complete farce and a waste of money. If the Government had sent a competent agent to St. John's, Newfoundland, they might have procured from amongst its fleet of sealers a competent boat to have performed this service until such time as a proper boat could have been built for the service, which in his opinion ought to be built specially for the service. He would suggest to the Government for the last time that they should procure a boat built expressly for this ice service of not less than 150 horse-power, of about 150 feet keel, not less than 300 tons or more than 600 tons, barque and ship-rigged, which, if built of proper wood, judiciously selected, would be well able to perform the service required. When this was done, and the matter was put beyond any doubt so far as the performance was concerned, he would rest satisfied, but not until then.

Hon. Mr. CARRALL said that some four or five years ago he obtained some constitutional rights, and among others that of a seat in the Senate. It had been his lot, however, to hear re-echoed from the Opposition House on the other side (laughter) an annual belittlement of this Chamber which was unmannerly, unjust and unjustifiable. Hon. members had a perfect right in a constitutional manner to ask for a constitutional change, but he objected to a lot of gentlemen in the Opposition Chamber getting up and stating what could not be verified by fact. He was assured that gentlemen had that very day got up in the House of Commons and made statements as to the insecurity of their seats in that House if they resorted to the popular will. What was the position of the body opposite? Was it not a fact that out of 80 members for Ontario, no less than 75 had been petitioned against for bribery and corruption. Many of its members held their seats by a majority of from two to four, and these were the gentlemen who charged them with not being the representatives of the popular will, but he for one stood in that Chamber in the solemn and steadfast conviction that the position he held there he could have obtained at the hands of his people any day or any night. He considered it a solemn outrage that the Senate should be held up to the scorn and ridicule of those finical gentlemen who got over to the other Chamber and followed in the wake of the philosophers, because under the constitution the limit to their increase was simply six, and no body, hostile or friendly, could so reconstitute them as to mould them to the popular will. A seat in that Chamber was not worth being purchased at the price of being ridiculous to those in the opposite branch. He would not enter into their position, however, that evening, as it involved a great deal of argument, analysis and investigation. He was not prepared to give his adhesion to their present mode of Constitution as being the most proper and the one best calculated to advance the best interests of the Dominion, but he was prepared to question the right of gentlemen in the other House to hold them up annually to the scorn of 4,000,000 of people. While the Constitution remained intact, they proposed to fling back to them with scorn such imputations. (Hear, hear.) He had a right in a constitutional manner to argue this question. He was willing that his political existence should be canvassed, but at the same time he must deprecate the unmanly attack that had been made upon his political life by a person who proposed, sword in hand, to march from the Opposition House, and, to use a Dufferinism, stab him under the belt. It was very easy to meet destructive geniuses, but very difficult to meet constructive ones, and he thought that the genius who was proposing to destroy the Senate, should at any rate propose something in its stead. It was said that the Senate was of no great utility, because it rejected no bills, or at any rate very few, as if their utility was to be measured by the number of bills they rejected. He desired to say, however, that he thought that body to be eminently utilitarian. The hon. gentleman cited the Tuckersmith bill, which they had thrown out the previous session, as one instance of their utility, and was proceeding to administer a heavy censure on the "spirits" in the other chamber, when he was called to order by Hon. Mr. Montgomery, who enquired of the Speaker what was the question before the House.

The SPEAKER—The question before the Senate is the motion by Mr. Howlan, seconded by Mr. Montgomery. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. NORTHRUP did not think they were there to speak about any report which might have been received from outside as to what was going on in the other branch of the Legislature. The hon. gentleman was not speaking to the question.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND had been taken a little by surprise, for by the constitutional law he had been studying, a member could only speak to the motion before the Chamber; but, like some parsons, the sermon did not appear to apply to the text. At a proper time, and with a proper resolution, they would be enabled to take up that question which hon. members had insinuated as now being discussed in another branch of the Legislature relative to the Senate remaining any longer as a branch of the Legislature of this Dominion, but it was not raising their dignity to bring it up like this. With regard to the question before the House, he had much pleasure in supporting it. He did not do this in any factious spirit, or for the purpose of embarrassing the Government, but he thought the people of Prince Edward Island should be acquainted with the condition of that contract, as various remarks had been circulated relative to it. One thing was evident, that the people of that Island were neither satisfied nor content with the manner in which the Confederation article had been carried out for obtaining suitable winter communication, and for carrying the mail. The present boat was about equal to an old washing tub with a couple of side wheels, for all the advantage they had received from it. In the calmest weather, before the storms of winter, she could only run between Pictou and Georgetown on a calm day, and rolled to that frightful extent the passengers had to be put on starvation allowance the whole way. She was a complete fraud as a boat, and yet it was rumoured that she had obtained from $10,000 to $17,000 for winter service, when she wasn't worth half the amount herself. As regarded the mode in which the advertisement was issued in the first instance for the contract, and the way in which it had been accepted by the Government, he had been instructed to the effect that advertisements were issued for a boat of particular dimensions and size, to be built of iron, and furnished with a screw, and that the vessel was to be ready for the winter route in a few months, and that in consequence of the shortness of the time and the difficulty of entering into a contract for such an important service, a certain company of shipowners in Prince Edward Island entered into a correspondence with some celebrated shipowners of Clyde, but they received an answer that it would be impossible to get a proper boat here in the time specified. They consequently did not send in a tender, nor did they state that they would be prepared to put an interim boat there till a proper one could be constructed. The present contract was a hocus-pocus one, and had been entered into without fair competition, and not only had the contractor, who, he believed, was not even a native of the island, not only had he received the contract for one year, but for a large number of years. It was also rumoured, for he only said what he had himself been told, that there was not that fair competition for this boat to which the ship builders of the island had a right. This was why he supported the motion for the advertisement of the tenders, in order to see whether the Government were right, and the ship-owners of Prince Edward Island wrong. He would not prejudge the case. As to the question which had arisen incidentally, and on which the member for British Columbia had spoken so earnestly and with so much power and vim, whether it was a proper time to take up that question, or whether it had been treated in the way it should be, consistently with their dignity as Senators, and whether, at the same time, the debate had been conducted in a constitutional and in a philosophical manner, the public would judge when the speeches should appear in print. He, however, would not find fault with hon. gentlemen in the other House for bringing forward their opinions in reference to this subject. They were not like a Genii's constitution, never to be altered. God forbid that if this body were useless, it should be a dead weight on the constitution, but for his own part, he was convinced that it was a valuable branch of the legislature.

Hon. Mr. BOURINOT sympathised with the hon. gentleman who had moved the address, as well as with those who had spoken on its behalf, as, judging from his own experience, he feared they had little to expect from the present Government. The cool manner in which he had been answered the other day by the Secretary of State showed the House that there was no desire to do them justice, and that the Government were not willing to keep that faith with the island which he had the honour to represent, to which they had pledged themselves on entering confederation. But their doom was not far distant; it was coming, and he would tell them that justice would be done. Examples were not wanting, and those examples came home to them. The hon. Secretary of State might smile, but they must judge of the future by the past, and he would say again that the contemptuous, the cool manner in which he referred to the question which he (Mr. Bourinot) had put to him would never be forgotten.

Hon. Mr. SKEAD said the question might appear of little importance, but this was not the case. Although he sympathized with the hon. member who had made the motion, yet he could not agree with him in coming to the conclusion at once that the blame must rest with the Government. It might possibly appear, when the contract which had been entered into was laid before the House, that the Government had acted with due discretion, and no fault could fairly be imputed to them. He had had an opportunity of cruising this winter on the steamer, and he admitted that she was unfit for the service, but he believed it was the intention of the Government to give them next winter as good and powerful a steamer as could be had for money. If that was so they had no cause to complain so far as that branch of the service was concerned. He thought that their winter traffic should be carried on by means of some more complete arrangement than was the case now, and he hoped the Government would take the matter into consideration.

Hon. Mr. WARK said it was to be regretted that such great anxiety should have been manifested in order to induce the smaller provinces to enter the Dominion. Time should have been taken to ascertain whether some of the undertakings to which the Government had pledged itself were possible. In order to induce British Columbia to enter the

(Continued on fourth page.)

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Soup—Vegetable.
Fish—Haddock and Lobster Sauce.
Entrees—Pig's Feet and Apple Sauce, Oyster Patties, Stewed Kidneys, Haricot Mutton.
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Roast—Beef, Mutton and Cranberry Sauce; Pork and Beans.
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20 per Cent. Below Combination Rates
R. C. W. MacCUAIG,
Agent, Ottawa and Vicinity.
Jan. 9, 1875. 3737-3m

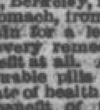
ROYAL CANADIAN
INSURANCE CO.
FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL . . . SIX MILLION DOLLARS.
Available Funds to meet Claims, over Half a Million Dollars.
ROB. ANGUS, Jr.,
AGENT,
36 SPARKS STREET, . . . OTTAWA
Oct. 12, 1874.

Miscellaneous.

CAUTION.
MYRTLE NAVY,
NONE IS GENUINE!
UNLESS STAMPED
T. & B.
There are Numerous Imitations on the Market.
3784-3m

OTTAWA
WATER WORKS.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Tenders will be received until NOON of
Monday, the 8th day of March
next, for the EXCAVATION and REFILLING of TRENCHES for STREET and SERVICE PIPES, and for the
PACKING OF HYDRANTS.
Specifications can be seen at the office of the Water Commissioners, near the Sapper's Bridge, on and after FRIDAY, the 26th inst.
By Order,
C. R. CUNNINGHAM,
Secy. W. W. C.
Water Commissioners' Office,
24th Feb. 1875. 3780-s-t-t

U. S. CENTENNIAL & EXHIBITION, 1876.
A Local Agent and Subscription Solicitors
Wanted for the
Centennial Journal,
In OTTAWA, and in each City, Town and County in Ontario.
A Permanent Situation at $15 Per Week,
And 10 cents per name added.
Address for two weeks,
R. DAVIS, Manager,
Chestnut street
Philadelphia, Pa.
For Prospectus, Journal, &c., enclose 25 cents.
Feb. 26, 1875. 3779-3d-2w


AGENTS WANTED.
Men or women $34 a week. Proof furnished. Business pleasant and honorable with no risks. A 16 page circular and valuable Samples free. A postal-card on which to send your address costs but two cents. Write at once to F. M. REED, 8th St., New York.

BERKELEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking "Norton's Camomile Pills." I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. 3800.

Hatters & Furriers.

NEW SPRING STYLES
—IN—
AMERICAN HATS,
ENGLISH HATS,
FRENCH HATS,
ex S. S. *Polynesian*,
—AT—
3778 DEVLIN'S.

HATS, Just Received HATS,
Fifteen Cases
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HATS!
All New Styles
FOR 1875.
An early call solicited.
No. 33, RIDEAU STREET,
SIGN OF THE RED HAT,
JAMES PEACOCK,
Feb. 27, 1875. 3780

BUFFALO ROBES
AND
ALL OTHER FURS, CHEAP FOR CASH.
—AT—
H. HODGES,
56 SPARKS-ST.,
Opposite the British Lion Hotel.
Dec. 21, 1874.

Gift Enterprises.

DOLLARS!
To the amount of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand are to be distributed on the 27th February, by the Public Library of Ky., upon the occasion of their Fifth and Last Concert.
Drawing Certain, or Money Refunded.

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		75,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
5 Cash Gifts	$20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts	14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts	10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts	5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts	4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts	3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts	2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts	1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts	500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts	100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts	50 each	950,000

Whole Tickets, $50; Halves, $25; Tenth, or each Coupon, $5; Eleven Whole Tickets, $500.
For Tickets, or information, address—
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager, Louisville, Ky.

Public Library of Kentucky.
Death of Gov. Bramlette—Action of the Trustees—A Successor Appointed—No More Postponements—Drawing Certain February 27th.
At a meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, Jan. 16, 1875, it was resolved that C. M. Briggs, Esq., who under the late Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette was the real business manager of the gift concerts already given in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, be and he is hereby authorized to take the place made vacant by the death of said Bramlette, in the management of the affairs of the Fifth and Last Gift Concert, and that the Drawing announced for February 27th, 1875, shall positively and unequivocally take place on that day, without any further postponement or delay on any account whatever.
Hereafter all communications relating to the Fifth Concert should be addressed to the undersigned, and I pledge myself that the Drawing shall come off February 27th or that every dollar paid for tickets shall be returned.
C. M. BRIGGS, Agent and Manager.
Room 4, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

The only reliable Gift Distribution in the Country.
$100,000.00!
In Valuable Gifts.
To be distributed in L. D. SINE'S 46th. Semi-Annual
GIFT ENTERPRISE,
To be drawn Monday, March 29, 1875, one Grand Capital Prize,
$10,000.00 IN GOLD.
ONE PRIZE, $5,000 IN SILVER.
Five Prizes $1,000 }
Five Prizes, $500 } Each in Cash
Ten Prizes $100 }
Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each.
Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each!
Two Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $550 each.
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.
1500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all,) worth from $20 to $300 each!
Gold chains, Silver-ware, Jewellery, &c., &c.
Number of Gifts 10,000! Tickets limited to 50,000.
Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.
Single Tickets $1; Six Tickets $5; Twelve Tickets $10; Twenty-five Tickets $20.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to
L. D. SINE, Box 432, Cincinnati, O.
OFFICE: Excelsior Building, corner Race and Longworth.
Feb 13, 1875 3769

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.
COUNTY OF CARLETON } By virtue of a writ of TO WIT. } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, and to me directed and delivered, against the lands and tenements of William Willis at the suit of Henry James, I have seized and taken in execution all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said defendant, in and to the north-west half of lot number thirty-three in the second concession, in the Township of North Gower, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario, which I will offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on *Thursday*, the eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1875, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon.
WM. F. POWELL, Sheriff.
By JOHN NICHOLSON, Dy. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Ottawa, 6th January, 1875. 3735-1d & 12w

Remedies.

MANHOOD RESTORED.—A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address,
J. H. REEVES,
78 Nassau-st., New York.
Jan. 22, 1875. 3748.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN
Extract from a Letter
Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts: "I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old. Remaining, gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S."
To the Proprietors of
Norton's Camomile Pills, London.
July 1874.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine vendors.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
Apothecaries' Hall, Lincoln, London.
EXPORT AGENTS.
Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co., Coleman street, London.
Newbery & Sons, 37 Newgate street, London.
Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon street, London.
Sanger & Sons, Oxford street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS IN CANADA.
Montreal—Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Montreal—Lymans, Clare & Co.
Toronto—Elliott & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Shapter & Owen.
Hamilton—Winer & Co.
Halifax—Avery Brown &

NOTICE.
Morson's Effectual Remedies
Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.
PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, 1 and 1 pint bottles.
CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodyne being unequal in strength, MORSON & SON have prepared this. Sold in ¼ oz., 1½ oz., and 3 oz. bottles.
GELATINE—The purest preparation is MORSON'S.
Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.
THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions.
31, 33 & 124 Southampton Row,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON
WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.
PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES
Selected, and Shipping orders executed with care and despatch.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMES.
Patronised by all the World.
Rimmel's Ihang-Ihang, Vanda, Bruna, Jockey Club, Frangipane, and other perfumes of exquisite fragrance.
Rimmel's Lavender Water, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.
Rimmel's Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.
Rimmel's Dugong Oil Soap, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.
Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Costume and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Balls and Parties.
Rimmel's Violet, Rose, Lent, Rice, and other Toilet Powders. A liberal allowance to shippers.
Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96 Strand, 128 Regent Street, and 24 Cornhill, London, 17 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, and 76 King's Road, Brighton.
Sold by all Perfumery Vendors.

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES
FOR
CONSUMPTION, WASTING AND INDIGESTION,
Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine.
As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subject their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength and weight are increased digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.
Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,
SAVORY & MOORE,
143 NEW BOND-ST., LONDON, W.
And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY AND MOORE'S DATURA TATULA, Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis &c.

ARTERIAL blood contains the elements of Vitality and Nutrition, which is emptied into the capillary system and, after supplying the required nourishment, is sucked up by the minute branches of the venous system and carried back to the lungs for vital recuperation. By reason of much that is wrong in living and medical treatment, this stream of blood flowing through the body is not always pure or free from inflammatory particles, which may pass off by insensible perspiration through the skin or with the waste matter through the intestines, but cold or wet may stop their outward escape, and the internal drainage may become inactive, when the corrupt particles are apt to coagulate, causing pestules, scalp eruptions or running sores, bronchitis &c. They may locate about a nerve, causing neuralgia, and by attaching themselves to the arterial tubes and veins, large or small, and inflaming them by their corrosive influence, cause those intensely painful sensations called Rheumatism. Nature struggles to drench out or dislodge if possible these corrosive particles, and the parts become very red from the congestion or pressure of blood therein. This is called Inflammatory Rheumatism or Rheumatic Gout. If nature does not succeed in washing out these acrimonious atoms she withdraws the undue supply of blood from such parts, ceases to contend, and performs circulation as best she can; however, the passage of the blood through the affected channels still continues painful. This is Chronic Rheumatism, which may exist without its usual antecedent the Acute kind.
The above only true theory points out the correct treatment of this and other distressing maladies. Dissolve these corrupt particles that have lodged in the afflicted parts, so that in the circulation they may be carried off externally or internally, and having thus removed the cause the effect ceases.
The experiment of twenty years in the London Hospital, England, has demonstrated to the Medical Faculty of Europe, that the only Medicine having control over this class of diseases is the
DIAMOND
RHEUMATIC
CURE!
It is the result of a lifetime of scientific study and is now for the first time offered to the Canadian public, prepared by a careful, experienced and conscientious physician, in obedience to the desire of numberless friends in the profession, in the trade and among the people. Every bottle is warranted to contain the full strength of the medicine in its highest state of purity and development, and is superior to any medicine ever compounded for this terrible complaint.
A BLESSING TO THE POLICE.
MONTREAL, 18th June, 1868.
DEVINS & BOLTON:
GENTLEMEN,—Having been one of the many martyrs of rheumatism that I meet on my every day rounds, I was induced to try the celebrated DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE. I had suffered the last five or six weeks the most terrible acute pains across my loins and back, so severe indeed that I could hardly walk with the help of a stick. I commenced the Diamond Remedy—following the directions carefully. Relief came immediately with the first bottle, improved rapidly with the second, completely cured and freed from pain after finishing my fifth small bottle. You are at perfect liberty either to refer to me privately or publicly, as I feel very thankful for the relief, and sympathise with my fellow sufferers from rheumatism.
Yours respectfully,
J. B. CARDINAL,
Sanitary Police Officer,
51 Labelle street.
In simple cases, sometimes one or two doses suffice. In the most chronic cases it is sure to give way by the use of two or three bottles. By this efficient and simple remedy hundreds of dollars are saved to those who can least afford to throw it away, as surely it is by the purchase of useless prescriptions.
This medicine is for sale at all Druggists throughout Canada. If it happens that your Druggist has not got it in stock, ask him to send for it to
NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Agents for the Province of Ontario,
Scott street, Toronto.
Or to DEVINS & BOLTON,
Notre Dame street, Montreal,
General Agents for the Province of Quebec.
Price $1 per bottle. Large Bottles $2.
Ay 18, 1874.

Watchmakers, &c.

MANUFACTURING
Watchmaker and Jeweller.
Having sold out the retail business to Messrs. Radford & Goyer, I beg leave to return thanks to the public for their patronage during the last 18 years, and will continue the
MANUFACTURING, JEWELLERY AND WATCHMAKING BUSINESS
in my former workshops, over Mann's Hardware Store, corner of Metcalfe and Sparks street.
June 29, 1874. W. YOUNG.

N. MARKS,
Fine, Jeweller, Practical Watchmaker,
36—SPARKS STREET—36
Just received, a magnificent assortment of fine
JEWELLERY,
Comprising Diamonds and other fine stone Rings, Opera and Victoria Chains—very choice designs. Also, a complete assortment of finest finish Gold and Silver Watches, which will be sell at astonishingly low prices.
A very unique assortment of Whitby Jet.
Nov. 25, 1874.

To the Queen and Royal Family; To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment); and to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments and Railway Companies, established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER.
Prize Medallist of the London, Dublin, and Paris Exhibitions.
Maker to the Chronograph, by which the Derby and all other Races and great events of the day are timed.
Manufactory and City House—58 and 60 Ludgate Hill.
West End Establishments—25 Old Bond Street, and 99 Westbourne Grove, London.
MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS and WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited, before sending their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufactory the Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery and Electro-Plate, which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.
Orders can be sent direct to the manufactory, Ludgate Hill, or through merchants and agents in England.

WATCHES	CLOCKS
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns.	Of all kinds, from 1 to 1000 Gns.
Lever, Vertical,	Church, Turret,
Horizontal, Duplex,	Carriage, Chime,
Chronometer, Chronograph,	Dining and Drawing room,
Keyless, Centre Seconds	Hall, Shop,
Repeaters, Indian, &c.	Library, Bracket, &c.

English Ormolu Clocks, designed by English artists, and manufactured by J. W. Benson, far exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this establishment.
FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental ateliers of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.
Artistic Gold Jewellery, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after designs by the most accomplished artists in the precious Metals, Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Earrings, and all kinds of *bijouterie*, as supplied to members of the Court, and other distinguished personages.
Presentation Plate.—Testimonials of different sorts, Racing Cups, and Jewelled Snuff Boxes, as provided by Mr. Benson to the Corporation of London and other public bodies; enclose documents conveying the freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c., &c.
Silver and Electro-plate in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. Electro-plate it is necessary to secure and materials and a sufficient coating of silver; this is really cheap at any price, nor worth buying.
Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., exchanged. Merchants, Shippers and Clubs supplied.
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Plate sent to all parts of the world.
Jan. 21, 1874.

Mails.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA,
Arrival and Departure of Mails.
All Mails are closed by Montreal time, 8 minutes faster than Ottawa time.
1874. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1875.

[illegible]

Matter posted up to 10.10 p.m. will be forwarded East and West in supplementary packages the same night.

BRITISH MAILS
Via New York, close every Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, at 5 p.m.
Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 10.10 p.m.
A supplementary bag for Canadian steamers will be closed at 1.25 p.m., in which only registered matter can be sent.
POSTAGE STAMPS
Are no longer sold at this office, but may be purchased from any of the licensed stamp vendors throughout the city.
MONEY ORDERS
On Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Newfoundland, Great Britain and India.
POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits will be received at this office, interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time.
EXCEPTIONAL POSTAGE.—Postage to New Edinburgh and Rochesterville, 1 cent per half ounce, if post paid; if unpaid, 2 cents.
Office hours from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
For Money Order and Savings Bank business from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.
G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.
Post Office, Ottawa, Jan. 25, 1875.

Painters.

T. PRUNEAU, Junr.,
SIGN WRITER, HOUSE DECORATOR, PAINTER, PAPER HANGER, &c.
Glazing, Whitewashing, Coloring, &c., done at the shortest notice, and in a workmanlike style.
A large assortment of NEW PAPER BORDERS, &c., just received, at
Opposite the Post Office
Dec 26, 1874.

Travellers'

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.
Leaves.....10.45 a.m., 2.00
Arrives.....7.35 a.m., 4.10
CANADA CENTRAL
Leaves.............10.40
Arrives............1.20
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
Leaves Prescott Junction going west.........1.40
Leaves " " east. 4.45
ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILWAY.
Leaves Ogdensburg.. 8.00
Arrives in New York. 10.00
Leaves New York.... 6.00
Arrives in Ogdensburg.............1.15
CENTRAL VERMONT
Leaves Ogdensburg for Boston..........12.15
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston. 8.00

BUSINESS NOTICES.
Call and see Moore at the Hair Cutting Rooms, 74 Sparks
Moore will be looking out for friends to-day, and to-night, call.
Moore's fine stock of hair switches, ringlets, wigs, &c., sold at private sale, fifty per cent.
Ladies, go to Moore, he is the finest hair dresser in the city. A large quantity of real hair very cheap.
SALE BY AUCTION AND PRIVATE. The estate of T. E. Moore in the hands of Mr. Bermingham, to dispose of the stock to purchasers and private sale. Further a day or two.
The Burlington Hair Dressing, 74 Sparks street, is again open; persecuted T. E. Moore will be there, attending and superintending department. All who want and trimming up for Sunday and to night to see him.
Pepsine Pills for Indigestion. W. HEARN, Druggist.
3781 East End Sap
Offices to let in the Victoria. Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig.
SKIN DISEASES, of whatever kind, completely eradicated by Fowle's Pile and Humour Cure; is marvellous for Scrofula, Ring-Worm, and even Leprosy, proved itself an almost never (See special notice.)
THE HUMAN HAIR.—How many abuse this delicate and beautiful ornament, by burning it with alcohol, and plastering it with grease, no affinity for the skin, and sorbed. Burnett's Cocoaine, of cocoa-nut oil, &c., is unrivalled dressing for the hair—is readily and is peculiarly adapted to conditions, preventing its falling, promoting its healthy growth.
All that art can accomplish ing, strengthening and preserving human hair is effected by Cocoaine. This incomparable ing imparts a glossiness that and natural. It is a cooling, agreeable and clean and dressing perfectly.
FALSE MODESTY.—For people disease to become seated upon than consult a physician, or many do for years with the affliction of piles, without going at once gist for Fowle's Pile and which is an infallible cure.
HEMORRHOIDS (or PILES) are ly cured by Mathieu's Pile money refunded. Price $1 per pots for $5. Sold wholesale the Wingate Chemical Company and retail by all druggists, or warded to any address on receipt by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre Montreal.
House Keepers! If you desire profitable tea call to Baskerville and have them to select for you tea is not pleasing to your taste refund the money for what Their wines, liquors and groceries are of the best brand.
People's Tea S
36 Rideau
Thomas' Excelsior Electric Ten times its weight in
Pain cannot stay where it is the cheapest medicine ever bottle has cured bronchitis, worth has cured an old It positively cures Catarrh, Croup. Fifty cents worth has in the back, and the same back of eight years' standing are extracts from a few letters that have been received different parts of Canada, which should be sufficient to satisfy sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparta writes: "Send me six dozen Electric Oil. Have sold all I had and want more now. Its cures wonderful." William Maguire, lin, writes: "I have sold all it acts like a charm—it was but takes splendidly now." Iona, writes: "Please forward of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am out; nothing equals it. It is commended by those who have J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes at once a further supply of have only one bottle left. anything sell so well, and give ral satisfaction." J. Thompson ord, writes: "Send me some ectric Oil. I have sold entirely thing takes like it." Miller verton, P. Q., write: "The is getting a great reputation daily called for. Send us a further without delay." Lemoyne, Buckingham, P. Q., write: gross Electric Oil. We well."
Sold by all medicine dealers. cents.
S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ontario, sole agents for the Dominion.
Note.—Electric—Selected trized.
"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure and Instruction."
HARPER'S BAZAR
ILLUSTRATED.

Travellers' Guide.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Leaves.....10.45 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 10.45 p.m
Arrives.... 7.35 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 7.10 p.m

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Leaves...................10.40 a.m., 5.00 p.m.
Arrives..................1.20 p.m., 7.40 p.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Leaves Prescott Junction
going west...................1.40 p.m., 1.57 a.m
Leaves " " east. 4.45 p.m., 4.35 a.m

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILWAY.

Leaves Ogdensburg.. 8.00 a.m., 2.25 p.m.
Arrives in New York. 10.00 p.m., 7.00 a.m.
Leaves New York.... 6.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg.............. 1.15 a.m., 7.45 p.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.

Leaves Ogdensburg for Boston..........12.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston. 8.00 a.m., 12.50 p.m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Call and see Moore at the Burlington Hair Cutting Rooms, 74 Sparks street. 3786.

Moore will be looking out for all his friends to-day, and to-night. Give him a call. 3786.

Moore's fine stock of hair, in braids, switches, ringlets, wigs, &c., &c., will be sold at private sale, fifty per cent under cost. 3786.

Ladies, go to Moore, he is considered the finest hair dresser in the Dominion. A large quantity of real hair to be sold very cheap. 3786.

Sale By Auction and Private Sale.—The estate of T. E. Moore is now in the hands of Mr. Bermingham, who will dispose of the stock to purchasers by auction and private sale. Further particulars in a day or two. 3786.

The Burlington Hair Dressing Saloon, 74 Sparks street, is again open, and the persecuted T. E. Moore will be found there, attending and superintending that department. All who want a good shave, and trimming up for Sunday, call all day and to night to see him. 3786.

Pepsine Pills for Indigestion,
W. Hearn,
Druggist,
3781 East End Sapper's Bridge.

Offices to let in the Victoria Chambers. Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig. 3760

Skin Diseases, of whatever nature, are completely eradicated by the use of Fowle's Pile and Humour Cure; its effect is marvellous for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ring-Worm, and even Leprosy; it has proved itself an almost never falling cure. (See special notice.) 3733

The Human Hair.—How many persons abuse this delicate and beautiful ornament, by burning it with alcoholic washes and plastering it with grease, which has no affinity for the skin, and is not absorbed. Burnett's Cocoaine, a compound of cocoa-nut oil, &c., is unrivalled as a dressing for the hair—is readily absorbed, and is peculiarly adapted to the various conditions, preventing its falling off and promoting its healthy growth. 3784

All that art can accomplish in beautifying, strengthening and preserving the human hair is effected by Burnett's Cocoaine. This incomparable hair dressing imparts a glossiness that is healthy and natural. It is a cooling vegetable oil, agreeable and clean and dresses the hair perfectly. 3778.

False Modesty.—For people to allow disease to become seated upon them rather than consult a physician, or to suffer as many do for years with the different kinds of piles, without going at once to the druggist for Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure, which is an infallible cure. 3729

Hemorrhoids (or Piles) are permanently cured by Mathieu's Pile Ointment, or money refunded. Price $1 per pot, or six pots for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the Wingate Chemical Company, Montreal, and retail by all druggists, or will be forwarded to any address on receipt of price by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 3762

House Keepers! If you desire to get a profitable tea call to Baskerville & Bros. and have them to select for you. If the tea is not pleasing to your taste they will refund the money for what you return. Their wines, liquors and general groceries are of the best brand.
People's Tea Store,
36 Rideau street,

Thomas' Excelsior Electric Oil—Worth Ten times its weight in Gold.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It s the cheapest medicine ever made. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity a lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from the different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparta, Ontario, writes: "Send me six dozen Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Have sold all I had from you and want more now. Its cures are truly wonderful." William Maguire, of Franklin, writes: "I have sold all the agent left; it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes: "Please forward six dozen of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am nearly run out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes: "Send at once a further supply of Electric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well, and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, writes: "Send me some more Electric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P. Q., write: "The Electric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb, & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write: "Send us one gross Electric Oil. We find it takes well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 50 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y. and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ontario, sole agents for the Dominion.

Note.—*Electric*—Selected and Electrised. 3727

"A Repository of Fashion Pleasure, and Instruction."

HARPER'S BAZAR

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The *Bazar* is edited with a contribution of tact and talent that we seldom find in any journal; and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion.—*Boston Traveller.*

The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to paterfamilias by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading-matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

Harper's Bazar, one year $4 00
$4 00 includes payment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of *Harper's Periodicals*, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy; postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The seven numbers of Harper's Bazar, for the years 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, elegantly bound in green morocco cloth, will be sent by express, freight prepaid, for $7 00 each.

Newspapers are not to copy this Advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

Clothing.

The retail Clothing Business so long carried on by Joseph Metcalfe is now transferred to the Firm of JOHN SMITH & CO. Mr. Smith's knowledge of the Ready Made Clothing business (14 years experience), and their determination to keep the best class of Goods to be had, and to sell at the lowest prices possible, will be a GUARANTEE to Mr. Metcalfe's old Customers and the general public, that they will have every satisfaction in buying their Clothing
—AT THE—
CLOTHING Establishment,
59 *Sparks Street.* 3781

Thos. Lawrence

Has re-opened his

Clothing Establishment

AT

76 Sparks Street

And will dispose of the balance of his Winter Stock at reduced prices.

A large lot of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

On hand, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Mr. LAWRENCE will be glad to receive orders from his old friends and customers as formerly.

Feb. 13, 1875.

Hardware, &c.

THIS EXCELLENT Machine Oil has for the last 12 years been used by the leading Manufacturing establishments of the Dominion.

For sale by all Oilmen.

Dec. 4, 1874. 3719-y

OUR BRANDS OF **ARCTIC** —AND— Heavy Engine Oil

Are unequalled by any Machine Oils in the market. Guaranteed not to freeze. Orders solicited.

W. J. CRAVEN & Co.,
444 St. Paul-st., Montreal.

Agents for Ottawa District—
3741y CALDWELL & Co., Sparks-st

OTTAWA

Mills' Supply Agency

OTTAWA ONT.,

No. 17 Sparks-st., Near Russell House.

CALDWELL & CO., - - Managers

Saws, Belting, Files, Packing, Files re-cut, Axes, Judson's Standard Governors and Graduating Valves, Steam Pumps, Roe's Little Giant Injector.

Also, Agency of the GLOBE GAS LIGHT COMPANY, &c.

March 28, 1874.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.

No.24 No.24

The Largest and Best

Assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware

In the city is to be found at

THOS. BIRKETT'S.

N.B.—Our prices and quality of goods he defies competition.

Remember the

Sign of the Anvil, 24 Rideau-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 21, 1874.

NEW FIRM.

THOMAS SHORE & COMPANY,

(Successors to LEE & THOMPSON.)

Beg leave to call the attention of the Public to their large and varied assortment of all descriptions of

FINE AND COARSE HARNESS

which they are offering to the Public at the lowest rates. They have also always on hand all descriptions of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Riding Saddles Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Bags, Whips, and everything in connection with their line of business.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed; None but the best workmen employed.
THOMAS SHORE & CO.,
Sparks Street, near Bank.

H. MEADOW'S & CO.,

Have in stock the latest and best

COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!

Hot Air Furnaces fitted up in public buildings and private dwellings.

City reference given.—The following are a few: Quebec Bank, Ontario Bank, Bank of Commerce, Central School East, Magee & Russell, G. May, Esq., John Tilton, Esq., John Thompson, Esq., Jas. Hope, Esq., Bronson & Weston, L. Cramm, Esq., and many others.

Illustrated pamphlets and estimates given on application

H. MEADOWS & CO.,
25 Sussex-st.

Oct. 8, 1874. 3688

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—*Boston Globe.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

Harper's Magazine one year...........$4 00
$4 00 includes payment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

An Extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy: postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete set of Harper's Magazine now comprising 49 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volume by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

Books & Stationery.

NEW BOOKS.

Thomson's Straits of Malacca, Indo-China, and China....................$5 00
Farrar's Life of Christ.....................2 50
Descent and Darwinism, by Prof. Oscar Schmidt....................................$1 50
Days near Rome, by Augustus J. C. Hare 5 25
Social Pressure, by Sir Arthur Helps.... 1 25
The Law and the Lady, by Wilkie Collins .75
Hope Meredith, by Eliza Tabor........... .50

For sale at

HENDERSON & Co's.

39 Sparks Street.

Ottawa, Feb. 17, 1875. 3879

BOOKS ON SALE

AT P. NAUGHTEN'S

RIDEAU STREET.

Journals of The House of Assembly of Lower Canada, from 1792 to 1837.
Journals of The House of Assembly of Upper Canada, from 1825 to 1839.
Journals of The House of Legislative Council of Canada, from 1841 to 1848. *English and French.*
Statutes of Canada, from 1841 to 1872.
Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Ontario and Quebec, in *English and French.*
Trade and Navigation of Canada, from 1850 to 1873
Cadastres complete in 7 vols., folio.
Wicksteed's Table and Index to the Statutes of Canada. 25 cents. 3678.

Government Notices

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received until Saturday, the 27th of March next, for constructing the Steam Heating Apparatus, Gas and Water Supply Pipes, &c., also fencing Road, Sidewalks &c., for the Normal School Building and Grounds, on Elgin Street, Ottawa.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this Department, and at the Office of the Clerk of the Works, on the Normal School Grounds, Ottawa, where forms of Tender can also be procured on application.

The bona fide signatures of two parties for the due performance of the work, should be attached to each Tender.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

C. F. FRASER,
Commissioner.

Dept. of Public Works, Ontario.
March 2nd 1875.

STEAM SERVICE BETWEEN VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA and SAN FRANCISCO.

—:0:—

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General of Canada, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Tuesday, the 4th May next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails twice a month by steamships of not less than 1,000 Tons, nor of less speed than 10 knots an hour, between Victoria, B. C., and San Francisco, for a term of five years, commencing on and from the 1st August next.

Tenders may include offers for a service as above, once a week during the months from April to September inclusive, and twice a month during the remainder of each year.

Tenders to state the price asked for the double voyage from Victoria to San Francisco and back, or *vice versa*, and payment will be made at Victoria quarterly.

Stipulations of proposed contracts may be had at the Post Offices of the Chief Cities of the Dominion, including Victoria, B. C.; at the Offices of the British Consuls in New York and San Francisco; at the Office of Messrs. Allan Brothers, Liverpool, and at the Office of the Agent, General for Canada in London, Edward Jenkins, Esq., King Street, Westminster.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Secretary.

Post Office Department, Canada,
Ottawa 26th Febr. 1875.

SALMON ANGLING.

IN THE UNDERMENTIONED Salmon Rivers will be LEASED for a term of FIVE YEARS. Competition above upset prices named. LESSEES to maintain guardianship at private cost. Applications will be received to 1st MAY next.

River	Natashquan (*North Shore*)	$300
do	Trinity (*near Point des Monts*)	100
do	St. Margaret (*en bas*)	100
do	Trout (*near Moisie*)	50
do	Mistassini (*near Godbout*)	20
do	Becscie, do	20
do	Malbaie (*near Percé*)	100
do	Grand Pabos, do	200
do	Little Pabos, do	100
do	Tobique (*New Brunswick*)	100
do	Nashwaak, do	100
do	N. W. Miramichi, do	200
do	Jupiter (*Anticosti Island*)	100
do	Salmon, do	50

By order of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Address,

W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries Ottawa.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, Feb. 19, 1875.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT on American Invoices until further notice: 13 per cent.
J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

Bookbinders.

A. MORTIMER,

BOOKBINDER,

PAPER RULER, AND

Account Book Manufacturer,

RIDEAU-ST., OTTAWA.

Ruling, Perforating, Numbering

—AND—

GENERAL BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENT.

All orders for Books requiring printed headings carefully attended to.

Aug. 12. 3649y

PRESS NEWS AGENCY.

The undersigned begs to acquaint his brother journalists that he is prepared to act as Correspondent, and to furnish Telegraphic Despatches or Letters, &c., by mail, or to transact any business in connection with the Press requiring to be done at the Capital.

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Rideau-st.

CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

The Great Blood Purifier and Restorer

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases and sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It cures old sores,
Cures ulcerated sores on the neck,
Cures ulcerated sore legs,
Cures blackheads, or pimples on the face,
Cures scurvy sores,
Cures cancerous ulcers,
Cures blood and skin diseases,
Cures glandular swellings,
Clears the blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of testimonials from all parts.

Sold in bottles 2s 3d each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all chemists and patent medicine vendors throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Apothecaries Hall, Lincoln, England.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co., Coleman-st., London. Newbery & Sons, 37 Newgate-st., London. Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon-st., London. Sanger & Sons, Oxford-st., London. And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS IN CANADA.

Montreal—Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Lyman, Clare & Co.
Elliott & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Shapter & Dixon
Hamilton—Winer & Co.
Halifax—Avery, Brown & Co.

Furniture.

NEW

Furniture Warerooms,

ANGUS & CO.

Dealers in Furniture, Beds, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Cornices and Curtains,

85 SPARKS STREET.

Opposite Heney's New Block.

Jan. 11, 1874.

HARRIS & CAMPBELL

In returning thanks to their friends and the public, beg leave to inform them that they

HAVE OPENED A NEW ESTABLISHMENT ON SPARKS-ST.

With a well-assorted stock of FIRST-CLASS

Plain and Fancy Furniture,

Manufactured by the best Houses in Canada and the United States; which they will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

Call and judge for yourselves. Remember the place,—SPARKS-ST., 2ND OR WEST OF CONNOR-ST.

May 9, 1874.

Carvers & Gilders.

WILSON & ORR,

Carvers & Gilders

LOOKING-GLASS and

PICTURE FRAME

MANUFACTURERS

60 Sparks-st.

SHOW CASES MADE TO ORDER.

March 13, 1874. 2510y

Boots & Shoes.

SELLING AT COST,

For One Month, for Cash Only,

In order to reduce

Stock of Spring Importations.

Bargains may be expected, as I deal exclusively on the cash system, which has enabled me to buy at bottom figures.

W. E. BROWN,
8 SUSSEX-ST., OTTAWA.

Jan. 27, 1875.

ALL TAKE NOTICE.

W. A. LAMB

Has a large stock of Winter Goods, comprising Men's Long Felt Boots and Moose Boots, Embroidered and Plain Felt Congress. Ladies' Plain, Embroidered and Foxed Congress. Ladies' Fine Buttoned and Laced Felt Bals. Felt Overs.

A large stock of Men's, Ladies and Boys' Plain and Fancy Moose Moccasins, Slippers, and other choice winter feet-wear, all of which he is determined to offer during this month at REDICULOUSLY LOW PRICES, so as to effect an entire clearance.

Therefore, you can save lot of money by purchasing NOW for cash from

W. A. LAMB,
28 Sussex-st.

Jan. 9, 1875.

J. & G. NEELIN,

No. 12 Rideau-St., Ottawa.

Importers and Dealers in

Boots, Shoes, Mitts, Rubbers, Moccasins, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Everything in their line constantly on hand. Mens', Boys', Ladies', Misses', and Childrens' goods of all kinds. All goods marked at lowest prices.

Call and Inspect our Stock.

Dec. 24, 1874. J. & G. NEELIN, Ottawa

Druggists.

EAST END

Drug Store.

T. T. SHEPHERD.

Chemist & Druggist,

RIDEAU STREET,

CORNER OF DALHOUSIE STREET.

January 23rd, 1875. 3750

NOTICE

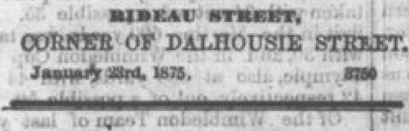
All parties indebted to

Mr. T. RAJOTTE

Are hereby requested to call in at Messrs. T. RAJOTTE & Co, Pooley's Bridge, and settle their accounts at once. Otherwise, the same will be placed in the collector's hands for immediate collection.

T. RAJOTTE & Co.

Feb. 23 1874.



The Victoria Stables

Adjoining the Bank of B. N. America, WELLINGTON-ST., the best and most convenient Livery stables in the city.

Parties desirous of securing good rigs, prompt attendance, and reasonable rates, will please favor the undersigned with a call.

N.B.—Horses boarded and groomed in the most satisfactory manner. A specialty made of this feature.

BROWNLEE & CO

March 11, 1874. 2511y

DR. POMROY,

CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN

May now be consulted in his

ROOMS, RUSSELL HOUSE

Hours from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Bronchial and Throat Affection. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold at all Drug Stores. KERRY, WATSON & Co., Chemists, Wholesale Druggists. [Trade Mark secured] Montreal.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

Oct. 1, 1874. 3639y

Life Assurance.

CANADA

Agricultural Insurance Co'y.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000.

COL. A. C. D. L. HARWOOD, President.
WILLIAM ANGUS, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. GORE, Managing Director
JAMES A. SMITH, Inspector.

Ottawa Branch- - - - - - - 38 Sparks Street.

CLUFF & MILL, GENERAL AGENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Is hereby given to our patrons and the public generally in the Ottawa district, that this Company have decided to continue a Branch Office in this City and have leased the large and commodious stone building, recently occupied by Messrs. Angus & Co., No. 38 Sparks Street, where they have OPENED AN OFFICE, under the management of Messrs. CLUFF and MILL, their newly appointed General Agents for the Ottawa Branch. 3768

OFFICE, York Street, North Side, Near Sussex.

OTTAWA

BUILDING SOCIETY.

OFFICE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10 a.m. till 4 p.m.

ESTABLISHED, FEBRUARY 6th, 1875.

DIRECTORS.

PRESIDENT—M. Nazaire Germain.
VICE-PRESIDENT—M. Stanislas Drapeau.

MM. Eugene Martineau, Samuel Benoit, Xavier Groulx, P. H. Chabot, James Martin, Peter Kearns, P. Chenet, O. Durocher, N. Faulkner,

MM. Isaie Richer, Olivier Latour, P. E. Ryan, J. W. Peachy, P. C. Auclair, Octave Latremouille, H. Archambault, A. Chevrier, Auguste DeGuise.

The Subscription Books are now open at the Society's Office, York street, north side, near Sussex street, where Prospectuses, By-Laws, and all other information may be obtained.

The first payment on Subscribed Stock will be payable on or before the 4th March next.

The Office opens daily from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., and on the first four days of the month from 6 a.m. till 9 p.m., for the purpose of receiving payments by Stockholders.

RODOLPHE MATTE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa, February 18th, 1875. 3770

Machinery.

SCOTT, CAYLEY & CAYLEY,

MACHINERY DEPOT,

70 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Manufacturers' Agents and Dealers in Iron and Wood Working Machinery.

OF THE BEST CANADIAN, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAKE

ENGINES AND BOILERS, NEW AND SECOND HAND

MILL MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ROCK DRILLS, BELTING, FILES, AND GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES.

SPECIAL AGENCIES—Cameron Special Steam Pump; J. A. Fay & Co., Cincinnati, O., Wood Working Machines; American Saw Co'y., Trenton, N. J.; Joseph Hall Manufacturing Co'y. &c., &c.

Send for Circulars and Catalogues

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE........................70 SPARKS-ST., OTTAWA.

Oct. 17 1874 3640y

Hardware.

MOORE BROS.,

TIN AND COPPER SMITHS,

Dealers in Coal and Wood Stoves, Bedsteads, Tinware, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Goods, Baskets, Wooden Ware, Bird Cages, Children's Carriages, Iron Pumps, Lamps, Coal Oil.

General House-Furnishing Goods,

And Lawn Mowers.

CORNER SPARKS AND O'CONNOR-STS. OTTAWA.

Jan. 7, 1875. 3673

Plumbers, &c.

P. B. FERGUSON,

PRACTICAL

PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER,

SPARKS STREET

3rd DOOR WEST OF BANK STREET,

OTTAWA.

3777-ly.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting

EXECUTED EXPEDITIOUSLY BY

MASON & Co.

54 SUSSEX-ST.

BATHS, WATER CLOSETS, STEAM-FITTINGS, &c., fitted up with Latest Improvements, by first-class workmen. Particular attention is requested to our first-class stock of GAS FIXTURES.

J. T MASON & CO.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting, Tinsmiths and Galvanized Iron Roofers.

BLYTH & KERR,

25 RIDEAU STREET,

ATTEND promptly to fitting up Water Services, Baths, Sinks, &c., with Hot and Cold Water Pipes, Gas Pipes and Fixtures, Hot Air Furnaces. Estimates for work in any of the above lines on application.

Sole Agents for the New Improved Eureka Hot Air Draft Furnace.

Coal Oil.

Lamps & Chandeliers

The Largest Assortment in the City,

AT THE OIL DEPOT, SUSSEX-ST.

C. S. SHAW & CO.

Jan. 8, 1875.

S. ROGERS,

UNDERTAKER

6 and 7 Nicholas-St., Ottawa.

Funerals furnished with every requisite. Country orders promptly attended to.

Persons requiring Coffin Trimming, Crape, Hat-bands, Scarfs, &c., can have them sent ready prepared on receipt of order or telegram.

Coffins and Caskets of every description always on hand.

S. ROGERS,
6 and 7 Nicholas-st., Ottawa

No. 18 289

TREES, SHRUBS, &c.

Auguste Dupuis, Esq.,

Proprietor of the well known Nurseries at St. Roch des Aulnets, Province of Quebec, has established

AN AGENCY IN OTTAWA

For the supply of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Shrubs.

These Trees being raised in Lower Canada, are preferable to those from American Nurseries, being thoroughly acclimatized, and better adapted to stand the winters of this district.

Catalogues and prices can be had on application to the undersigned, who is now ready to receive orders for the Spring of 1875. Parties wanting Trees should lose no time in ordering.

F. E. LEMIEUX,
Ottawa-st., between King & Nelson-sts.

Nov. 5, 1872.

To Surveyors and Engineers.

FOR SALE a first-class

Theodolite and Level.

ALSO,

A good Horse, a Montreal built Cariole,

HARNESS, ROBES, &c.

May be seen at BUCKLEY'S Stables. Six months credit on approved endorsed notes.

HECTOR McLEAN
Auctioneer, Sparks-st.

December 23, 1874.

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES!

Restore your Sight!

THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,

By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYESIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957,) No. 91 Liberty-St., New York City, N. Y.

Groceries, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1854. OTTAWA, 1874.

THOS. PATTERSON

Purveyor to His Excellency the Governor General, Earl Dufferin.

Direct Importations from the Producers

In France, England, Holland and Spain.

BRANDIES, PORT AND SHERRY WINE, GIN, PORTER, &c

PURE AND UNADULTERATED, for Family use and Medicinal purposes,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Teas,—BLACKS, GREENS and JAPANS—Finest Grades.

Coffees—FRESH ROASTED, Ground daily on the premises, at usual price

FANCY GROCERIES IN GREAT VARIETY;

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Flavouring Syrups, Syrups and Extracts; Crackers, variety of kinds, such as Orange and Lemon Wafers; Carlsbad's Sugar Wafers; Patent Foods for Children; Gelatine's Fruits, fresh and crystalized; The celebrated NABOB PICKLE AND SAUCE. Try them.

Rawling's English Soda Water, Potass Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale and Brighton Seltzer. Also Glasgow Peas Meal.

THOS. PATTERSON.

Dec. 24 1874.

THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE.

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PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dec. 14 1873

(Continued from second page.)

Dominion, the Government actually undertook to build a railway from Lake Nipissing to the Pacific in ten years. There was an impossibility. (Mr Carroll—No, no.) He would repeat, it was an impossibility to have completed it in the time specified, and most people were of the same opinion. The same remark would apply to the subject before the House.

Hon. Mr. CARROL—May I correct him?

Hon. Mr. WARK was in no need of correction from the hon. gentleman, as he was as well acquainted with subject as the hon. member opposite. He knew the difference between a possibility and an impossibility, and to run a steamer between Pictou and the mainland with any degree of regularity was an impossibility. There might be a month in the winter when the steamer might run regularly. He had lived in the straits for forty years, and from what he knew he believed it would never be possible to run a steamer regularly between the points specified. No steamer could run through the gut of Canso in the month of May. It was a frequent occurrence for ships to be completedly blocked up in the ice. What he complained of was that the Government should enter into such arrangements without first ascertaining whether the undertaking were possible.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN—The hon. gentleman is speaking of his experience on the straits, and he is right, but this is not on the straits.

Hon. Mr. WARK—Is it not on the straits? Where is it then?

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN said that vessels sailing out of Georgetown harbour had been frozen out for weeks, but this was not the same. The present undertaking was quite possible; it was not even a question of doubt, as it had been proved.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT had no objection to the address passing, as when the papers came down it would be found that the Government ought not to have been censured, as they had taken the ordinary course. Tenders were called for after due advertisement, and about $12,000 had been paid to the contractor. The time had been too short, and a proper boat could not be obtained for the present winter. Government had only had a short time to consider the question. The present boat was merely an experiment. He scarcely thought it becoming and proper that gentlemen should make innuendoes against the Government, who only had one motive, which was to get the best possible service that could be obtained. They took the only possible measure, and called for tenders. They gave quite enough subsidy. The severity of the winter had been quite unprecedented; and it had been impossible to anticipate the icebergs and storms in that country. He had been rather pained at the remarks made by the hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Bourinot) in alluding to an answer to a question made the other day. He was not aware that the Government, of which the hon. gentleman was so fond an admirer, had promised a subsidy, and when he (Mr. Scott) stated that the Government would give, at all events, $1,000, the hon. gentleman had taken occasion to make some very improper comments. The Government of this Dominion could not subsidize every vessel; it was utterly impossible. If the hon. gentleman would just look into the matter he would find that a very much more liberal sum had been contributed to that part of Canada—(Mr Bourinot: I deny it)—than we had received from it; he would find, perhaps, that they got a much larger share than perhaps they were entitled to. (Mr. Bourinot: I again deny it.) He thought that such comments came with very bad grace from gentlemen who were answered as he (Mr. Scott) had answered the hon. gentleman, that the Government were prepared to grant a subsidy.

Hon. Mr. BOURINOT said it ill become the Hon. Secretary of State to pass such remarks on him, considering that he only spoke on behalf of the interests of Cape Breton. What he (Mr. Bourinot) said on a former occasion he repeated now. He had said openly, within hearing of all, that justice had not been done to Cape Breton, and that it had received only a small share of the consideration to which the Government had pledged itself before Confederation. He said at once that the Secretary of State did not reply to him in that courteous manner which he thought gentlemen ought to. The hon. gentleman's language had been cool, almost contemptuous, and he would repeat it again; and if he intended to assert to the House that even common justice had been done to Cape Breton, he (Mr. Bourinot) denied it, and he would appeal to the proofs that were on record.

Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY had no intention of censuring the Government, as he believed they had been grossly imposed upon by the contractor. He believed it to be quite possible for powerful steamers to pass through the Gut of Canso, as the steamer from Liverpool had worked its way through the ice. This had certainly been a very severe winter, but the boat was not fit for any winter at all. The Government, however, had given a large subsidy, and had done all in their power to procure an efficient service, and were hardly deserving of the censure that had been so liberally passed upon them.

Hon. Mr. MILLER said that with regard to observations from the hon. Secretary of State, he, for one, would not sit there and hear from any quarter that they got their portion of the public expenditure. If that question were raised regularly, he would be prepared to discuss it with the hon. Secretary of State, and he should not be doing his duty to his Province if he allowed any such remark to pass as that they were getting anything like their share of that expenditure. It might perhaps be said with regard to his Province, that they were getting more than they contributed. That was quite possible, but what portion of the Dominion was not getting more than they contributed, considering that they were running into a debt of several millions of dollars? But in proportion to the rest of the Dominion, to say that they were getting more than they contributed, was an assertion that was not justified by facts.

The motion was then carried.

OUR EMIGRANTS.

Hon. Mr. PENNY moved for any papers showing the number and condition of emigrants now in the city of Montreal without employment. It was quite possible, said the hon. gentleman, that the Government did not possess these papers; he only moved on speculation, but he wished to bring under the notice of the Government a matter of very great importance. He believed a large number of emigrants, chiefly from France and Italy, had been sent out, not by the agents of the Government at Ottawa, but by the Government at Quebec. It was very unfortunate that people should be brought out here and be in difficulty and great hardship and suffering. The particular occasion of his bringing this motion before the notice of the House was a letter which he had just received, in which the writer described a visit he had paid to the Quebec Gate Barracks, every hole and corner of which was filled with men, women, and children, all of whom were waiting for employment. They were provided with fuel by the Government, but food was given to none. The writer said that the afternoon he visited the place the cold was 13 below zero. He further remarked on the impropriety of tempting people of this class to come out here. They were mostly artisans from Paris, pastry cooks, &c., and not such as were likely to obtain employment here. There were a considerable number of them. He (Mr. Penny) did not blame this Government, for they were not responsible for what had happened, but he hoped steps would be taken to relieve these emigrants from their distress.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said it was very deplorable that people should be there in that condition. He would see that the member for Montreal was in possession of the information he desired as soon as possible.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Hon. Mr. BELLEROSE enquired whether the Government intended to adopt the suggestion already made to them in this House, and appoint a Standing Committee to examine every private bill before the second reading, and report whether or not it was one of those that should go before Parliament instead of before a Local Legislature?

Hon. Mr. SCOTT replied that the Government had not intended to take any such action. It was hardly proper for the Government to decide what was, and what was beyond, their jurisdiction. It was not proper to control the committees of this House, nor did they intend to do. They should endeavour to obtain a more uniform practice, but it was the place of hon. members themselves to relieve them from the embarrassment.

FIRST READINGS.

Act to amend the Dominion Militia and Defence Acts (Cameron), carried; an Act to amend the Acts for the better preservation of the Peace in the vicinity of Public Works (Cameron), carried.

SECOND READING.

Hon Mr. BENSON then moved the second reading of an Act to provide for the amalgamation of the Niagara District Bank with the Imperial Bank of Canada.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—What is the proportion of shareholders giving their assent on each side.

Hon. Mr. BENSON—A majority.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—Is it not usual to require a two third vote?

Hon. Mr. BENSON—It is precisely the same as the Lower Canada Bank and the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—It struck me that a majority was rather too small. However, it will be for the committee to decide. Carried and referred to Committee on Banking, Commerce and Railways.

In moving the adoption of the 5th report of the Joint Committee on Printing, Hon. Mr. SIMPSON said it had been suggested that the number of copies of the votes and proceedings should be increased. Last year the number distributed to the House of Commons had been reduced.

Hon. Mr. MILLER asked what the regulations were with respect to the distribution of public documents to the local Legislatures. He thought these documents should only be distributed where this attention on their part was reciprocated. He believed the Legislature of Nova Scotia did not send them their statutes, and he would suggest that they should be notified that unless they did they would not get any more public documents from us.

Hon. Mr. SIMPSON replied that the different Legislatures had been notified to that effect, and that the Province of Ontario were in the habit of sending in their statutes, &c. As for the other Legislatures, he believed they did not send any, but he advised that the Dominion Parliament should set them an example of generosity. They sent a copy of every document to every member of the different local Legislatures, and he thought they should reciprocate it. He would be very glad if his hon. friend would advise him how to bring about a better state of things.

Hon. Mr MILLER—Oh, it's not worth while.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY — Reciprocity! (Laughter.)

The report was then adopted, and on the motion of Hon. Mr. SCOTT the House adjourned at 10.20 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, March 5, 1875.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 p. m.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and read the first time:

Mr. Forbes—To amend the Act to make better provision for the inspection of certain staple articles of Canadian produce.

Mr. Baby—To amend the Act incorporating the Intercolonial Express Company.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. MASSON said he desired before the Orders of the Day were called, to draw the attention of the House to a question relating to the completeness of the Journals of the House. On the 26th of last month, on the second reading of the resolution relating to the Menonite loan, he moved an amendment. That amendment was sent to the Speaker and read by him. Objection was taken to it by the Premier that it was out of order, and the Speaker declared it out of order, and it did not appear in the Journals. He (Mr. Masson) had on a former occasion stated that in his opinion a motion having been made and put in the Speaker's hands and read by him, whether put to the House or not, should be entered upon the Journals of the House, and he found this course followed in England in certain cases.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said there could be no objection to the hon. gentleman putting himself right and obtaining a correction of a wrong, if wrong had been done him, but if any hon. gentleman could get whatever he pleased on the journals, such a course would be open to very grave objections. May states that if any motion or amendment be moved in contravention of the rules of the House, it should not be put, and a motion that is not put should not go upon the journals. The hon. member for Terrebonne knew perfectly well that his amendment was out of order, but he submitted it in order to have it put on the journals.

After some remarks from Messrs. HOLTON, KIRKPATRICK and CAUCHON,

Mr. SPEAKER said that his attention having been called to the matter a few days ago, he had consulted precedents, and was satisfied that the motion in question was one which might properly be entered on the journals. Whether it was obligatory or not he was not prepared to say.

RELIEF TO SICK AND DISTRESSED MARINERS.

Hon. Mr. SMITH (Westmoreland), moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole, on Monday next, to consider the following resolution:

That it is expedient to amend the Act 31 Vict., Cap. 64, respecting the treatment and relief of sick and distressed mariners, and to provide that the word "year" in the said Act shall mean the calendar year, commencing on the 1st January, and that vessels now liable to the payment of the duty imposed by the said Act twice in any one year shall hereafter be liable to pay the same three times in any one year under like conditions.

The motion was carried.

MASTERS' AND MATES' CERTIFICATES.

Hon. Mr. SMITH (Westmoreland) moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on Monday next to consider the following resolutions:—

1. That it is expedient so to amend the Act respecting certificates to masters and mates of ships as to make it apply to ships over eighty tons register, and to ships going to sea on a voyage to any port or place out of Canada.

2. That it is expedient to make provision for the examination of masters and mates of inland and coasting ships, as regards ships of over eighty tons register, and voyages commenced after the first day of April, 1876.

The motion was carried.

INSPECTION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on Monday next to consider certain resolutions providing for the appointment of an Inspector of Insurance Companies and the scale of fees to be charged under the Bill (No. 67) to consolidate and amend the several Acts respecting insurance in so far as regards Fire and Inland Marine business.

The motion was carried.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

On motion of Mr. CARTWRIGHT, the House resolved to go into Committee of Supply; Mr. Scatcherd in the chair.

On item 72, $6,250,000 for the Pacific Railway,

Hon. Mr. TUPPER asked the Hon. First Minister to furnish the House with full information respecting the present position of the Pacific Railway.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said the details given on pages 29 and 30 were not quite so explicit as they should have been, and a fuller detailed statement would be prepared and submitted to the House before concurrence is taken. It might be convenient, in the first place, that he should go very briefly over the operations of the last year, and then indicate more in detail than it is possible to do in the estimates what the Government propose to do. Last year we took an estimate altogether, as would be seen, of about two and a half millions of dollars. If satisfactory arrangements could be made with that province for an extension of time, in accordance with the negotiations entered upon, we proposed to proceed immediately with the construction of the road from Esquimault to Nanaimo, and in that case a very large expenditure would have been necessary, as we should have done a very large proportion, including the rails of that portion of the road, within the financial year. These arrangements, however, fell through. Last year's operations had resulted in the expenditure of $356,000 upon works in connection with exploratory and instrumental surveys. He proceeded to give a *resume* of the year's operations in that direction. A party had been, in the commencement of the season, detailed to make an exploratory survey from Lac la Hache *via* Blue River to the North Thompson, which was situated in the centre of the Columbia region, in order to ascertain whether it was practicable to cut off the west end of the Lac la Hache to where it joined the Fraser River by crossing the angle enclosed by the North Thompson, and part of the Fraser River. An exploration has also been made through the mountain chain between Lake Clearwater and the valley of the North Thompson, by which it was confidently hoped a direct route from Tete Jaune Cache to Bute Inlet would be obtained. It has been established that the route is quite impracticable, the heavy range of mountains, running from north to south, rising in some places exactly across the route to be traversed to a length of 7,000 to 8,000 feet, and proving a material obstacle, which was deemed quite insurmountable without a very extensive work of tunnelling. A complete instrumental survey has been made from Tete Jaune Cache down the valley of the Fraser River, following the north bend of the Fraser down to Fort George, where the Mechaco River falls into the Fraser. The distance from Yellowhead Pass to Fort George is 245 miles, with entirely favourable grades and light works of construction. This result is obtained, as I remarked, by following the sinuosities of the Fraser River in a general way. A survey was projected from Fort George across the Chilcotin country to connect with Lake Talta. The whole distance from Fort George to Bute Inlet is 305 miles, but a small portion of that route is still unsurveyed, being a portion of the country at the head of Nebaco River, a distance of fifty-six miles. Except over this small distance there is no practical difficulty whatever to be encountered in passing through the country, following the valley of the Fraser, and this gap is being surveyed at present by a party on snow shoes in order to enable the Government at once to determine whether this part of the route presents any formidable physical obstructions, for if it does not we can locate at once the whole of the line through British Columbia. There is no reason to believe that any serious obstruction exists in those fifty or sixty miles of country; but as the engineers were formerly deceived by the loose reports of Indians about the Clear Water Country, it was thought best not to assume that no difficulty existed, but to be certain as to the true facts, we sent a party through the country to make surveys. If these prove as satisfactory as we expect, then the only difficulty to be encountered between the waters of Blue Inlet and the passes of the Rocky Mountains, is simply the descent to the sea. That is being reduced to paper, and the quantities of every kind of work are being ascertained, with a view to an approximate estimate being made. I will only remark, with regard to the Fraser valley, that it presents by far the most favourable route surveyed so far, in respect of shortness, distance and easy grades. The great difficulty to be encountered is in these deep canyons, where we will occasionally have to make extensive engaged on the work. In order to make a comparison in point of cost between the different possible routes in British Columbia, it was deemed important, amongst other things, to have an exact survey made of an average portion of the canyons of the lower Fraser. The valley is sometimes contracted to about a mile or two in width from bank to bank, sometimes it presents precipitous sides of almost perpendicular rock, and at other times it is intersected by deep ravines running across it in a lateral direction. Accordingly, a trial location survey, with numerous cross-sections, was made from Yale upwards for a distance of fifteen miles. These measurements are now edly, presents a very serious obstacle. No other portion of the route; all the way to the passage of the Rocky Mountains, presents any physical difficulty whatever, except the general fact of its extreme remoteness from settlement and the trouble and expense of affording supplies to those tunnels in some places, in others we will be under the necessity of erecting large retaining walls, besides bridges over chasms, and extremely difficult cuttings in the sides of the precipitous rocks. An instrumental survey has been made from Yale to Burrard Inlet, in order to complete the measurements from the latter point to the Pacific tide-water. The plans and profiles of this section are now being prepared. A thorough examination of the country easterly from Fort Hope has been made with the view of obtaining definite information respecting passes reported to exist in that quarter. The region of country lying between the Pacific coast, north of Vancouver Island and Fort George, and hitherto unexplored, has been examined in different directions, and much valuable information has been obtained. Several passes through the Cascade chain, from Dean and Garden Inlets have also been explored, but no route entirely favourable for the railway has yet been reported. But even if it had been found favourable, any route so far north as this is open to the serious objection that it would reach the Pacific from fifty to sixty miles north of the northern extremity of Vancouver Island; it would be entirely beyond the present populated portion of the country, which is further to the south, and it would be so situated that we could scarcely hope to compete for certain branches of trade. The route No. 7 in Mr. Fleming's report is probably the shortest, reaching the head of the North Bentick Arm, but a portion of it is yet unsurveyed, and we are not able to ascertain whether it would be available or not. As I have said, it would be the shortest route to the ocean, but it would be opposed to local interests in Columbia, and would be beyond the reach of the inhabitants generally, if we except one or two places. The country through which it would pass is a very favourable one as regards grades, but we are scarcely in possession of sufficient information as to the duration and nature of the winter to enable us to form a correct idea of the adaptability of the country to sustain a very great population. In order to exhaust the exploration of the passes through the Rocky Mountains, an expedition was organized to cross what is known as the Rocky River or Pine River Pass, located between the Peace River and the Yellow Head Pass. If this pass should turn out to be favourable, and the North Fraser route should be attempted, the line would pass almost directly through the north bend of the Fraser, and after getting over the pass would diverge southwards toward Fort Edmonton, where it would strike the other line. This expedition left Fort George in December last, so soon as the ice was sufficiently firm on the river to admit of travelling; and we would expect they will arrive in Fort Garry some time next month. This will enable us to have a complete survey of the Rocky Mountain chain, from the Peace River southward. Captain Butler passed through the country by that route, and so have several other gentlemen whose experiences have been given to the world; and from other sources of information at our command we know that while that route is tolerably favourable for the greater part of its course, it is intersected by immense valleys and perpendicular chains of rocks which would make it a very difficult route so far as construction is concerned. The line of railway has been located for construction between the waters of Lake Superior at Fort William and Lake Shebandowan, about 45 miles. Plans, specifications, bills of quantities, and so on, have been prepared, and tenders for bridging and grading have been asked for and received, the rates being somewhat lower than estimated by Government. The railway has been located for construction between the northern extremity of Lake of the Woods, at Rat Portage, and the crossing of the Red River. Tenders for bridging and grading are now asked, and on the 17th of this month the tenders for that portion will be laid before Parliament. The distance is about 114 miles. Red River would be crossed some twenty-three miles north of Winnepeg, at a point which offered the greatest facilities for construction and requirements of trade. There are 280 miles between Red River and Fort Pelly. Of this distance 80 miles are prairie, and 200 woodland country containing the best timber to be found in the North-west. The line here is direct and the grade easy. In selecting the line of route, the public interest alone had been consulted. It was 30 miles shorter than the one originally proposed, and would effect a saving of $1,100,000. A party of engineers were engaged to examine the country between the mouth of Nepegan River and Michipicotan River, whence the survey will be continued towards the lower end of Lake Superior, and if a route could be obtained along the front of the lake, the distance would be greatly shortened, and a more favourable country would be traversed than is to be found behind the rocky ridge fringing the lake. This party had reached Pic River, a direct distance of eighty miles, and if this route should be adopted, it might diverge towards the south of Lang Lake, instead of the north, as in Mr. Fleming's projected line. In this respect, the line would be materially shortened, even if we should land in the valley of the Montreal River, north of Lake Nipissing, and come down the Valley of the Ottawa, as originally contemplated. The entire distance from Red River to Lake Superior is about 430 miles. Of this, a line of from 155 to 160 miles has been located, and tenders have been asked for. This leaves a distance of 270 miles, and by constructing two wooden locks at Fort Francis, uninterrupted steam communication can be had for a distance of nearly 200 miles to Sturgeon Falls. From this point eastward, towards Lake Shebandowan, the country is on the whole tolerably favourable, and is now being surveyed, and a railway at the eastern and western ends will probably be finished in two or two and a half years; and with these and the locks at Fort Francis, the distance altogether may be traversed in four or five days that now requires nine to twelve. The plan as adopted unanimously last session makes a line of land and water communication as speedily as possible. Nearly all the Province of Ontario is in easy communication with ports on Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, so that tolerably direct water communication is had with the various railways at Collingwood, Owen Sound, Southampton, Kincardine, Goderich and Sarnia. Railroads converge at all these points, and steamers ply from them on Lakes Huron and Superior. But in order to suit the great cities of Lower Canada and the Eastern Provinces, it was felt that more direct communication should be had by ascending the Ottawa Valley, and reaching the most favourable point on Georgian Bay. The Act of 1874 therefore provided for the construction by Government of a branch from some point south-east of Lake Nipissing to Georgian Bay, and that they should have authority to subsidize a line connecting with that road at the most favourable point. Accordingly explorations were made of a comparatively slight character. One party was sent to make explorations from Carleton Place to Parry Sound, which was represented as the most favourable route. Another was sent to examine the country in the neighbourhood of the Meganatawan, known as Byng Inlet, on Georgian Bay, and from the mouth of French River, situated north of that, to traverse the country eastward. They found that while a road from Carleton Place to Parry Sound could be built, it would serve local more than national interests, and also that the route from French River eastward presented much more favourable physical features than any other part of the country that had been visited. They therefore fixed upon that part as the terminus. The line located from French River eastward is as direct a line as can be drawn on a map down the valley of the Ottawa to the city of Montreal. Hon. gentlemen would observe by the contract which has been laid on the table, and the Order in Council granting $12,000 a mile to the Canada Central, that a subsidy is given to this road to construct the line from where the Government line terminates, 85 miles east of the mouth of French River, east to a point, between Douglas and Pembroke, at a point that will be determined by the Government engineers, to suit for crossing the river by the Northern Colonization Co.'s road in that quarter. This will give the Northern Colonization Company precisely the same privileges as the Canada Central will obtain, and when the Kingston and Pembroke road is built they will also be secured in the same privileges. These privileges are simply that trains starting eastward from Montreal, passing over their own lines to the crossing of the Ottawa River, will pass over the line nominally owned by the Canada Central, and have the same right of travel on that line as the trains of that Company. Both lines are again secured the right of passage over the line being built by the Government from the point of intersection westward, thus securing to the fullest possible extent the rights of all companies, and securing the most direct possible communications from the east to the west. The contracts will all be let this month. In both Pacific Railway Bills, provision was made for building a line from Pembina to the neighbourhood of Fort Garry, there to connect with the main Pacific line. It was early foreseen that it would be a matter of extreme importance to get into Fort Garry with a line of railway as soon as possible, because if we are to commence the construction of the railroad from Red River eastward immediately, it is of great importance that there should be some way of getting in rails, rolling stock and other heavy material required for the building of the road. Owing to the extreme depression in financial circles in the United States, and the extreme depression of railway stocks in particular, the lines in Minnesota have come to a complete stand still. One line was projected towards St. Vincent on the east side of Red River. This road was graded to within 13 miles of the frontier but still there was no traffic on that road from Glendore northward. In order to stimulate these people to proceed with the line to the boundary, it was deemed advisable last summer to place the grading of the Pembina branch under contract. Tidings came to us of great distress to the colony through another visit of the grasshopper plague. That visit, I am happy to say, turned out to be much less disastrous than was anticipated, but the first news was of so serious a character that we thought it desirable to proceed with the work at once in order to furnish labour to such of the population as might be rendered destitute by the depredations of the grasshoppers. Tenders were accordingly invited, and the lowest was accepted, being that of Joseph Whithead, which was 22 cents per yard. He has already graded several miles, and will be able to grade the entire distance of 48 miles on or about the 1st of July next, and, as soon as it is possible to obtain access by means of the lines constructed in Minnesota, we will be able to proceed with the construction of the road. The distance to the connection with the main line where it crosses Red River is 32 or 34 miles from the end of the section already under contract, and this will be let early in the spring.

[We are obliged to curtail our report at this point owing to the length and importance of the discussion. The debate was continued by Mr. Tupper, who was followed by Messrs. Blake, Cimon, Mousseau, Plumb, Bunster, Cauchon, Thompson, (Cariboo), Cockburn, and others.]

The House adjourned at 2 a.m.

Correspondence.

The Editor desires it to be distinctly understood that while inserting the communications of Correspondents, he is in no way to be held responsible for the opinions expressed therein.

THE WIMBLEDON TEAM.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

SIR,—My attention has been attracted to the following clause in your report of the proceedings of the Dominion Rifle Association on Wednesday the 24th February:—

"Captain Macpherson spoke at some length in condemnation of the rifles usually given to the Wimbledon team, and thought the very best weapon should be given them. He moved a resolution instructing the Council to attend to the matter, and redress the grievance complained of. The resolution was carried."

Of course, I understand that at a time when the demand upon your space is so great it is impossible to fully report the proceedings of public meetings, and I should not trouble you respecting the manner in which my remarks were put by your reporter were it not that the resolution as published has been construed as a condemnation of the weapons supplied by the Militia Department.

The rule of the National Rifle Association admits "any rifle of *bona fide* three-grove long Snider Government pattern," provided that, when not of Government manufacture, the barrel be stamped with the Government viewer's mark, and is substantially the same as that of the Dominion Rifle Association, which is as follows:—"Rifles of *bona fide* Government pattern, and bearing the Government viewer's mark;" but in some of the matches this rule is qualified by the insertion of the words "Government issue."

My motion was to strike out the words "Government issue" wherever they occur, and adopt the English rule.

I desired to see the change in order that our volunteers may meet their antagonists on Wimbledon common on fair and even terms.

In England, every competitor is allowed to own the rifle with which he shoots, and to have it made wherever he likes, so long as it is "*bona fide* three groove long Snider Government pattern, and bears the Government viewer's mark;" and, consequently, those who desire to carry off the great prizes at Wimbledon, select and test their rifles with great care.

At the Dominion and Provincial meetings some matches could be contested with arms of this description, but the advantage is lost by others being limited to "Government issue." No man can attend a meeting with two rifles and do his best with both. Every rifle has its peculiarities, and it would be difficult to pick out two precisely the same as regards windage, elevation, pull of trigger, &c., and the difficulty would be increased, if not quite insuperable, were one barrel of soft metal and the other of steel.

The rifles served out by the Militia Department are very good serviceable weapons, and some magnificent scores have been made with them, but being of soft metal, after a time, they became worn, and their value for target shooting destroyed, although their usefulness for military purposes may not be affected. It is of small consequence when firing at a mass of men, whether the individual aimed at, or the man next to him, is struck, but it makes a material difference whether a bullet strikes the bulls-eye or a foot from it.

If arms are not kept in constant use, or very carefully looked after, they will become rusted, and a night's rust will do more to destroy the integrity of the grooves, than a month's practice.

Supposing a man to have obtained a good rifle, and after, say, three years, he finds it becoming unreliable, where is he to find another? The answer, of course, is, "In the Battalion Armoury." But, I ask, are rifles after three years' handling by men with the knowledge of our average volunteers, and the periodical handling of the average Regiment Armourer, in a state to perform the feats required to win at Wimbledon? I don't think that any one will seriously claim that they are.

It will be seen what is necessary to win a first prize at the great National meeting, when I mention, that in the Alfred, 200 yards, standing position, 143 prizes, the first was taken with 32 points out of a possible 35, and nothing under 27 came in. In the Windmill, 200 yards, also off the shoulder, 78 prizes, the highest winning score was 31, and the lowest 28. In the St. George's, 500 yards, 102 prizes, the first was taken by a full score of seven bulls-eyes, and the lowest winning score was 28. In the *Daily Telegraph*, Bass, *Graphic*, Walter Scott, Windmill, and Burroughes and Watts, all at 500 yards, the first prize was taken with 34 out of a possible 35. The first in the Martins, 600 yards, was taken with 30, and in the Wimbledon Cup and Olympic, also at 600 yards, with 44 and 42 respectively, out of a possible 50.

Of the Wimbledon Team of last year, twelve men reported their rifles as being too much worn to be relied upon, and through the kindness of Lt.-Col. Powell new ones were supplied, and issued on arrival at Wimbledon; but the day of a match is not the time to test a new rifle. Confidence in his weapon is one of the strongest elements of success at a competition, and a man cannot be expected to place implicit reliance on a rifle he has not thoroughly tested under every circumstance, and combination of circumstances, that can occur to prove it.

Under the most favourable circumstances our men are heavily handicapped at Wimbledon. They have to make a sea and land voyage of over three thousand miles to reach their destination, their mode of living is entirely changed, they know nothing of the light, elevation, wind, the Wimbledon mirage, or a dozen other things familiar to their opponents, and are pitted against men armed with the experience of many years, aided by powerful glasses to distinquish the exact position of their shots, miniature targets on which to record them, cocoa mats and india rubber rolls to lie on, and having in their hands the best barrels that skill and care can manufacture.

We will, probably, never be on quite the same footing, unless a permanent head or second in command is appointed, who would accompany each year's team, and look after and coach them, as only an experienced hand could do, and the object of my motion was to remedy matters only so far as the arms were concerned, by conforming our rules to those of the National Rifle Association, and permitting those of our volunteers who desire to do so to purchase for themselves rifles in England. The cost is so very reasonable that it lies within the power of every man to do so. At the Government contractor's works, Loveday street, Birmingham, a new steel barrel can be purchased for 19s.6d. If a higher class of weapon is required, a Snider-Enfield, of the very best quality, with patent breech block and chequered stock, can be obtained from the London Armoury Co., King William St., London Bridge, E.C., for £5.0.0., and of plainer quality from £1.15.0., an extra charge of 2s.6d. being made for the Government viewer's mark.

I am happy to say that my motion was seconded by Lieut.-Col. Gilemor, the commander of last year's team, and supported by Mason, MacNachten and Sutherland, the only other members of the team present. Lt.-Col. Gzowski, the popular president of the Association, also fully endorsed it when putting it before the meeting.

The objection taken was that steel barrels would be purchased, and being superior to soft metal, would give an advantage to those able to purchase them, over poorer men; and that the Government desired to encourage the use of their own weapons.

In reply, I say that the cost is trifling compared to other expenses a rifleman is put to in perfecting himself by practice and travelling long distances to the various competitions. Many expend six times the amount for a Metford or a Rigby, with which they can only compete about three times in the year. Next, their superiority is denied by some riflemen, who contend that in hot weather they expand more than the soft metal. They have, however, come into general use in England, and are considered to require less windage and elevation than the other, and if not more accurate, have certainly a great advantage in the increased length of time they can be used. Again, they are the regular and latest issue of the Imperial Government, and, finally, are now being issued by the Canadian Government. The sergeants of the four last raised companies of my own regiment have used short steel barrelled rifles at all competitions they engaged in during the past two seasons, and both they and their antagonists being alike ignorant of the fact, no complaint of unfair advantage was ever made. Doubtless there are other similar cases, and more steel barrels in use than generally supposed. Any person desiring to ascertain the issue of his rifle can do so by examining the number on it. No. I are old muzzle loaders converted; No. II new soft metal barrels, and No. III steel barrels.

Apologising for taking up so much of your space,

I have the honour to remain,

Yours very sincerely,

J. PENNINGTON MACPHERSON,

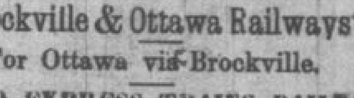
Capt. G. G. F. Guards.

P.S.—I shall be happy to give any information in my power to any of my brother riflemen who may desire to avail themselves of the change of rule.

Three Saginaw girls of the Methodist persuasion having met together, concluded to pray for the welfare of their lovers, but the first one had not got very far along in her petition when it was discovered that they were all engaged to the same man. The religious exercises were at once terminated.

AFFINITIES.—A female writer, speaking of affinities, observes that a woman now and then meets a man to whom she can truthfully say, "On the barren shores of time, O my soul's kinsman! I have found in thee my 'pearl of great price,' and there is nothing more precious out of heaven." We have no doubt that this is the case, and while we would not rudely mar the sweet poetic beauty of the picture thus summed up, our experience teaches us that the women who begin by talking in this sugary manner are usually prone to throw flat-irons at their "soul's kinsman" after marriage, and to growl at the "pearl of great price" because he comes to bed with his feet cold.

Railways.



CANADA CENTRAL

—AND—

Brockville & Ottawa Railways

For Ottawa via Brockville.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY.

LEAVE.

Brockville G. T. Junction	9.20 a.m.	4.15 p.m.
Ottawa	10.40 a.m.	5.00 p.m.
Renfrew	9.30 a.m.	4.10 p.m.

ARRIVE.

Ottawa	1.20 p.m.	7.40 p.m.
Renfrew	2.15 p.m.	8.50 p.m.
Brockville	2.10 p.m.	8.40 p.m.

10.40 a.m. Train from Ottawa makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train for the West at 2.10 p.m.

4.15 p.m. Train from Brockville makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train from the West, arriving in Ottawa at 7.40 p.m.

A. B. FOSTER, Managing Director.

Brockville, Jan. 11, 1875.

THE ST. LAWRENCE

AND

OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Of uniform Gauge with the Grand Trunk Railway.

The old reliable, quickest and best route. The shortest line to all points East and West.

ALTERATION OF RUNNING TIME.

And acceleration of trains.

On and FROM THURSDAY, 17th DEC., 1874 Trains will run daily, as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

No.	Leave Prescott Junction	Connecting with.	Arrive in Ottawa.
1 Express	1.40 P.M.	Grand Trunk Mail from the East	4.10 P.M.
†3 Mail.	5.00 A.M.	Grand Trunk Express from East and West	7.35 A.M.
5 Express	4.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express from West	7.10 P.M.

† Every day.

GOING SOUTH.

No.	Leave Ottawa.	Connecting with.	Arrive at Prescott Junction.
*2 Express	10.45 A.M.	Grand Trunk West and Central Vermont and Rome & Watertown Rys.	1.05 P.M.
4 Express	2.00 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express East	4.25 P.M.
8 Express	10.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk East & West & Rome & Watertown Railway	1.30 A.M.

*Passengers by this train have time for dinner at Prescott Junction.

Pullman or Sofa Cars on Nos. 3 and 8.

Sure connections with Grand Trunk trains to and from both East and West.

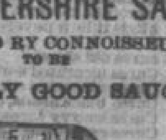
Time faster than by any other route.

Trains are run on Montreal time.

THOS. REYNOLDS, Managing Director, Ottawa.

Dec. 15 1874.

Remedies.



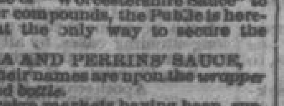
LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Publications.

THE SUN.

Daily & Weekly for 1875.

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavour to describe them fully, faithfully and fearlessly.

The Weekly Sun has now attained a circulation of over seven thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavour to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

The Weekly Sun will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the Weekly Sun the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the Weekly Sun, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the Weekly Sun is their paper especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys no dictation, contending for principle, and the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favours from their supporters.

The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported.

The price of the Weekly Sun is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the Weekly Sun at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, postpaid for a year.

We have no travelling agents.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only $1.20 a year, postage prepaid. No discount from this rate.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for two cents. Subscription, postage prepaid, 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent. Address,

"THE SUN," New York City.

March 2, 1875.

PROSPECTUS OF THE New York Weekly Herald.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Proprietor.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

THE WEEKLY HERALD is published every Saturday, at five cents per copy. Annual subscription price:

One Copy....$1
Three Copies....
Five Copies....
Ten Copies....

Postage five cents per copy for three months.

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1.50 each.

An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at the same price.

One extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. Additions to clubs received at club rates.

These rates make the WEEKLY HERALD the cheapest publication in the country.

Terms cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender.

A glance at portion of the WEEKLY HERALD will be appropriated to Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Pomology and the management of domestic animals. Particular attention will be paid also to Reports of the Markets.

The aim will be to make the WEEKLY HERALD superior to any other agricultural and family newspaper in the country.

Every number of the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a select story and the latest and most important news by telegraph from all parts of the world up to the hour of publication.

During the session of Congress the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a summary of the proceedings and the latest News by telegraph from Washington, Political, Religious, Fashionable, Artistic, Literary and Sporting intelligence, Obituary Notices, Varieties, Amusements, Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day, a review of the Cattle and Dry Goods Markets, Financial and Commercial intelligence and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

The HERALD employs no agents in the country nor in distant cities to canvass for subscribers, as none are necessary. Any person pretending to be an agent for the WEEKLY HERALD should be treated as a common swindler. The club system has abolished the agency system. It is safe and cheap.

The price of subscription, whenever practicable, should be transmitted by Post Office Orders. It is the safest mode of transmitting money by mail.

At small Post Offices in the country where Post Office Orders cannot be obtained, money may be remitted in Registered letters.

Advertisements, a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

Price of the DAILY HERALD, four cents a copy. Annual subscription price, $12, always in advance.

Write the address on letters to the NEW YORK HERALD, in a bold and legible hand, and give the name of each subscriber, of Post Office, County and State so plainly that no errors in mailing papers will be liable to occur.

APPLETON'S AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

NEW REVISED EDITION.

Entirely rewritten by the ablest writers on every subject. Printed from new type, and illustrated with Several Thousand Engravings and Maps.

The work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA was completed in 1863, since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States, and the signal developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature, and art, have induced the editors and publishers to submit it to an exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition entitled THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.

The movement of political affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and their fruitful application to the industrial and useful arts and the convenience of refinement of social life. Great wars and consequent revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar moment. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work appeared, has happily been ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced.

Large accessions to our geographical knowledge have been made by the indefatigable explorers of Africa.

The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.

In preparing the present edition for the press it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination.

None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming in fact a new Cyclopædia, with the same plan and compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with such improvements in its composition as have been suggested by longer experience and enlarged knowledge.

The illustrations which are introduced for the first time in the present edition have been added not for the sake of pictorial effect, but to give greater lucidity and force to the explanations in the text. They embrace all branches of science and of natural history, and depict the most famous and remarkable features of scenery, architecture, and art, as well as the various processes of mechanics and manufactures. Although intended for instruction rather than embellishment, no pains have been spared to insure their artistic excellence; the cost of their execution is enormous, and it is believed that they will find a welcome reception as an admirable feature of the Cyclopædia, and worthy of its high character.

This work is sold to subscribers only, payable on delivery of each volume. It will be completed in sixteen large octavo volumes, each containing about 800 pages, fully illustrated with several thousand Wood engravings, and with numerous colored Lithographic Maps.

Price and Style of Binding.

In extra Cloth, per vol.	$5 00
In Library Leather, per vol.	6 00
In Half Turkey Morocco, per vol.	7 00
In Half Russia, extra gilt, per vol.	8 00
In Full Morocco, antique, gilt edges, per vol.	10 00
In Full Russia, per vol.	10 00

Nine volumes now ready. Succeeding volumes, until completion, will be issued once in two months.

Specimen pages of the American Cyclopædia, showing type, illustrations, etc., will be sent gratis, on application.

First-class canvassing Agents Wanted. Address the Publishers,

D. APPLETON & Co., 549 & 551 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.

WATER will be supplied to parties requiring it, commencing on Saturday, the 27th, from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., at the following points:

Hydrant No. 1, Broad street, north of Queen.
" 2, Albert street, west of Bay.
" 3, Cathcart street, west of Dalhousie.
" 4, Augusta street, north of Rideau.

Tickets at five cents per puncheon (not over 120 gallons) can be procured by application at the Water Works Office, Rideau street.

By order,

C. R. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary W. W. C.

Ottawa, Feb. 27, 1875.

Miscellaneous.

HAY & OATS FOR SALE.

Apply to Wm. M. BEATTIE & Co., George St. near Central ...

Meeting for Sunday School TEACHERS.

A Meeting of this class of Christian workers for the preparation of the Lesson is held every Saturday evening in the Rooms of the Young Mens' Christian Association, and is open to all—Ladies as well as Gentlemen.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders for the Ottawa Exhibition Building

Tenders are invited for the erection of the proposed buildings, for the accommodation of the Provincial Exhibition on the grounds of the Agricultural Society, Bank Street Road.

1st. For the lumber and all materials required.
2nd. For the labor required.
3rd. A bulk sum for the material, labor, and everything required for the erection of the several buildings.

Plans and Specifications, also conditions and forms of contract, will be seen at the office of James Mather, Esq., Architect, Elgin Street, on and after MONDAY, 22nd inst.

Tenders to be addressed to Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, and left with A. S. Woodburn, Elgin Street, not later than 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, the 25th inst. All tenders to give the names of two responsible sureties. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

By Order,
A. S. Woodburn,
Secretary of Exhibition Committee.
City Hall, Ottawa, 17th Feb., 1875.

H. M. ROWE & CO.'S CELEBRATED BALTIMORE OYSTERS

To be had in perfection at

James Buchanan's

January 6th, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PERCIVAL BLACKBURN WINNING AND WILLIAM GALT HILL, ...

vs.

JOHN COWAN, ...

A Writ of Attachment has issued in this cause.

WM. F POWELL, Sheriff.
By JOHN NICHOLSON, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ottawa, Feb. 1st, 1875.

MEN WANTED, British Columbia. The Dominion Government is about to build a line of Telegraph through British Columbia, which will form the B. C. Section of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Line. This Section is about 400 miles in length, through a generally wooded country, the timber to be cut down and cleared a distance of ... on each side of the wire. ... or 300 men will be wanted, principally axemen and woodmen. The Contract has been awarded to Mr. F. J. Barnard and work will commence about the first May, and will occupy 18 months.

The Government is also about to commence the Construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway on Vancouver Island. This will afford employment to hundreds of workmen. The Rails for this road will shortly be shipped from England and the work of construction will commence early in the Spring.

There is a great scarcity of labour in British Columbia of the class required ... to settle. ...

The land laws of the Province are ... liberal ... by those who wish to settle.

For the information of those who wish to go ... by Rail from New York to San Francisco ... Panama, ... to Victoria, ...

Further particulars respecting the above matters can be obtained by applying to Edgar Dewdney, M. P., Ottawa, Ontario.

STANDARD AMERICAN BEVEL TABLE

... "*Phelan & Collender Combination Cushion*" ... of which I am sole owner and patentee ... York or Canada, ... Price per table, packed and delivered ... Card cars, $300 gold.

H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway, New York.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

ALEX. TAYLOR

Successor to D. McLaren,

CORNER OF

RIDEAU & CUMBERLAND STS.

DEALER IN

FLOUR AND FARM PRODUCE.

A selected stock always on hand to suit parties. Orders promptly attended to.

The highest price will be paid for all kinds of Farm Produce.

THE BEST

HOME MUSIC BOOKS

Piano at Home.

Four Hand Pieces, $2.50. Large collection of popular pieces. Most excellent practice and most entertaining to play.

Ritter's History of Music.

2 VOLS. Each $1.50. Condensed form of books, and is terse, complete, interesting, and most useful book of reference to musical families.

Clarke's New Method.

For Reed Organs, is still the leading method in point of sale, is enlarged, improved, and every way keeps up its high reputation. Price $2.50.

Organ at Home.

$2.50. The largest and best collection of popular Reed Organ music. 200 pieces; large pages, well filled.

River of Life.

New edition. 35 cents. Full of the best ... for Sabbath School Songs.

All books sent, post-paid, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston.

CHAS. H. DITSON & Co., 711 Broadway, N.Y.

THE TIMES

Is published every lawful morning. Price ... cents per week, sent to subscribers in any part of Canada, SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The rate for Transient advertisements TEN CENTS PER LINE, ... for each insertion. For Special Notices ... CENTS PER LINE, and for Paragraphs, Reports of Meetings, Financial Statements of Banks, Railway Companies, Insurance Companies, and matters of like description, ... amongst the Reading Matter, FIFTEEN CENTS PER LINE.

Special Contracts are made for a definite period.

Condensed Advertisements on the First page, when not exceeding Twenty Words, TWENTY FIVE CENTS, and ONE-AND-A-HALF CENTS for each word over twenty. The advertisements referred to are as follows:

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Cattle Strayed or Stolen.
Farms Wanted.
Farms for Sale or to Rent.
Live Stock for Sale or to Rent.
Money Wanted or to Loan.
Situations Wanted.
Situations Vacant, &c. &c.

Professional and business cards inserted on the first page for one year, when not exceeding twenty words, once a week, $8; twice a week, $12; and every day, $..., each word over twenty in the same proportion.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, ... and deaths with funeral notices attached ...

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is published every Friday morning, and contains news of the week from all parts of the world, valuable agricultural matter, and the chief editorial articles of THE DAILY TIMES, price $1.00 per annum in advance.

Complete and trustworthy Market Reports, Latest Telegraphic Despatches, Parliamentary Reports, and all other matter incident to a first class weekly newspaper.

Subscription Rates for the Daily Times.

When paid weekly, Twelve and a-half cents. When paid yearly, Six Dollars in advance. Ottawa, 31st Dec., 1874.

THE TIMES (Daily Edition) is published every lawful day (and Weekly Edition every Friday), by Alexander ... and John Charles Roger, sole proprietors, at their office on Wellington Street, in the City of Ottawa, Canada.

VOL. VIII. NO. ...

Wants.

WANTED.—A wet nurse for the ... of Dufferin's BABY. Apply at ... Hall.

WANTED.—A Partner in a first class ... establishment must be thoroughly acquainted with Book-keeping and ... capable of attending to financing. First class ... reference required. Address C., this Office.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young ... familiar with accounts as clerk ... keeper. Good references.

PARTNER WANTED.—A Partner ... with a Capital of about $2000 is wanted ... in carrying on a patent manufactory ... returns of which are immediate and ... over 100 per cent, and the Sale unlimited. ... further information apply to J. ... HAM.

HELP WANTED.

100 men and women wanted to sell ... History of the "Life, Labours and ... Livingstone," also "The Family Bible ... Protestant and Catholic, beautifully ill... together with Maps, Charts and a great ... of pictures. For particulars address SCHUYLER SMITH & CO., Publishers, London.

WORK FOR ALL

At home, male or female; $35 per week ... or evening. No Capital. We send ... package of goods by mail free. Address ... the cent return stamp, M. Young, 173 ... wich street, New York.

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH ... guaranteed sure to Agents ... where, selling our New Braided White ... Rope Clothes Line. Sells readily at ... house. Samples free. Address, HU... RIVER WIRE CO., 75 King Street ... Toronto, Ontario.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female ... in their locality. Costs NOTHING ... try it. Particulars FREE. P. O. VI... Augusta, Me.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—Wanted, All classes of working people of either sex, young ... make more money at work for us ... spare moments, or all their time, ... anything else. Particulars free. Post ... States costs but one cent. Address G... SON & CO., Portland, Maine.

WANTED.—We will give Men and W... A BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY ... from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for ... out of employment or having ... spare time. ... and boys frequently do as well as men. ... J. LATHAM & ...

Houses to Let.

TO LET.—Nos. 4 and 5 Brooklyn T... apply to Wm M. Beattie & Co., ... Street, near Central School East.

Rooms to Let.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accommodated with FIRST-CLASS Rooms, on ... Street, either with or without Board. ... MODERATE. Apply at NOONAN'S RESTAURANT, Sparks Street, West.

March 1st 1875.

TO SENATORS and M. P's.—... Intyre, (Wellington Street), opposite ... Bank of British North America) has ... and four Bedrooms, suitable for ... Members of Parliament—with or without ... The Rooms are well warmed with stoves ... drums, also lofty ceilings and well ventilated.

Board & Lodging.

BOARD with or without rooms, and ... without ... Table and rooms ... Corner ... Parks and bank street ... within two minutes' walk of the ... Buildings.

MRS. FORG...

Jan. 22, 1875.

Found.

FOUND.—On the 28th February, in ... a HORSE. The owner can ... the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at Mr. CORBETT'S, Cor. ... and O'Connor streets, or at this office.

March 2, 1875.

Legal Notices.

D. R. AVERILL, of New York, will ... to the Parliament of Canada, at its ... session, for an Act enabling him to ... Letters Patent of Invention for certain ... provements in Paints.

H. J. GIBBS ... Solicitor for Applicant.

Dec 26, 1874.

NOTICE.—Application will be made ... next session of the Dominion Parliament ... a Bill to Incorporate the Lower ... Boom Company, the object of said Company being to place Booms in the Ottawa ... wherever the same may be deemed necessary ... on the City of Ottawa and the Village of Hawkesbury, for the purpose of ... escaped Saw Logs, Timber and Lumber, ... and collect tolls for the maintenance ... with power to the Company to ... and hold lands necessary for the exercise of their corporate powers.

COCKBURN, WRIGHT & CLEMOW, Solicitors for the Company.

Dec 24, 1874.

Carpets.

OTTAWA

CARPET AND FURNITURE HO...

SHOOLBRED & C...

Desire to inform their friends and the ... that they are now receiving regular ... ments of Furniture of all descriptions.

Messrs. R. Hay & Co.

(late Jacques & Hay), Toronto, &c. &c., to ... they confidently invite the attention of ... chasers, both as regards Workmanship, ... and Good Value, as we are selling at a ... Advance on Mill Prices.

A Large Stock of Curtains on H...

SHOOLBRED & CO.

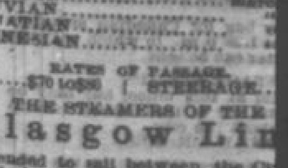
Ottawa, January ...

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE.

OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

The shortest, cheapest and quickest ... Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow. ... is one of the largest, fastest and safest ... world. Vessels will be despatched as fo...



FROM PORTLAND.

BRUSSIAN...
SCANDINAVIAN...
MORAVIAN...
PERUVIAN...
SARMATIAN...
POLYNESIAN...

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN....$70 to $80 | STEERAGE...

THE STEAMERS OF THE

Glasgow Line

are intended to sail between the Clyde and Portland during the season of Winter navigation.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN...
INTERMEDIATE...
STEERAGE...

An experienced Surgeon carried ... Berths not secured until paid for.

Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any station in Canada or the United States. ... tickets are not used the amount is returned, ... a small deduction.

For through tickets and every information apply to

D. W. COWARD, Agents, 17, Sparks ...

Ottawa July 22 1874.

ANCHOR LINE.

STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY.

PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION UNSURPASSED.

Rates of passage from New York ...

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry or Belfast:

Cabin $65 to $70 gold, according to ... tion.

Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

For passage or other information ... Henderson Brothers, 7 Bowling Green, N... or their Agents.

The Times

VOL. VIII. NO. 3787 — OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH, 8, 1875 — PRICE 3 CENTS.

Wants.

WANTED.—A wet nurse for the Countess of Dufferin's BABY. Apply at Rideau Hall. 3787-3

WANTED.—A Partner in a first class Tailoring establishment must be thoroughly acquainted with Book-keeping and also capable of attending to financing. First class references required. Address C., this Office. 3784-tf

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young man familiar with accounts as clerk or book-keeper. Good references.

PARTNER WANTED—A Partner having a capital of about $3000 is wanted to assist in carrying on a patent manufacture, the returns of which are immediate and the Profit over 100 per cent, and the Sale unlimited. For further information apply to J. BERMINGHAM. 3756

HELP WANTED.
100 men and women wanted to sell a complete story of the "Life, Labours and Death of Livingstone," also "The Family Bible," both Protestant and Catholic, beautifully illustrated, together with Maps, Charts and a great variety of pictures. For particulars address SCHUYLER SMITH & CO., Publishers, London, Ont.

WORK FOR ALL.
At home, male or female; $35 per week day or evening. No Capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with ten cent return stamp, M. Young, 173 Greenwich street, New York.

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH and expenses sure to Agents everywhere selling our New Braided White Wire Rope Clothes Line. Sells readily at every house. Samples free. Address, HUDSON RIVER WIRE CO., 76 King Street west, Toronto, Ontario.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female Agents in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars FREE. P. O. VICKERY & Co., Augusta, Me.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY. — Agents Wanted. All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all their time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post Card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. y37-3daw.

WANTED.—We will give Men and Women A BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having spare time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars free. J. LATHAM & Co. Washington St., Boston M.

Houses to Let.

TO LET—Nos. 4 and 5 Brooklyn Terrace. Apply to Wm M. Beattie & Co., George Street, near Central School East. 3786-1m

Rooms to Let.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accommodated with FIRST-CLASS Rooms, on Slater Street, either with or without Board. Terms MODERATE. Apply at NOONAN'S RESTAURANT, Sparks Street West. March 1st, 1875.

TO SENATORS and M. P's.—Mrs. McIntyre (Wellington Street, opposite the Bank of British North America) has a Parlour and four Bedrooms, suitable for Senators or Members of Parliament—with or without Board. The Rooms are well warmed with stoves and drums, also lofty ceilings and well ventilated. 3760

Board & Lodging.

BOARD with or without rooms, and rooms without board. Table and rooms first-class. Corner of Sparks and Bank streets, and within two minutes' walk of the Parliament Buildings. MRS. FORGIE. Jan. 22, 187-. 37-9-5m

Found.

FOUND—On the 28th February, in Centre Town, a HORSE. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at Mr. CORBETT's, Cor. Queen and O'Connor streets, or at this office. March 2, 1875. 3781

Legal Notices.

D. R. AVERILL, of New York, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act enabling him to obtain Letters Patent of Invention for certain Improvements in Paints. H. J. GIBBS, Solicitor for Applicants. Dec 28, 1874. 3728-9 laws

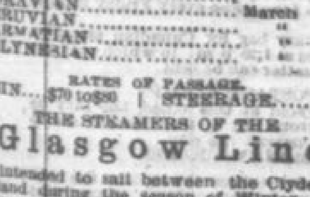
NOTICE.—Application will be made at the next session of the Dominion Parliament for a Bill to Incorporate the Lower Ottawa Boom Company, the object of said Company being to place Booms in the Ottawa River wherever the same may be deemed necessary between the City of Ottawa and the Village of Hawkesbury, for the purpose of catching escaped Saw Logs, Timber and Lumber, and to levy and collect tolls for the maintenance of the same with power to the Company to acquire and hold lands necessary for the exercise of their corporate powers. COCKBURN, WRIGHT & CLEMOW, Solicitors for the Company. Dec 24, 1874. 3727-2awk2m

Carpets.

OTTAWA CARPET AND FURNITURE HOUSE. SHOOLBRED & CO. Desire to inform their friends and the public that they are now receiving regular consignments of Furniture of all descriptions from Messrs. R. Hay & Co., (late Jacques & Hay,) Toronto, &c., &c., to which they confidently invite the attention of purchasers, both as regards Workmanship, Quality and Good Value, as we are selling at a Small Advance on Mill Prices. A Large Stock of Curtains on Hand. SHOOLBRED & CO. 49 Sparks Street.

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
The shortest, cheapest and quickest passage to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow. The fleet is one of the largest, fastest and safest in the world. Vessels will be despatched as follows:—



FROM PORTLAND.
PRUSSIAN .... February 20
SCANDINAVIAN 27
MORAVIAN .... March 6
PERUVIAN 13
SARMATIAN 20
POLYNESIAN 29

RATES OF PASSAGE. CABIN... $70 to $80 | STEERAGE........$25

THE STEAMERS OF THE Glasgow Line are intended to sail between the Clyde and Portland during the season of Winter Navigation.
RATES OF PASSAGE. CABIN .... $60. INTERMEDIATE .... 40. STEERAGE .... 25.
An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. (When tickets are not used the amount returned, less a small deduction.) For through tickets and every information apply to D. W. COWARD & CO., Agents, 17, Sparks-st. Ottawa July 22 1873.

ANCHOR LINE. STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY. PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION UNSURPASSED. Rates of passage from New York To Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Belfast: Cabin $60 to $70 gold, according to accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. For passage or other information apply to Henderson Brothers, 7 Bowling Green, New York, or their Agent.

Business Cards.

T. C. COURSOLLE, Architect and Measurer. 63 Sparks Street, Ottawa 2

DONALD M. GRANT, Insurance and Real Estate Agent. Mortgages purchased and Loans negotiated. OFFICE—No. 3 Bell's Block, Elgin-st., Ottawa. Nov. 27 1874. 2428

MARRIAGE LICENSES. OFFICE—Regan's New Brick House Besserer Street, Nearly Opposite Protestant Hospital. Oct. 20 1874.

Bankers.

P. D. BROWNE, Banker, Montreal. Dealer in Greenbacks, U. S. Bonds and Checks. Commercial paper discounted. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and U. S. Interest allowed on deposits. Oct. 20, 1874. 3690-3awky.

BOND BROTHERS, Bankers and Stock Brokers, Montreal. Negotiate sales of Property and Patents, and organize Companies. Money invested in first-class securities to pay 7 and 8 per cent. interest. Stocks purchased and carried on a margin of 10 per cent. Interest at lowest current rates. Dec 3, 1874. 3709y3awk

Legal Cards.

R. C. W. MacCUAIG. Official Assignee. City of OTTAWA, County of Carleton. 3765-1f

WILLIAM MOSGROVE, Barrister, Conveyancer, &c., Solicitor in Chancery. Office—Opposite the Russell House, over Gibson's Confectionary. Money to lend on Real Estate. 3727-1y.

O'CONNOR & O'DOHERTY, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., Mosgrove's Building Rideau-st., Ottawa. HON. JOHN O'CONNOR, Q.C. G. J. O'DOHERTY. Dec. 4, 1874.

SCOTT, STEWART & GORMULLY, Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys and Conveyancers, &c., Bell's Block, Elgin-st. HONBLE. R. W. SCOTT, Q. C. McLEOD STEWART. J. J. GORMULLY. Oct. 17, 1874.

O'CONNOR & HOGG, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., OTTAWA, ONT. DANIEL O'CONNOR. | W. D. HOGG. Sept. 9, 1874. 3667

WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK, Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys, Conveyancers, Notaries, &c., &c. Office—Bell's Block, opposite Russell House. W. H. WALKER. | R. CASSELS, Jr. | P. PENNOCK. July 20, 1874. 3625

J. W. W. WARD, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, &c. Office—Over Mr. B. Huckell's Flour Store, corner of Sussex and York-streets, Ottawa. 2639y

TAILLON & CHRYSLER, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, &c. Office—Hardy's Block, Rideau Street. S. TAILLON. | F. H. CHRYSLER. June 3, 1874.

PINHEY, CHRISTIE & HILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., (Of the late firm of Lewis & Pinhey.) OFFICES—Elgin Street, Ottawa. C. H. PINHEY. A. J. CHRISTIE. | H. P. HILL. Feb. 5, 1874. 484-3m

W. MARSHAL MATHESON, Barrister, Attorney, Notary, &c. Office—Master in Chancery Chambers, Court House, Ottawa, Canada.

L. W. P. COUTLEE, B.C.L., Barrister, Advocate, &c. for the Province of Quebec. Barrister Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., for the Province of Ontario. Main Street, Hull, P. Q. 3228-6m

C. V. H. FERLAND, Advocate. Temporary Office at Dr. Jos. Beaudin's, Main Street, Hull. Hull, March 9, 1874. 2519y

O. ARCHAMBAULT. Notary Public and Advocate. Has opened an office in the Village of Hull Province of Quebec, for the transaction of all Notarial and Legal business, either in the Province of Quebec or Ontario. Special care given to the collection of accounts in both Provinces. Hull, Oct. 28, 1874. 2464

THOMAS P. FORAN, Advocate, Solicitor, &c. No. 11 St. James Street, . . MONTREAL. Sept. 9, 1873 2392-3m

Medical Cards.

DR. LOGAN, Homœopathic Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Residence—Albert Street. Office hours from 6 to 11 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m. Special attention given to diseases and displacements of the uterus. 1757

DR. J. P. LYNN, May be consulted at his Office, corner of O'Connor and Albert-sts. Ottawa, Oct. 24, 1874. 2101.

DR. BURROWS, C.M.L.C.P.S.L.C., M.C.P.S.O., Graduate McGill University, Montreal. Surgeon Northumberland and Durham Cavalry. Late Associate Coroner N. and D. Office and Residence:—Corner of Hugh and Sparks sts. 2556-6m

DR. D. C. WOOD, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, OTTAWA, ONT. Day Office—Sparks-st., Centre Town. Night Office—at his residence, Maria-st., Centre Town. Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by a new but certain, speedy and almost painless process. Reference given to parties successfully treated if required.

DR. J. D. R. MACDONELL, Ottawa South side of Rideau-st., near Gloucester. Consultations at all hours. 2454.

PAIN-KILLER.
After thirty-five years trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera, or any sort of Bowel complaint it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine. It is used Internally and Externally. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cts. PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors. January 13th, 1875 3741

W. McCONNELL, D.D.S., L.D.S., Surgeon Dentist, Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, also of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. OFFICE—41½ Sparks-st. 2022y.

TALMAGE'S PAPER. "THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK." "THE BEST RELIGIOUS PAPER." A CHOICE OF TWO BEAUTIFUL PREMIUMS. An Illuminated Portfolio of Twelve Gems by Hendschel, each 8½ x 10½ in., or the superb Chromo, "The Twins," 22x28 in., after Landseer. Price $3.25 including postage. No extras of any kind. Without Premium, $3 per annum. ATTENTION, AGENTS. Liberal commission and exclusive territory. Samples and circulars free. Send Postal Card at once to HORATIO C. KING, Publisher.

Auction Sales.

ATTRACTIVE —AND— UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE, —ON— Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, At 7.30 p. m. Private Sales every day for the accommodation of ladies; commencing this SATURDAY, MARCH 6TH., and to be continued until all is sold.

The subscriber has the stock of the Insolvent, T. F. Moore, now in his hands, to be sold by Auction, and Private Sale, 75 per cent. under first cost. The Stock is extensive, comprising, in part, over $1,000 worth of the very best real hair, hair braids, chignons, switches, wigs, ringlets, &c.; 1,000 very fine English chromos, 1,000 steel engravings, 2,000 very fine large size photographs of persons and places, writing desks, work boxes, perfumery and perfumery cases, solid gold rings and jewellery, fancy goods in endless variety, glass cases, counters, window awnings, furniture, carpets, mirrors, pictures, pianos and other musical instruments, marble slabs, marble wash basins, marble clocks, and an endless variety of other goods, all for immediate sale. Ladies can be furnished with most exquisite articles at a nominal cost at private sales every day; ladies in attendance to show the goods. Mr. Moore, who is considered one of the finest Hairdressers on the continent, will be found on the premises to superintend the Hair-dressing department. The whole stock must be cleared out this month, so let all go and partake in the bargains. J. BERMINGHAM, Auctioneer. Ottawa, March 6th, 1875. 3787

J. M. ROSS & Co., Auctioneers & Commission Agents, Have leased those NEW and SPACIOUS Rooms recently vacated by Jardine Brothers, 82 Sparks Street, where they intend to carry on the business in all its branches. Sales of REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE, and all kinds of MERCHANDISE Will be effected on the most prompt and reasonable terms. Their Premises are eminently adapted for displaying goods of every description, requiring light and space. Sales every Tuesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. Parties selling out will please bear this in mind and send in their Goods at an early day. ACCOUNT SALES guaranteed immediately after sale. N. B. Selling every night a Stock of Stationery, Books, and Fancy Goods. Large Sale of OIL PAINTINGS on Tuesday next.

Bank Notices.

BANK OF OTAWA. Office: Victoria Buildings, Opposite Western Block of Parliament Buildings. DIRECTORS: James Maclaren, Esq., President. Charles Magee Esq., Vice-President. C. T. Bate, Esq. Hon. L. R. Church, M.P.P. Robert Blackburn, Esq., M.P., Alexander Fraser, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Allan Gilmour, Esq., George Hay, Esq. A General Banking Business Transacted. Interest Allowed on Deposits. Gold, Currency and Sterling Drafts Purchased and Sold. Savings' Department. PATRICK ROBERTSON, Cashier. 11-2-75. 3678

THE L'ORIGNAL and CALEDONIA RAILWAY COMPANY. A MEETING of the Provisional Directors of the above Company will be held at the RUSSELL HOUSE, on Thursday, the eleventh day of March, instant, at 4 o'clock, p. m., for the allotment of stock and the general business of the Company. E. McGILLIVRAY, C. KEEFER, J. A. GOUIN, FRANCIS CLEMOW, E. ARNOLDI. Ottawa, 3rd March, 1875. 3881td

Hotels.

ALBION HOTEL, Court House Avenue, OTTAWA, Ont. W. H. CHALMER, ... Manager. ROBERT GRAHAM ... Proprietor. Omnibus to and from the Cars and Boats free. 3784

FRESH OYSTERS in SHELL Are always procurable at NOONAN'S RESTAURANT, Sparks Street West. Feb. 23rd 1875. 3776

$8,000.00 will now purchase Ashfield's Brick Block on Duke Street, Ottawa,—hardly the cost of the buildings—being parts of Lots 3 and 4, Block B. Lebreton's flats, 8x198, with buildings thereon, viz: one three and half-story brick building (not veneered) used as shops and dwellings, on Duke Street, fire wall and two story Kitchen and sheds in rear, wooden tenement on Britannia street. On the line of the Water Works, Main Sewer, and Street Cars. Trade is fast working to this end of the City, no doubt purchaser would double his money in ten years. For further particulars apply to JAMES ASHFIELD, Crockery & Glassware Merchant, Duke Street, Chaudiere. Feb. 27th 1875. 3780

Clarke's New Method FOR REED ORGANS. By WILLIAM H. CLARKE. Price $2.50. Mr. Wm. H. Clarke, a distinguished organist and composer, was especially fortunate in the compilation of this fine work, which sprang into popular favour immediately on its issue, has had remarkable success, and continues to be the leading method. Contains, in addition to instructions, a capital collection of Reed Organ Music. All books sent, post paid, for retail price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., 711 B'dway, New York. 3773

MUSIC BOOKS BEST FOR QUARTET CHOIRS. Thomas's Sacred Quartets, Baumbach's Sacred Quartets, Buck's Motet Collection, Baumbach's New Collection, Buck's 2d Motet Collection, Church and Home, Hayter Church Music, Trinity Collection. Price of each book in boards, $2.50. Cloth, $2.75

DATURA TATULA. For Asthma and Bronchitis, is admitted by all who have tried it, to ensure more speedy and certain relief than any other remedy. The Testimonials daily received attest this to a remarkable degree. General Alexander says:—"I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained." Dr. McVeag reports:—"It had the most wonderful effect I ever witnessed." Sold in tins. Cigars and Cigarettes in boxes. Pastiles for inhalation, in boxes. Wholesale and Retail of SAVORY AND MOORE, 143 New Bond-St., London, W., And Retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world, who also supply Savory & Moore's Pancreatine and Pancreatine Wine, by the aid of which persons take Cod Liver Oil with ...

Grocers.

GO TO EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE'S FOR YOUR GROCERIES. You will always find a full stock of Groceries Glassware and Crockery at prices that can't be obtained elsewhere. FINE Uncolored Japan Tea, Only 60c. per lb. Apples wholesale and retail. EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE. Cor. Kent and Wellington-sts. Jan. 9, 1875.

"Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef." "Nutritious Condiment for Horses and Cattle." "British Egg and Butter Powder." CHAS. STEPHENSON & Co., Sole Agents for Ottawa and District. Corner O'Connor and Wellington Sts 3766

Burnett's Extracts For cooking purposes. Burnett's Extracts "Pre-eminently superior." —Parker House, Boston. Burnett's Extracts LEMON, VANILLA, ROSE, ALMOND, NECTARINE, CELERY, ORANGE, PEACH, NUTMEG, CINNAMON, CLOVES, GINGER. Burnett's Extracts "The best in the world." —Fifth Av. Hotel, N. Y. Burnett's Extracts "Used exclusively for years." —Continental Hotel, Phila. Burnett's Extracts

The superiority of these Extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.

PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE, MONTREAL, P. Q., Agents for Dominion of Canada. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON, Proprietors.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS! SAPOLIO. For Polishing and Cleaning purposes, for Metals, Shop Windows, China, &c., &c. HAND SAPOLIO, For Cleansing purposes. A most desirable substitute for soap, especially for artizans and mechanics. Apply to any Grocer, Druggist, or Hardware shop. Dec. 29, 1874. 3730-3awk

FISH! FISH! FISH! MR. MOSES LAPOINTE desires to inform his customers and the public generally that he has removed his place of business from his former stand to the new Fish Market on the south side of York street. He will be happy to meet his friends in his new stand, and do his utmost to supply them with the latest importations of fresh and other kinds of fish; also all kinds of Poultry and Game. MOSES LAPOINTE. Ottawa, Feb. 2, 1875.

USE the Norwich Egg Powder for making all kinds of Cakes WITHOUT EGGS. To be had of all Grocers. H. J. WEEKES & Co. Toronto. Sole Agents for Ontario. 3784-1y

Miscellaneous.

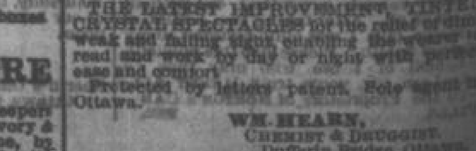
CAUTION. The following parties having left my employ contrary to the terms of their respective engagements, I hereby forbid all persons from hiring or harbouring them, as any one found doing so, after date of this Advertisement, shall be prosecuted. JAMES SKEAD, JR. Auguste Ouallette, Joseph Gagnon, Henri Terecque, Francis St. Jean, Thomas Ouallette, Isaac Duval, Valentine Harrison, Pat'k. Brown. Feb 27th 1875 3784-31

NOTICE. Several Sets of Single Harness For Sale Cheap for Cash. Enquire at Rowe's AUCTION Rooms, Rideau Street. Ottawa, March 3rd, 1875. 37-4

The Canadian Washer. A. R. GILES, Manufacturer, west side King-st., between Bolton and Boteler sts., Ottawa. OTTAWA, Jan. 15, 1875. Mr. GILES, manufacturer of the Canadian Washer, Sir,—I am using one of your Washers, and find it all it was recommended to be. I could not get along without it now, and will recommend it to all as really a good machine. Mrs. Dr. P. St. JEAN, M. P.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, Ottawa, 1875. —AND— CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876. PARTIES requiring Models, Inventions, &c., worked out, and represented, at the above Exhibitions, can have them done in the best style, by a practical man, whose works took Awards at the English Exhibition, 1862, Dublin, 1865, Paris, 1867. Best references as to capabilities, &c., can be given. Apply, THOS. S. SARNEY, Mechanical Engineer, Cor Daly & Nelson Streets, Ottawa. 3774

A. E. GENDREAU'S New Parliamentary Tonsorial PARLOUR is now open. FIRST CLASS Hair Dresser employed. Ladies' Combings done up in First Class style, and on the shortest Notice. Charges Moderate. Mathewman's New Buildings, Wellington Street, between Dufferin Bridge and Elgin Street.



SPECTACLES For all Sights. THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT, TINTED CRYSTAL SPECTACLES for the relief of dim, weak and failing sight, enabling the wearer to read and work by day or night with perfect ease and comfort. Protected by letters patent. Sole agent in Ottawa. WM. HEARN, CHEMIST & DRUGGIST, Dufferin Bridge, Ottawa. Sign, Mortar and Spectacles, Thermometers, Telescopes, Microscopes, &c.

Major Walker, ex-M. P. for London, arrived in the city yesterday morning, and is staying at the Russell House.

By Telegraph.

MID-NIGHT DESPATCHES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Death of Gen. Sir Hope Grant.

LONDON, March 7.—Gen. Sir James Hope Grant is dead.

The Reported War Preparations in India.

LONDON, March 6.—The *Observer* to-day says that the war rumour which appeared in the Calcutta *Englishman* of Friday has no foundation.

FRANCE.

Rumours Respecting the New Ministry.

PARIS, March 6.—It is said to-night that M. Dufaure will attempt to form a Cabinet instead of M. Buffet, who, though he will participate in the negotiations for the formation of a new Ministry, will remain President of the Assembly. M. Dufaure, it is reported, will take the Vice-Presidency of the Council and Ministry of Justice, and M. Grivart, now Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, is mentioned for Minister of the Interior.

PARIS, March 7.—It is again asserted that M. Buffet will be Vice-President of the Ministerial Council, if the negotiations now in progress are successful. The main obstacle, the question as to who is to be Minister of the Interior, has not yet been removed. The Left propose to submit an interpellation in the Assembly, as to the cause of the delay in the formation of a Ministry.

ASIA MINOR

Distress Caused by Famine.

LONDON, March 6.—Advices from Asia Minor state that the famine in that country is causing disasters. In one district alone 20,000 have died. The population before the famine was 52,000.

UNITED STATES.

Internal Revenue Act.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The President has signed the Revenue Act. By instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue the Act went into effect after midnight of the 2nd upon all articles except spirits, which were not charged the additional 20 cents, or total of 90 cents per gallon, until the 4th inst.

Steerage Rates on Transatlantic Lines.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Steerage rates on English lines will be raised $5.

The Black Hills Expedition.

ATTKAW, Neb., March 6.—General Ord has received intelligence to-day from military sources that the miners in the Black Hills are suffering for lack of food. An expedition will be sent out from there for their relief. He is afraid that other expeditions of miners are preparing to leave. It is stated that General Ord will send an expedition to cut them off as soon as they start.

Securities of Clerks of Courts of Law.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Attorney General Williams has prepared a circular to be sent to the District Attorneys, requiring them to comply with the Act of February 23rd, 1875, ordering them to entertain their several courts to require the clerks of such courts to execute new bonds in a sum of not less than five nor more than twenty thousand dollars, that they will further fully discharge the duties of their office. Upon the failure of any clerk to execute such new bonds, the Act provides that his office shall be deemed vacant.

Resignation of the Treasurer.

Some excitement has been created in the Treasury Department by the alleged discovery that the section providing for the reorganization of the Treasury Department, agreed upon by the Conference Committee of the Senate and the House on the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill, and approved by both bodies, was by a clerical error left out of the engrossed bill presented to the President, and consequently the proposed reorganization cannot take place. It is maintained that the report is true, and this is verified by Treasury officials other than the Secretary. A close examination of the bill is proceeding at the State Department in order to solve the question.

The Floods in the South.

CHATTANOOGA, March 6.—The river is falling slowly. Trains are not running through on the Memphis and Nashville Railroad.

The Civil Rights Bill Again.

CHATTANOOGA, March 6.—The passage of the Civil Rights Bill is causing considerable feeling everywhere. The two principal hotels here have given up their licenses, and will run as private boarding houses. A white man tried to hire a negro to seat himself at a table in the Read House dining room last night, but the negro was fearful of the consequences. There were a number of Kentuckians taking supper at the time, and they would have pitched the negro out of a window if he had attempted it. The dining room being on the second storey, the consequences would have been serious.

Bill for the Punishment of Disturbers of the Peace.

RICHMOND, March 6.—Mr. Gilman, of Richmond City, to-day introduced a bill in the House to punish parties creating disturbances in hotels, theatres and other places of amusement. It provides that persons who create disturbances in hotels by boisterous demands for accommodation after the proprietor or his agent has declined to entertain them for want of room or other reasonable specified causes, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment. In the case of theatres, managers are to have the right to issue reserved seat tickets stamped 'not transferable,' and when a party not the original purchaser demands admittance the doorkeeper can refuse him, but the price of the ticket must be refunded, and if he refuses to take money, and thereby creates a disturbance, he is liable to arrest and fine. In both cases half of the fine goes to the hotel keeper or manager of the theatre, as the case may be. There is a similar provision regarding railroads and steamboats.

Brutal Murder.

ALBANY, March 3.—Special despatches from Johnston give the particulars of a terrible tragedy which occurred there last night, in which Mr. Ed. Yost, a prominent merchant of the place, who was stopping in Hays & Wells' bank, was brutally murdered in his bed, and robbed of $5,000, a gold, watch and a diamond pin. The bed was afterwards set on fire in an ineffectual attempt to hide the crime. The body of the unfortunate man when found early this morning was burned beyond recognition, but the circumstances leave no doubt of his identity.

The DeKoven Case.

DETROIT, March 7.—The Standing Committee of the diocese of Michigan has confirmed the nomination of Bishop Jaggers, but refused to confirm DeKoven's.

Appointment of Visiting Committee.

NEW YORK, March 7.—A telegram from Washington states that on the day of adjournment, Speaker Blaine, acting on the part of the House of Representatives, appointed the following gentlemen as Visiting Committee and the Military Committee at the Academy at West Point for 1875; Hon. B. C. Butler, Mass.; Hon. Thos. J. Creamer, New York; and Hon. Stephen A. Hurlburt, of Illinois.

The Spencer Memorial.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 7.—In the Legislature yesterday several Republican Senators repudiated the Spencer memorial presented to the United States Senate. One said his signature was a forgery, and other declared that they signed it supposing it to be an entirely different paper. The Senate has appointed a committee to investigate the affair.

The Wheeler Compromise.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Louisiana Committee hold their session for perfecting of the Wheeler compromise in New York.

Senator Johnson's Policy.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The *Tribune* Washington correspondent sends a lengthy report of an interview with Senator Johnson, who said "I can give no pledge of my future course. I can't say that I will act with one party or another. We have too much of party, and I purpose to bind myself in advance to no theory of party policy. I have never done so, and don't intend to in the future. I shall support such measures as appear in my judgment best for the country, caring not whether it is a Democratic measure, or whether it is supported by Republicans. I will never place myself in a position where I must do a thing because it is a party measure, or oppose a thing at a party's dictation. I place the country above party." Mr. Johnson could not say whether he would participate in the debate on the Pinchback resolution. Being asked if he would not, in his new position, have an opportunity to pay off some old scores, if he did not have facts against the parties of to-day, he replied:—"Whatever I may have I don't say, but I shall use nothing. My service in the Senate will not be a personal one. I don't represent myself, but Tennessee. The country has now nothing to do with my personal matters and with what has passed. I have no enemies to punish or friends to reward. I have buried my resentment and forgotten ill treatment of individuals. If I can perform the duties that are now before me as conscientiously and clearly as I see them at this moment, I shall accomplish as much as human vanity may seek to attain."

Strike of Cotton Operators.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—A meeting of the employees of Campbell & Elliott's Cotton Mill who are on strike was held yesterday, and it was resolved to stand firm in their demand. It was resolved that the hands of two other mills would join the strikers.

The Dempsey Shooting Case.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Lottie Warren, the woman who was recently shot by Dempsey, has so far recovered from her injuries as to be removed to-morrow to her home in Baltimore. She has been required to give bonds to appear as a witness against Dempsey, for whom a warrant has been issued.

Violent Gale.

NEW YORK, March 7.—A violent gale, accompanied by snow and sleet, has prevailed here since noon. Dispatches show that the storm extends across the country from Jackson, Miss., to Portland, Maine.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., March 7.—It commenced snowing at 11 o'clock this morning, and to-night the storm has increased to great violence. Telegraph reports show it does not extend further north than Tivoli or further south than Peekskill, or is 60 miles in width. The wind is blowing strong, and the temperature mild.

Death from Injuries Received in a R.R. Accident.

PORTLAND, March 7.—Whitehouse and Parker Evans, two men injured by the accident on the Grand Trunk Railroad on Saturday, have died.

A Clue to a Murder.

UTICA, N.Y., March 7.—The watch stolen from Edward Yost, the victim of the Johnstown, Fulton Co., burglary, murder, robbery and arson case, on Saturday morning, was an eighteen carat gold hunting-case watch, with engine of turned nickle movement, made by Tissot & Son, and numbered 3195. These details are given for the information of police detectives and jewellers, with the hope that if the watch is offered for sale, they may lead to the arrest of the perpetrators of the possible tragedy. No arrests have been made up to Sunday noon. The coroner's inquest will be continued on Monday.

CUBA.

Defeat of the Insurgents.

HAVANA, March 6.—A telegram from Santa Clara says Vergara's column yesterday attacked a large body of insurgent cavalry at Poquita farm, and after an engagement dispersed them. Thirty-two insurgents, mostly negroes, were killed, and the Spaniards lost seven killed, including a major of volunteers, and 17 wounded. There has also been another engagement on the Mara River, near Guantanamo, where the insurgents, dressed in the Spanish uniform, attacked the troops in the rear. The loss of the insurgents was heavier than that of the Spaniards.

Saturday's Despatches.

UNITED STATES.

Inspector General of Rifle Practice.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Governor Tilden has tendered to Col. Wingate the position on his staff of Inspector General of Rifle Practice.

The Search for Charley Ross.

Detective Ward and the father of Charley Ross came to this city yesterday upon information that led them to believe they had found some clue to the missing boy. They were in consultation last evening with Superintendent Walling, and told their story. Superintendent Walling stated afterwards he had no opportunity of investigating the facts in the case, and could not do so until to-day. He added that neither he nor Ross believed, after discussing the matter fairly, that anything would arise from it.

U. S. Marshal for Eastern Texas.

A Washington despatch says the failure of the Senate to confirm Judge Evans as United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Texas has reinstated Tom Ochiltree, who was suspended prior to the assembling of Congress in December last. Attorney-General Williams decides that under the Tenure of Office Act Ochiltree again assumes office, and will continue until his successor is appointed by the President. This is the first instance under the Tenure of Office Act whereby the failure of the Senate to confirm a suspended officer has been restored.

Rumoured Discontinuance of the Tilton-Beecher Trial.

Rumours prevailed yesterday, in the absence of any proceedings in the Beecher trial, that one of the parties to the suit had withdrawn, and that there would necessarily follow a discontinuance of the case. The rumours doubtless grew out of the reports which have prevailed for some days that one of the principal counsel had resolved to withdraw, in consequence of the neglect to his other business which his attendance for two months in the Brooklyn Court had caused. He had been induced, however, to remain on the case, and will doubtless conduct it to the close. The juror Jefferies, on whose account the trial was adjourned until Monday, appeared on the streets yesterday, and had entirely recovered from his indisposition. While there was a doubt as to the seriousness of Jefferies' illness and its result, it became a question among those who have an interest in the trial as to whether litigation could continue with eleven jurors. Judge Neilson and counsel on either side agreed that there was not a doubt that it could by special agreement. The attendance at the trial is to be limited hereafter, and Judge Neilson has expressed an intention to allow to enter the Court room only the number of spectators which will fill the seats. When filled, the Court room will hold six hundred persons, and on no day since the opening of the trial have there been less than five hundred spectators present.

Conflict of Authorities in Rhode Island.

NEW YORK, March 6.—A despatch from Newport, R. I., reports that there is considerable excitement over the conflict of authority between the State Constabulary and the U. S. Marshal, who is backed by a revenue cutter and the troops at Fort Adams. Governor Howard presented the report of chief constable Northup to the Senate yesterday, relating to the official interference of the United States Marshal at a recent seizure of liquors which were under the protection of the State Governor, who assumes the responsibility of the action of the constabulary in withdrawing from the contract for seized liquors, as it was done by his directions to avoid bringing the military in antagonism with the police. He says:—I agree fully with the universal opinion that these attachments are collusive and a highly disguised sham, and I share the general sense of mortification at the indignity to which our commonwealth was subjected. I realize also the gravity of the situation, and recognize it as our imperative duty to take measures for an early and proper adjustment of the question. Now that the issue is directly forced, I think it ought to receive your attention. Your presence here as Senators is a mockery and a farce if such proceedings as these are sustained by the Federal Government. Your honourable Judiciary and Executive may as well resign their office, and leave the control and direction of State affairs to the subordinates of the United States Government. No Government question has been forced upon the State since its first settlement. It is a vital question, for in it are involved the sovereignty of the State and the harmonious relations of the State with the United States. The little State of Rhode Island is entitled on such points to an equal respect as the larger States or the general Government itself. I make no argument on this question. The matter is in the hands of the General Assembly, and I am confident it will be adjusted in such a manner as to vindicate the honour of the State, and maintain the integrity of the laws. I have not the slightest doubt that the authorities at Washington, when this matter is properly communicated to them, will promptly and emphatically condemn and repudiate the proceedings of the Marshal in these premises.

Fire at the Museum Building at Albany.

ALBANY, March 6.—The loss by the burning of the Museum Building is estimated at $60,000. The Western Union Telegraph operating room was entirely destroyed. The following is a list of the sufferers: Prentice, news depot; Hathaway, tobacconist; Eversten, broker; Crosby, insurance agent; Irwin & Co., commission merchants; Teller, do.; Babcock & Robinson, bankers; and Ross & Karslake, lumber office. Most of these suffered from water. Mosher, photographer, was burned out. The building was completely gutted, leaving the walls, which are of marble, stained, charred and weakened. Lt. Walter D. Hallock, U.S.A., formerly a Michigan fireman, while assisting on the roof of the building, had a narrow escape from being carried to the ground when the telegraph wires gave way.

Fire and Loss of Life.

SUNBURY, Pa., March 6.—The house of G. Schry, three miles below Selin's Grove, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Two children perished, and Mrs. Schry was badly burned. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Dr. DeKoven's Appointment to the Episcopacy.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—The Standing Committee of Pennsylvania diocese has refused to consent to the consecration of Dr. DeKoven as Bishop of Illinois. The Standing Committee of Delaware diocese has taken similar action.

BURLINGTON, N.Y., March 6.—The Standing Committee of the diocese of New York refused to consent to the consecration of Rev. Dr. Jagger as Bishop of Southern Ohio. No action has yet been taken in the case of Dr. DeKoven.

A Defaulter Sentenced.

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 6.—The case of the United States *vs.* J. Crane, late Collector of Internal Revenue in the Third District of Vermont, came on yesterday before Judge Shipman in the U. S. District Court. Crane pleaded guilty. Judge Shipman then sentenced Crane to eighteen months' imprisonment in Windsor County jail, and to pay a fine of $2,000.

Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Loans increase, $488,800; specie decrease, $2,616,700; legal tenders decrease, $740,700; deposits, $3,496,600; circulation decrease $72,400; reserve decrease, $3,483,250.

The New Tariff.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—It is officially announced that the new rates of duty take effect on March 3rd, except on goods named in the Bill on Warehouses, and except on those on shipboard on February 10th, 1875. Collectors are instructed to add to duties on sugars twenty-five per centum. The abatement of ten per centum is no longer allowed.

CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE

(*By Telegraph.*)

TORONTO.

Excitement over the Canadian Pacific Railway.

TORONTO, March 5.

A meeting of the Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon, the President, Mr. W. P. Howland, in the chair. The Chairman remarked that as regards the representation of different commercial interests, it was the most influential meeting of the Board he had ever seen.

After some discussion, the following resolution was put and carried unanimously:—

"That it is of immense importance to the commercial interests of the Province of Ontario, and of Toronto in particular, that the earliest communication should be had by a railroad between the Eastern terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway and railway system of Ontario; that in order to enable Western Ontario to enter into competition upon anything like equal terms with the Province of Quebec for trade passing over the proposed French River Branch Railway, it is essential to make this connection at an early day; that a deputation, to be named by the President and Vice-President, be deputed to represent to our city members to urge upon the Dominion Government the injustice done to the Province of Ontario in constructing a line with Dominion funds entirely in the interest of the Province of Quebec, and to the great disadvantage of the Province of Ontario; and that, while not desiring to agitate against the action of the Government in subsidizing the Canada Central and French River line, the Board will urge the claims of the Province of Ontario to a line leading from the French River road to the nearest point in the railway system of Ontario; and they would also desire the deputation to state that the length of this line would be only 85 or 90 miles on which the assistance of the Dominion Government would be asked, as against 205 miles subsidized by the late Order in Council in the interests of the Province of Quebec."

It was determined that the deputation should act in concert with those appointed by the City Council and by the public meeting to be held in the evening. The Board then adjourned.

A public meeting was held in St. Lawrence Hall last night to consider this question of the Government subsidies to the Pacific Railway. The Mayor presided. With the exception of Mr. Hallam, who announced himself a thick and thin supporter of Mr. Mackenzie, the meeting unanimously endorsed the proposed action of the City Council. Messrs. Wood and Young, the deputation from Hamilton to Ottawa on the same subject, were also present during the proceedings.

A deputation composed of Messrs A. M. Smith, John McNab, W. B. Hamilton and Hugh Miller was appointed.

MONTREAL.

Legal Decision—Sale of Horses—Mr. Chiniquy Threatened—Arson Stock.

MONTREAL, March 6.

The *National* learns that the Pinsonnault family gained their case in appeal before the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council.

There have been several buyers from the United States here lately, who, taking advantage of the dull state of the market, have bought droves of from 15 to 25 horses each, and taken them home. The prices paid were from $75 to $200, according to quality.

Rev. Mr. Chiniquy has lately received several anonymous and threatening letters. The last, which was received to-day, is written in excellent French, and a natural hand. It warns him to desist from his labours here within eight days on peril of his life.

Mr. Austin, Fire Commissioner, after examining a number of witnesses this afternoon, committed William Chisholm for trial at the ensuing term of Court of Queen's Bench.

Local stock market steady and comparatively strong. Telegraph jumped from 160 to 168½ at the close, and 169 was said to have been offered for a large amount on the street afterward. Montreal 185, closing at 184¾ to 185¼. Merchants, 113½, closing at 113½ to 114¼. Ontario, 110¼, closing at 113¼ to 113¾. Telegraph, 168½. Commerce, 131 to 132¼. Jacques Cartier, 97 to 97¼.

NIAGARA.

Frightful Death.

NIAGARA, March 6.

As a number of men were rolling a heavy grindstone, weighing three tons, in the steel works, the stone slipped and fell on Samuel White, who was instantaneously killed.

QUEBEC.

Stagnation of the Florida Lumber Trade.

QUEBEC, March 6.

Of the hundreds who annually leave Quebec to be employed in loading ships at Savannah and Pensacola, but very few have obtained work. The majority have been there months without a single day's employment. A great many returned and more are expected during the week. The stagnation of the lumber trade in the United States is pronounced to be unparalleled.

CANADA GAZETTE.

The official *Gazette* of Saturday contains an extract of an Act providing for the organization of the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, and for the management of Indian and Ordnance Lands, is published, in which a list of such lands are mentioned. It calls the attention of all which premises, all our justices, sheriffs, bailiffs, constables and other officers of justice, and all other our liege subjects, are hereby required to take notice, and to govern themselves accordingly.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following is a statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion, for the month ended 28th Feb. 1875. Revenue—Customs, $1,049,961.20; Excise, $392,130.95; Post Office, $113,991.27; Public Works, including railways, $109,669.77; Bill Stamps, $21,782.66; Miscellaneous, $94,957.89; Total, $1,782,493.74; Expenditure, $1,442,395.83.

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

The circulation for the week is put down at $2,420,037.25. The specie held at various points amounts to $2,747,807.62. Excess of specie, $327,770.37.

AMERICAN INVOICES.

The authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice is 13 per cent.

POSTAL.

The following new postoffices have been established in this district: "Le Breton Flats," county of Carleton, John Lucy, postmaster. "Lemieux," in Plantagenet, in the county of Prescott, Louis B. Lemieux, postmaster.

METCALFE STREET WESLEYAN CHURCH.

The pulpit of the above church was filled yesterday morning by the Rev. George McDougall, who has been a missionary in the North-West for the last seventeen years. The preacher did not take any text, preferring to give his hearers an account of the work of the mission. The speaker, at the outset, referred to the pains taken by surveyors and engineers in locating the route of the proposed Pacific Railway, and said if men in a material sense took such interest in the future in regard to the great highways of commerce, how much more should the Christian Church look after the eternal welfare of the sons of men. While he would speak of the mission field of the Church with which he stood more immediately identified, he wished to be understood as not speaking disparagingly of other churches, but wished them God speed. The mission of the United Church spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He dwelt at some length on the missionary labours in Bermuda, Newfoundland, and the different provinces. He gave a very interesting account of his first visit to Red River, when there were very few inhabitants other than the Aborigines. He contrasted it with the present time, when churches, schools and other evidences of civilization existed, all through the influence of the missionary. He regretted, however, that with the advent of civilization in Winnipeg came the drinking customs that have since proved so disastrous to the Indian race in the neighbourhood of that city. He then gave some interesting accounts of the mission field in the North West. He spoke of the friendly relations that existed between the Indians and the Dominion Government, and said the arrival of the British red-coats was hailed by the natives with delight, who looked upon them as friends and protectors. He adverted to the effect of the preaching of the Gospel among the Indians, many of whom had become converts to Christianity; and he closed a very interesting address by citing a number of instances of the fidelity of Indian chiefs and their followers to the Christian faith.

A public meeting will be held in the same church this evening, when the Rev. Messrs. McDougall, Sutherland and others will deliver addresses. The Hon. Mr. Coffin, Receiver-General, will occupy the chair.

POOR COPY

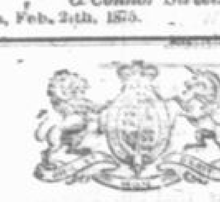
Noonan's Restaurant

Simply because you can always procure a good BREAKFAST,
A CAPITAL DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT TEA
OR SUPPER
At any moment, without delay, at
Noonan's Lunch and Oyster Rooms,
SPARKS STREET, WEST
Feb. 27th, 1875. 3780

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

CAMPBELL & ALMAS
Have Removed to their New Premises
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE their OLD STAND,
Where they hope to merit a continuance of past favours bestowed on them by their numerous customers and the public generally, at their Old Stand.

CAMPBELL & ALMAS,
Ryan's New Block, Second Door from O'Connor Street.
Ottawa, Feb. 24th, 1875. 3818



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA.
THE THEATRICALS,
For Wednesday, the 17th instant, are unavoidably
POSTPONED
Till Thursday, the 18th inst.
R. F. WARD,
A.-D.-C.

New Advertisements.

Theatricals: Government House.
Shirts: Neelin Bros.
Auction Sale: J. Bermingham.
Bill of Fare: European Dining Rooms.
Oysters: Queen Restaurant.
Hardware &c.: Moore Bros.

The Times.

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1875.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Friday was a field day in the House of Commons, the occasion being the discussion of the Pacific Railway estimates in Committee of Supply. The Premier made a speech in explanation which only one who is possessed of his complete mastery of details and thorough understanding of a great practical subject could have made. To analyse it would be impossible without reproducing it at length, which we have already done in our parliamentary report. Mr. Mackenzie has the happy faculty—the very rare one—of saying nothing that could be left out of his speeches and not interfere with their full force and meaning, and he is equally happy in being able to leave nothing unsaid which could be said with advantage. We have no hesitation in saying that his last effort, for clearness and perspicuity, for the masterly tact with which he marshalled his facts, and for the general qualities which make Parliamentary utterances valuable to the present age and to posterity, has not been eclipsed by any that has ever been attempted in the Parliament of Canada. Dr. Tupper's reply was, on the whole, temperate, although of course exaggerated. He succeeded in proving—to his own satisfaction—that the Government were proposing to expend ten millions outside of the cost of constructing the Pacific Railway proper presuming that a shorter route from the Georgian Bay to Montreal will be constructed by private enterprise than that Mr. Mackenzie proposes. We dare to say, however, that the member for Cumberland will find the public less easily convinced than his own self, and that time will even convince him that he is wrong in the present instance. His argument that the Pembina branch should not be constructed as a Government work, looks rather transparent in the face of the fact that it was a prominent feature of the scheme propounded by the Government, of which he was himself a member. This was well shown by Mr. Blake, who made one of his characteristically able speeches. There was one point, however, upon which the hon. member for South Bruce insisted with a good deal of vehemence, with which we can scarcely agree. He thinks the compromise accepted by the Government and British Columbia, in regard to "the terms," should have been submitted to Parliament. That, however, would have precluded the reference made to Lord Carnarvon, for the right hon. gentleman insisted that his decision should be final, and subject to revision by neither party. Mr. Blake thinks that reference should not have been accepted. We differ from him on that point, and we think the great body of the public will also differ from him. Not that we have any great admiration for imperial arbitration in general, and we should resent imperial interference as readily as any one; but it must be remembered that in this case one of the parties had already appealed to the Imperial Government, and the Colonial Secretary, perceiving the difficulty which was likely to arise—acknowledging, at the same time, as we have shown in these columns by quoting his own despatch, that he had no right to interfere—offered his services to bring about an amicable settlement. It was a gracious act, and a wise one, on the part of the Government to accept that offer, for thereby the country was saved from what must have been a humiliating agitation, and we scarcely think that Mr. Blake or any one who takes his view of the Pacific Railway can complain of the arrangement, which is certainly as much in favour of the Dominion as against the claims of the Province as any that would have been made by Parliament; and it has the great merit of being acceptable to the British Columbians, which is more than could, in all probability, have been said of an equally liberal arrangement agreed to after discussion by a majority of Parliament, in which the members from the Pacific Province would have voted with the minority to a certainty. Of course Mr. Blake admits, as who does not admit, that the modification of "the terms" to which the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province have agreed is about a fair settlement of the controversy. It is one which comes very near to Mr. Mackenzie's original ideas—ideas, we take the liberty of saying, which were largely shared by the people of Canada—and while it seems to have satisfied Mr. Walkem and his faction, it came very far short of their original demands. We agree with Mr. Blake that as a rule matters of this kind ought to be submitted to Parliament for approval or disapproval, and were he laying down a general principle, it would be difficult to find an argument which would at all meet that which he offered to the House on Friday night; but the peculiar circumstances, and especially the results, were a complete justification of the means.

The debate unearthed the existence of a strong sectional feeling with regard to the eastern terminus. The member for Terrebonne, who appears to have adopted the *role* of the champion of sectionalism during the present session, followed up the tender appeals of his "financial leader" in a somewhat harsher strain. It is remarkable, however, that the "Allan" section, if the member for Terrebonne will permit his party to be known by that distinction, should have scarcely begun to complain, should have scarcely attempted to excite the jealousy of the East as against the West, than the West started to play a strong hand at the same game. If the member for Terrebonne is up in arms, so is the City of Toronto, and if we could credit both their statements, they are both going to be euchred. That, however, would be impossible. It is a blessing, since both factions have buckled for the fight with such ardour, that the Capital, perhaps on the ground that "when rogues," &c., is likely to get its own.

THE HON. WM. MACDOUGALL, C.B.

The Hon. Wm. Macdougall is now in Ottawa using the great influence which he possesses with members of the Senate to induce them to reject the Marine Telegraph Bill, which will come up for second reading before that body to-morrow. In September last Mr. Macdougall published the following admirable letter in the London *Standard* in favour of the measure he is now endeavouring to defeat. It is, of course, impossible for us to speculate upon the reasons, doubtless of a purely patriotic and public nature, which have operated within the last few months to produce this sudden and violent change in his sentiments, but we feel sure that he will thank us for publishing the views he entertained upon this same bill last year, as it will afford honourable members of the Upper House the advantage of having both sides of the question put before them in the lucid style which characterizes all Mr. Macdougall's utterances.

CANADA AND CHEAP TELEGRAPHY.

Sir,—The animated discussion that has recently taken place in this country between the interested defenders of the Newfoundland cable monopoly on the one side, and the friends of free trade and reasonable charges in ocean telegraphy on the other, has shown that a good deal can be said on both sides. I regret, however, that the English public, amid the conflicts of "bulls" and "bears," has not its attention more pointedly directed to the grave political and commercial questions involved in the controversy. Some five months have elapsed since an act of the Canadian Parliament opening all its coasts to the free landing of unprivileged cables was "reserved," at the instance of the Anglo-American monopoly, for the sanction of the Crown in England. By a mere act of courtesy to an ex-Governor General the Canadian Minister of Justice suspended—for six months at least—the constitutional action of the Dominion Parliament, disappointed the hopes of millions in both hemispheres who are anxiously waiting for a means of intercommunication that is now denied to them, and furnished an occasion for angry recriminations between the people and Governments of two independent colonies that ought to be, and but for such questions as this would soon be one. It will be fortunate if these recriminations do not extend to embarrass our relations with the mother country. Of this I am sure, no successor of Mr. Dorion will ever again advise the reservation of a strictly local bill that touches no Imperial rights. As you very clearly and ably demonstrated in a recent number of the *Standard*, this is not a case "in which it is right or safe for the parent State to intervene." It was a grave mistake of the Canadian Government to invite intervention, and the lesson has not been lost on the people of the Dominion. The power of disallowance is the constitutional remedy where a colonial Act is found to be *ultra vires*, or to trench on Imperial rights. But if every local Act that English trading companies may deem prejudicial to their interests is to be reserved for the opinion of the Colonial Minister, we can easily see what embarrassments are in store for him, and what dissatisfaction and resentment will be provoked in the colonies. The Dominion of Canada is too large, and its jurisdiction over its own territory, the larger part of which it was compelled to buy from another trading monopoly, too well established to make this kind of intervention politic, just or beneficial.

The attempts of the Anglo-American partizans to assail the character of the Canadian Parliament for passing the Cables Act have been so well answered that little more need be said. The "Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Newfoundland" has come over to renounce it as "abhorrent to British law," because it "confiscates private rights." Being a Q. C., one is tempted to ask him to cite some authority or adduce some proof in support of such a charge against the Parliament of a great country. If he will not, or cannot, I take leave to tell him he has published a gross libel upon the Q. C.'s, "Speakers," and members of a Legislature quite as well informed and quite as careful of other people's "rights" as his Newfoundland "Assembly" or the company he defends. Canada never granted rights to the Newfoundland monopolists, and therefore no Act of her Parliament can "confiscate" them. His argument amounts to this—that Canada is a dependency of that foggy island. That, if Newfoundland chooses to grant a monopoly within her jurisdiction, Canada must follow suit, and is *ipso facto* interdicted from legislating adversely to that monopoly, even for the protection of her own people from its exactions. Nay, more, Canada must not even legislate for the freedom of her own coasts after the monopoly is legally terminable in Newfoundland itself. The mere statement of these pretensions exhibits their absurdity.

But there is another aspect of this question which the "intervention of the parent State" forces upon all colonial minds, and which demands the serious consideration of the Government and people of England. Are the interests of a few capitalists paramount to those of the nation? If not, how is a cheap, speedy, accurate telegraph service between England and her North American colonies, including the United States, to be secured? I limit the question to communication between Europe and America, as it needs no foreign intervention or acquiescence to solve it. The interests of commerce, of social and domestic life, of political enlightenment and co-operation in the time of peace, to say nothing of war; of international concord by the prevention of misunderstandings, of every human good that the rapid diffusion of intelligence can confer on the millions now separated by a turbulent ocean, but whom this great and beneficent invention is able to unite in bonds that no mere accident, or political intrigue, or gust of popular passion can sever, demand the extinction of this monopoly. The service it renders is not only oppressive as to cost, but it is often inaccurate and misleading. The Canadian press of all parties has lately called public attention to the injurious effect of these telegrams. Reuter's agent says:—"I cannot undertake to defend the language employed on all or every occasion in my despatches when they appear amenable to criticism. First, because the heavy charge by cable—one dollar per word—compels abridgment to an extent very unfair to the transmitter and often to the subject of the message; and, secondly, because the message being extended to London, the precise meaning of the transmitter may not be precisely rendered." I have heard of a scheme for the acquisition of the present Atlantic cables by the State that would involve no burden on the public exchequer and reduce the cost of messages from 4s. per word to 1s. The man who shall accomplish this will prove himself a benefactor, not only to his own country, but to the civilised world. But, in the meantime, competition is the only means available. The Direct Cable Company has nearly completed its single line, which the monopolists have temporarily obstructed, as regards landing at Newfoundland, but cannot otherwise interfere with. In ten or twelve days, if no accident happens, we shall, I trust, see rates reduced one-half, if not more, by the new line. What then? Already we hear that the great monster intends to swallow up the little fish that have dared to come into its neighbourhood. The buying up of competing lines is a familiar expedient, but in this case it is one which will have but a short-lived triumph. Knowing Canada and the temper of its people, for I have had some experience in extinguishing a much more formidable monopoly in America, I venture to predict two things:—1. If the Canada Cables Act is not sanctioned in England a much more sweeping measure in behalf of free and cheap telegraphy will be passed next session and sanctioned in Canada. 2. If the Direct Cable is absorbed and rates maintained as at present, another company will be immediately organised and subsidised or guaranteed by the Canadian Parliament. The American Congress has made it impossible for monopolists to land in the United States. The Dominion, unless its constitution is suspended, will not be bullied into a surrender of its right to protect its territory from similar evils.

A CANADIAN AND EX-MINISTER OF THE CROWN.

Parliament of Canada.

Third Parliament—Second Session.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, March 2.

The House met at three o'clock, the Speaker afterwards leaving the chair and resuming it at five p.m.

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN, on rising to propose the motion in his name said, that the railway was one of the terms of the union of that island with Canada—it was to become one of the public works of Canada. It was then under contract and was to be completed at the expense of Canada; it was also to be worked by the Dominion Government for the benefit of the island, to facilitate the progress of the country. This railway could have rendered great service at any time, but more particularly during the past season, when the island had one of the largest crops ever gathered in. The exports of oats from the island were very large, and necessarily would have given much work to the railway. Previous to handing it over to the Government, the contractor ran the road under some arrangement with the Government of the island, and the people of the island had the use of it which was very useful to them; the shipment of oats amounted to $1,600,000. The crops being much larger than usual, and the season a short one, shippers found it necessary to employ the railway to the fullest extent, and consequently sent their ships to the deep water harbours so that the largest amount of oats, &c., might be carried thereto. All went well until the railway was handed over to the Dominion Government, when it was allowed to freeze up, and torn up, so that whilst other parts of the Dominion have enjoyed their railways, no railway communication is open on that island, which has a new road 200 miles long, provided with new railway stock and all necessary materials for running. As a consequence there was a loss to those interested in the shipment of large quantities of agricultural produce. Again, it was well understood that a railway, like any other property allowed to remain unused for a number of months, must necessarily incur injury from accidents, neglect, &c., partially by rains and snow; large losses must, therefore, have accrued; they were told by the Secretary of State last night, in reference to a grant for Cape Breton, that we received more than we have paid into the Dominion. He (Mr. Howlan) was at a loss to understand that sort of doctrine, and was surprised that a Cabinet Minister would allow such a statement to proceed from his lips. He (Mr. Howlan) presumed the terms of the B. N. A. Act must be carried out. Necessarily the islanders paid a portion of the expense of the running of the roads in the other provinces. He thought that the Government should have some good reason for refusing the same facilities to the island. It might be the Government had papers showing good reason for closing the road. Be that as it may, he wished to ascertain where the wrong lay—whether it was inherent in the railway itself, or in the mismanagement of gentlemen sent there to manage it. At all events the railway was a sealed book for six months of the year, producing a serious loss to trade. He desired any telegrams and reports with regard to this subject, to know the legal state of the affair, the causes producing this crisis. He should like to know whether the staff was organized. So far as he was aware, there were no stationmasters, nor any persons of that kind, and time tables and other announcements of the working of the railway were given to the people, and merchants and shipmasters had produce carried to the different stations, and yet the road was allowed to be snowed up helplessly, and vessels to be frozen in, to the great loss of the trade. He would have more to say on this question when the papers were tabled, and for the present therefore moved,—That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House all correspondence, telegrams and reports relating to the Prince Edward Island Railway.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said the Government had no objection to the papers coming down. He regretted, however, the hon. gentleman should have abused the opportunity of his motion for another fling at the Government. He knew very well the greater part of his remarks were extremely disingenuous. The contract for this railway was given by the local Government, of which the hon. gentleman was a member, and the road was to be completed for running in September last. Owing to difficulties such as all railway contractors were exposed to, the present were not in a position to hand over the railway at the time fixed. The Minister of Public Works, whom all admitted to be a most energetic officer, made every possible effort to have the road in running order last fall. For that purpose Mr. Swinyard, an experienced Canadian railway manager, was sent to the island, he did his utmost to push on the completion of the work. He declined, however, and very properly, on the part of the Dominion Government, to take it out of the contractor's hands till it was built. It was some time in September before it was in a condition to be transferred to the Government, after which they made every effort to have it worked properly. But, unfortunately, a snow-storm came on, and we were informed that it was impossible to move the trains. Orders were sent down to put all labourers procurable on the line, to have it cleared at once. With this object, some hundreds of men were set to work, but before they had quite succeeded, and in a few days, another snow-storm set in, aggravating the difficulty. Now, in such a case, Government don't feel able to compete with the elements. Thus, every possible effort was made by the Government, honestly and honourably, to meet the wishes of the Islanders, and every effort within the capacity of skill and energy to complete the road and work it. The road was made in a very peculiar course, being longer than necessary, running a mile to get rid of a hill with only a few yards to cut through. This was the case through the whole line. Everybody knew those long circuitous routes were easily blocked up with snow. Similarly one of the most important roads in New York—from Rome to Cape Vincent—had been snowed up this winter for two or three weeks. The papers to be brought down would convince the House that the Government were not to blame in the slightest degree.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN rose to make some remarks in reply, but amid cries of "carried," resumed his seat.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AMENDMENT BILL.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT explained that this bill proposed the addition of a proviso to the Criminal Procedure Act 32 and 33 Vic., in relation to the time of minors under sixteen years of age serving in the reformatory. It provided that they should not be sent for a less term than two years or a longer term than five years, and if their sentence reached a longer term than five years, they should be sent to the penitentiary. The addition of this proviso to the clause relating to the term of imprisonment was the only change proposed.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY remarked that his hon. friend had not given any reason for the proposed change. As he (Mr. Dickey) understood it, this was an amendment to the law of 1869, which limited the time of committal to a reformatory to two years instead of six months. Under the old Act any juvenile offender could be sent to the Reformatory for six months, but this bill extended the period to two years, so that no offender who was committed for an offence that required imprisonment for less than two years, could be sent to the juvenile Reformatory. He would like his hon. friend to state his reasons for proposing a change in the law so that a juvenile offender who was committed for eighteen months' imprisonment, for instance, could not be sent to a Reformatory, as under the existing Act.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said the reason for the proposed change was that in order to accomplish the object of sending juvenile offenders to the reformatory, it was necessary to make arrangements for a longer term. It had been found that it was of very little use to send offenders to the reformatory, where the punishment was much lighter than in the penitentiary, for a less term than two years. Punishment in the reformatories was so light that very little good could be accomplished in a less time than two years, for six months in a reformatory was no punishment at all.

Hon. Mr. DIDKEY thought the substitution of the reformatory for the jail or the penitentiary was not so much the punishment of young offenders as their reformation. Therefore it would seem that unless there was some good reason for starting it at two years, the primary object of committal to the reformatory would not be attained unless they were committed for two years; in other words, a party who had committed a lesser offence would have just as good a right to be sent to the reformatory for the purpose of reformation and amendment as a person who had been guilty of a more heinous offence.

The bill was then read a second time.

FELONIES AND MISDEMEANOURS SPEEDY TRIAL.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said this bill was meant to apply only to Ontario, and provided that in certain cases offenders might, if they so choose, be tried before a police magistrate or a stipendiary magistrate instead of at the General Sessions where, under ordinary circumstances, the prisoner would have been tried. One effect of the bill would be to reduce the time which the prisoner would have to lie in jail before being tried.

Hon. Mr. MILLER asked at whose instance this bill was introduced.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—At the instance of the Attorney General for Ontario.

Hon. Mr. MILLER—It should be applied to all the provinces.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY observed that the principle of the bill had long been adopted in England.

The bill was then read a second time.

ONTARIO CENTRAL PRISON.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said this bill was also promoted at the instance of the Attorney-General for Ontario. In case of a prisoner who had been convicted and sentenced to the Central Prison, it authorized the Sheriff to detain him in the common jail until the Central Prison was ready to take charge of him.

Hon. Mr. MILLER—It merely relates to the discipline of that jail?

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—That is all.

The bill was read a second time.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Scott, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the

INTERPRETATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton in the chair.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT explained that the object of this bill was to give a larger circulation to Acts of a general and public nature, while those of a merely local or private nature would have but a very limited circulation. The object of the bill had been already generally approved by the House on its second reading, except that some reference had been made to embarrassments that had arisen in putting into operation a previous Act somewhat analogous to this. They would, no doubt, all admit that if the embarrassments which followed the adoption of the change in 1849, were likewise to attach to the present legislation, it would be much better not to attempt it, but he was glad to be able to say that no such difficulties could be apprehended. Those Acts known as personal were divided into three classes: General Public Acts, Local Acts, and Private Acts. Of the latter class only one hundred and fifty copies were furnished, and they were only printed in one language, a circumstance that naturally caused much inconvenience. Hon. gentlemen would see that this bill not only embraced Public Acts, but also other Acts that were, in their general nature, of interest throughout the whole country, such, for instance, as Acts relating to public companies, and organizations that were not, strictly speaking, local in their character. But those purely personal and purely local could not be regarded as of general interest.

The hon. chairman having read the bill, some verbal amendments were made in it at the suggestion of the

(Continued on fourth page.)

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BILL OF FARE.
SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1875.

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Fish—Haddock and Lobster Sauce.
Entrees—Pig's Feet and Apple Sauce, Oyster Patties, Stewed Kidneys, Haricot Mutton.
Boiled—Corned Beef and Carrots.
Roast—Beef, Mutton and Cranberry Sauce; Pork and Beans.
Vegetables — Potatoes, Turnips, Tomatoes.
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Breakfast on Sundays at 10. Dinner at 5 p.m.
DINNER, 25c; LUNCH, 15c.
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NONE IS GENUINE!
UNLESS STAMPED
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There are Numerous Imitations on the Market.
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WATER WORKS.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Tenders will be received until noon of
Monday, the 8th day of March
next, for the EXCAVATION and REFILLING of TRENCHES for STREET and SERVICE PIPES, and for the
PACKING OF HYDRANTS.
Specifications can be seen at the office of the Water Commissioners, near the Sapper's Bridge, on and after FRIDAY, the 26th inst.
By Order,
C. R. CUNNINGHAM,
Secy. W. W. C.
Water Commissioners' Office,
24th Feb. 1875. 3780-s-t-t

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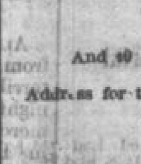

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AMERICAN HATS,
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Fifteen Cases
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HATS!
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An early call solicited.
No. 33, RIDEAU STREET,
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One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
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5 Cash Gifts	$20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts	14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts	10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts	5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts	4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts	3,000 each	90,000
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Hereafter all communications relating to the Fifth Concert should be addressed to the undersigned, and I pledge myself that the Drawing shall come off February 27th or that every dollar paid for tickets shall be returned.
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Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each!
Two Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $500 each.
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.
1500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all,) worth from $20 to $300 each!
Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewellery, &c., &c.
Number of Gifts 10,000! Tickets limited to 50,000
Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.
Single Tickets $2; Six Tickets $10; Twelve Tickets $20; Twenty-five Tickets $40.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to
L. D. SINE, Box 482,
Cincinnati, O.
OFFICE: Excelsior Building, corner Race and Longworth.
Feb 19, 1875 3769

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF CARLETON } By virtue of a writ of TO WIT. } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, and to me directed and delivered, against the lands and tenements of William Willis, at the suit of Henry James, I have seized and taken in execution all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said defendant, in and to the north-west half of lot number thirty-three in the second concession, in the Township of North Gower, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario, which I will offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on *Thursday*, the eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1875, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon.
WM. F. POWELL, Sheriff.
By JOHN NICHOLSON, Dy. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Ottawa, 6th January, 1875. 3703-12 s 19w

Remedies.

MANHOOD RESTORED.—A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address,
J. H. REEVES,
78 Nassau-st., New York.
Jan. 22, 1875. 3748.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN
Extract from a Letter
Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts: "I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old. Remaining, gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L. S."
To the Proprietors of
Norton's Camomile Pills, London.
July 1874.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine vendors.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
Apothecaries' Hall, Lincoln, London.
EXPORT AGENTS.
Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co., Coleman street, London.
Newbery & Sons, 37 Newgate street, London.
Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon street, London.
Sanger & Sons, Oxford street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS IN CANADA.
Montreal—Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Montreal—Lymans, Clare & Co.
Toronto—Elliott & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
" Shapter & Owen.
Hamilton—Winer & Co.
Halifax—Avery Brown &

NOTICE.
Morson's Effectual Remedies
Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½ and 1 pint bottles.
CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a specialty, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodyne being unequal in strength, MORSON & SON have prepared this. Sold in ¼ oz., 1½ oz., and 3 oz. bottles.
GELATINE—The purest preparation is MORSON'S.
Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions.
31, 33 & 124 Southampton Row,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON
WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.
PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES
Selected, and Shipping orders executed with despatch 3745

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMES.
Patronized by all the World.
Rimmel's Ihang-Ihang, Vanda, Hena, Jockey Club, Frangipane, and other perfumes of exquisite fragrance.
Rimmel's Lavender Water, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.
Rimmel's Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.
Rimmel's Dugong Oil Soap, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.
Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Costume and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Balls and Parties.
Rimmel's Violet, Rose, Leaf, Rice, and other Toilet Powders. A liberal allowance to shippers.
Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96 Strand, 128 Regent Street, and 24 Cornhill, London, 17 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, and 76 King's Road, Brighton. Sold by all Perfumery Vendors.

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES
FOR
CONSUMPTION, WASTING AND INDIGESTION.
Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine.
As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subject their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.
Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,
SAVORY & MOORE,
143 NEW BOND-ST., LONDON, W
And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY AND MOORE'S DATURA TATULA Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis &c.

THEY ARE

Dying
—BY—
INCHES!

ARTERIAL blood contains the elements of Vitality and Nutrition, which is emptied into the capillary system and, after supplying the required nourishment, is sucked up by the minute branches of the venous system and carried back to the lungs for vital recuperation. By reason of much that is wrong in living and medical treatment, this stream of blood flowing through the body is not always pure or free from inflammatory particles, which may pass off by insensible perspiration through the skin or with the waste matter through the intestines, but cold or wet may stop their outward escape, and the internal drainage may become inactive, when the corrupt particles are apt to coagulate causing pestules, scalp eruptions or running sores, bronchitis &c. They may locate about a nerve, causing neuralgia, and by attaching themselves to the arterial tubes and veins, large or small, and inflaming them by their corrosive influence, cause those intensely painful sensations called Rheumatism. Nature struggles to drench out or dislodge if possible these corrosive particles, and the parts become very red from the congestion or pressure of blood therein. This is called Inflammatory Rheumatism or Rheumatic Gout. If nature does not succeed in washing out these acrimonious atoms she withdraws the undue supply of blood from such parts, ceases to contend, and performs circulation as best she can; however, the passage of the blood through the affected channels still continues painful. This is Chronic Rheumatism, which may exist without its usual antecedent the Acute kind.

The above only true theory points out the correct treatment of this and other distressing maladies. Dissolve these corrupt particles that have lodged in the afflicted parts, so that in the circulation they may be carried off externally or internally, and having thus removed the cause the effect ceases.

The experiment of twenty years in the London Hospital, England, has demonstrated to the Medical Faculty of Europe, that the only Medicine having control over this class of diseases is the

DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE!

It is the result of a lifetime of scientific study and is now for the first time offered to the Canadian public, prepared by a careful, experienced and conscientious physician, in obedience to the desire of numberless friends in the profession, in the trade and among the people. Every bottle is warranted to contain the full strength of the medicine in its highest state of purity and development, and is superior to any medicine ever compounded for this terrible complaint.

A BLESSING TO THE POLICE.
MONTREAL, 18th June, 1874.
DEVINS & BOLTON:
GENTLEMEN,—Having been one of the many martyrs of rheumatism that I meet on my every day rounds, I was induced to try the celebrated DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE. I had suffered the last five or six weeks the most terrible acute pains across my loins and back, so severe indeed that I could hardly walk with the help of a stick. I commenced the Diamond Remedy—following the directions carefully. Relief came immediately with the first bottle, improved rapidly with the second, completely cured and freed from pain after finishing my fifth small bottle. You are at perfect liberty either to refer to me privately or publicly, as I feel very thankful for the relief, and sympathise with my fellow sufferers from rheumatism.
Yours respectfully,
J. B. CARDINAL,
Sanitary Police Officer,
51 Labelle street.

In simple cases, sometimes one or two doses suffice. In the most chronic cases it is sure to give way by the use of two or three bottles. By this efficient and simple remedy hundreds of dollars are saved to those who can least afford it, throw it away, as surely it is by the purchase of useless prescriptions.

This medicine is for sale at all Druggists throughout Canada. If it happens that your Druggist has not got it in stock, ask him to send or it to

NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Agents for the Province of Ontario,
Scott street, Toronto,
Or to DEVINS & BOLTON,
Notre Dame street, Montreal,
General Agents for the Province of Quebec.
Price $1 per bottle. Large Bottles $2.
Aug 18, 1874.

Watchmakers, &c.

MANUFACTURING
Watchmaker and Jeweller.
Having sold out the retail business to Messrs Radford & Goyer, I beg leave to return thanks to the public for their patronage during the last 15 years, and will continue the
MANUFACTURING, JEWELLERY AND WATCHMAKING BUSINESS
in my former workshops, over Mann's Hardware Store, corner of Metcalfe and Sparks street.
June 2, 1874. W. YOUNG.

N. MARKS,
Fine Jeweller, Practical Watchmaker,
36—SPARKS STREET—36
Just received, a magnificent assortment of fine
JEWELLERY
Comprising Diamonds and other fine stone Rings, Opera and Victoria Chains—very choice designs. Also, a complete assortment of fine finish Gold and Silver Watches, which he will sell at astonishingly low prices.
A very unique assortment of Whitby Jet.
Nov. 25, 1874.

To the Queen and Royal Family;
To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment); and to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments and Railway Companies, established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER,
Prize Medalist of the London, [illegible] and Paris Exhibitions.
Maker to the Chronograph, by which the Derby and all other Races and great events of the day are timed.
Manufactory and City House—58 and 60 Ludgate Hill.
West End Establishments—25 Old Bond Street, and 99 Westbourne Grove, London.
MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS and WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited, before sending their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufactory the Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery and Electro-Plate, which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.
Orders can be sent direct to the manufactory, Ludgate Hill, or through merchants and shippers in England.

WATCHES	CLOCKS
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns.	Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Gns.
Lever, Vertical, Horizontal, Duplex, Chronometer, Chronograph, Keyless, Centre-Seconds, Repeaters, Indian, &c.	Church, Turret, Carriage, Chime, Dining and Drawing room, Hall, Shop, Library, Bracket, &c.

English Ormolu Clocks, designed by English artists, and manufactured by J. W. Benson, to exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this establishment.
FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental ateliers of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.
Artistic Gold Jewellery, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after designs by the most accomplished artists in the precious Metals, Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, [illegible] Rings, and all kinds of bijouterie, as supplied to members of the Court, and other distinguished personages.
Presentation Plate.—Testimonials of different sorts, Racing Cups, and Jewelled and other Boxes, as provided by Mr. Benson for the Corporation of London and other public bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c., &c.
Silver and Electro-plate in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-plate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. No other is really cheap at any price, or worth buying. Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, W[illegible] exchanged. Merchants, Shippers and Clubs supplied.
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Plate sent to all parts of the world.
Jan. 9, 1874.

Mails.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.
Arrival and Departure of Mails.
All Mails are closed by Montreal time, 8 minutes faster than Ottawa time.
1874. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1875

[illegible]

Matter posted up to 10.15 p.m. will be forwarded East and West in supplementary packages the same night.

BRITISH MAILS
Via New York, close every Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, at 8 p.m.
Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 10.15 p.m.
A supplementary bag for Canadian steamers will be closed at 1.25 p.m., in which only registered matter can be sent.

POSTAGE STAMPS
Are no longer sold at this office, but may be purchased from any of the licensed stamp vendors throughout the city.

MONEY ORDERS
On Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Newfoundland, Great Britain and India.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits will be received at this office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time.
EXCEPTIONAL POSTAGE.—Postage to Hull, New Edinburgh and Rochesterville, 1 cent per half ounce, if post paid; if unpaid, 2 cents.
Office hours from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
For Money Order and Savings Bank business from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.
G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.
Post Office, Ottawa, Jan. 26, 1875.

Painters.

T. PRUNEAU, Junr.
SIGN WRITER, HOUSE DECORATOR, PAINTER, PAPER-HANGER, &c.
Glazing, Whitewashing, Coloring &c., done on the shortest notice, and in a workmanlike style.
A large assortment of NEW PAPERS, BORDERS, &c., just received, and now on view.
Opposite the Post Office, [illegible]
Dec 26, 1874.

Travellers' Guide.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.
Leaves ....10.45 a.m., 2.00 p.m.,
Arrives .... 7.35 a.m., 4.10 p.m.,
CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.
Leaves ....10.40 a.m.,
Arrives .... 1.20 p.m.,
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
Leaves Prescott Junction going west .... 1.40 p.m.
Leaves " " east. 4.45 p.m.
ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILWAY.
Leaves Ogdensburg.. 8.00 a.m.,
Arrives in New York.10.00 p.m.,
Leaves New York.... 6.00 p.m.,
Arrives in Ogdensburg .... 1.15 a.m.,
CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY.
Leaves Ogdensburg for Boston ....12.15 p.m.,
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston. 8.00 a.m.,

BUSINESS NOTICES.

White Shirts, half dozen for $[illegible] where $10.50. NEELIN BROS., [illegible] Street.

Offices to let in the Victoria C[illegible] Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig.

SKIN DISEASES, of whatever na[ture] completely eradicated by the Fowle's Pile and Humour Cure is marvellous for Scrofula, Salt [Rheum] Ring-Worm, and even Leprosy proved itself an almost never fail[ing] (See special notice.)

THE HUMAN HAIR.—How many abuse this delicate and beautif[ul] ment, by burning it with alcoholic and plastering it with grease, wh[ich has] no affinity for the skin, and is [not ab]sorbed. Burnett's Cocoaine, a com[pound] of cocoa-nut oil, &c., is unrivalle[d as a] dressing for the hair—is readily ab[sorbed] and is peculiarly adapted to its conditions, preventing its falling promoting its healthy growth.

All that art can accomplish in be[autify]ing, strengthening and preservi[ng] human hair is effected by Bu[rnett's] Cocoaine. This incomparable hair ing imparts a glossiness that is and natural. It is a cooling vegeta[ble] agreeable and clean and dresses th[e hair] perfectly.

FALSE MODESTY.—For people to disease to become seated upon them than consult a physician, or to su[ffer] many do for years with the different of piles, without going at once to the gist for Fowle's Pile and Humor which is an infallible cure.

HEMORRHOIDS (or PILES) are perma[nent]ly cured by Mathieu's Pile Ointment money refunded. Price $1 per pot, pots for $5. Sold wholesale and ret[ail by] the Wingate Chemical Company, Mo[ntreal] and retail by all druggists, or will [be for]warded to any address on receipt of by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre Dame s[treet,] Montreal.

HOUSE KEEPERS! If you desire to profitable tea call to Baskerville & and have them to select for you. tea is not pleasing to your taste the refund the money for what you r[eturn.] Their wines, liquors and general gro[ceries] are of the best brand.
People's Tea Store,
38 Rideau street

JOB MOSES' FEMALE PILLS.

This well-known medicine is no in[vention], but a sure and safe remedy Female Difficulties and Obstructions, any cause whatever; and altho[ugh a] powerful remedy, they contain no hurtful to the constitution.
In all cases of Nervous and Spinal A[ffec]tions, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fa[tigue] on slight exertion, Palpitation of Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these will effect a cure when all other m[eans] have failed; and although a pow[erful] remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mony, or anything hurtful to the con[stitu]tion.
Full directions in the pamphlet ar[ound] each package, which should be care[fully] preserved.
For full particulars, obtain free, o[f the] agent a pamphlet, or refer to adve[rtise]ment.
JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR. $1.00, and 12½ cents for postage, en[closed] to Northrope & Lyman, Toronto, general agents for the Dominion, wil[l en]sure a bottle, containing over 50 pill[s, by] return mail.
For sale by all druggists.

Thomas' Excelsior Electric Oil—W[orth] Ten times its weight in Gold.

Pain cannot stay where it is used [It i]s the cheapest medicine ever made. [One b]ottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty c[ents] worth has cured an old standing [cough.] It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured in the back, and the same quantity a back of eight years' standing. The fo[llow]ing are extracts from a few of the letters that have been received from different parts of Canada, which, we th[ink] should be sufficient to satisfy the sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparta, Ont writes: "Send me six dozen Dr. Tho[mas'] Electric Oil. Have sold all I had from and want more now. Its cures are wonderful." William Maguire, of Fr[ank]lin, writes: "I have sold all the agent [sent;] it acts like a charm—it was slow at but takes splendidly now." H. Col[e, of Ir]ona, writes: "Please forward six d[ozen] of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am nearly out; nothing equals it. It is highly commended by those who have used [it."] J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes: "S[end] at once a further supply of Electric O[il, I] have only one bottle left. I never [had] anything sell so well, and give such [gene]ral satisfaction." J. Thompson, W[ood]ford, writes: "Send me some more [Elec]tric Oil. I have sold entirely out. [No]thing takes like it." Miller & Reed, [Ed]verton, P. Q., write: "The Electric [Oil is] getting a great reputation here, and [is lo]cally called for. Send us a further su[pply] without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb, & [Co.,] Buckingham, P. Q., write: "Send us [a g]ross Electric Oil. We find it [sells] well."
Sold by all medicine dealers. Price [25] cents.
S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y.
NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, [Ont]ario, sole agents for the Dominion.
Note.—*Electric*—Selected and [Elect]rised. 3727

"A Repository of Fashion Pleasure, [and] Instruction."

HARPER'S BAZAR.
ILLUSTRATED.
Notices of the Press.
The *Bazar* is edited with a contribution of tact and talent that we seldom find in any journal; and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion.—*Boston Traveller.*
The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates, in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to paterfamilias by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading-matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

TERMS:
Postage free to all Subscribers in the U[nited] States.
HARPER'S BAZAR, one year .... $4.00 includes payment of U. S. postage by publishers.
Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10.00; or, two Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7.00; postage free.
An extra copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at $4.00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20.00, without extra copy; postage free.
Back numbers can be supplied at any time.
The seven volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR, for the years 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, elegantly bound in green morocco cloth, will be sent by express, freight prepaid, for $7.00 each.
[illegible]

Travellers' Guide.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Leaves...... 10.45 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 10.45 p.m
Arrives...... 7.35 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 7.10 p.m

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Leaves........................10.40 a.m., 5.00 p.m.
Arrives........................ 1.20 p.m., 7.40 p.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Leaves Prescott Junction
going west..............1.40 p.m., 1.57 a.m
Leaves " " east. 4.45 p.m., 4.35 a.m

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILWAY.

Leaves Ogdensburg.. 8.00 a.m., 2.25 p.m.
Arrives in New York. 10.00 p.m., 7.00 a.m.
Leaves New York.... 6.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg.................. 1.15 a.m., 7.45 p.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.

Leaves Ogdensburg for Boston ....12.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston. 8.00 a.m., 12.50 p.m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

White Shirts, half dozen for $5.50, elsewhere $10.50. NEELIN BROS., 40 Rideau Street. 3787

Offices to let in the Victoria Chambers. Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig. 3760

SKIN DISEASES, of whatever nature, are completely eradicated by the use of Fowle's Pile and Humour Cure; its effect is marvellous for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ring-Worm, and even Leprosy; it has proved itself an almost never failing cure. (See special notice.) 3733

THE HUMAN HAIR.—How many persons abuse this delicate and beautiful ornament, by burning it with alcoholic washes and plastering it with grease, which has no affinity for the skin, and is not absorbed. Burnett's Cocoaine, a compound of cocoa-nut oil, &c., is unrivalled as a dressing for the hair—is readily absorbed, and is peculiarly adapted to its various conditions, preventing its falling off and promoting its healthy growth. 3784

All that art can accomplish in beautifying, strengthening and preserving the human hair is effected by Burnett's Cocoaine. This incomparable hair dressing imparts a glossiness that is healthy and natural. It is a cooling vegetable oil, agreeable and clean and dresses the hair perfectly. 3778.

FALSE MODESTY.—For people to allow disease to become seated upon them rather than consult a physician, or to suffer as many do for years with the different kinds of piles, without going at once to the druggist for Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure, which is an infallible cure. 3729

HEMORRHOIDS (or PILES) are permanently cured by Mathieu's Pile Ointment, or money refunded. Price $1 per pot, or six pots for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the Wingate Chemical Company, Montreal, and retail by all druggists, or will be forwarded to any address on receipt of price by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 3762

House Keepers! If you desire to get a profitable tea call to Baskerville & Bros. and have them to select for you. If the tea is not pleasing to your taste they will refund the money for what you return. Their wines, liquors and general groceries are of the best brand.
People's Tea Store,
36 Rideau street,

JOB MOSES' FEMALE PILLS.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, those Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, obtain free, of the agent a pamphlet, or refer to advertisement.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR.

$1.00, and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrope & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all druggists.

Thomas' Excelsior Electric Oil—Worth Ten times its weight in Gold.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity a lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from the different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparts, Ontario, writes: "Send me six dozen Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Have sold all I had from you and want more now. Its cures are truly wonderful." William Maguire, of Franklin, writes: "I have sold all the agent left; it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes: "Please forward six dozen of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am nearly run out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes: "Send at once a further supply of Electric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well, and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, writes: "Send me some more Electric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P. Q., write: "The Electric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb, & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write: "Send us one gross Electric Oil. We find it takes well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 50 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y. and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ontario, sole agents for the Dominion.

Note.—*Electric*—Selected and Electrized. 3727

"A Repository of Fashion Pleasure, and Instruction."

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ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

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The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates, in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to paterfamilias by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading-matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—*N.Y. Evening Post.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S BAZAR, one year $4 00

$4 00 includes payment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

An extra copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy; postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The seven numbers of HARPER'S BAZAR for the years 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, elegantly bound in green morocco cloth, will be sent by express, freight prepaid, for $7 00 each.

Newspapers are not to copy this Advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Clothing.

The retail Clothing Business so long carried on by Joseph Metcalfe is now transferred to the Firm of JOHN SMITH & CO

Mr. Smith's knowledge of the Ready Made Clothing business (14 years experience), and their determination to keep the best class of Goods to be had, and to sell at the lowest prices possible, will be a GUARANTEE to Mr. Metcalfe's old Customers and the general public, that they will have every satisfaction in buying their Clothing
—AT THE—
CLOTHING Establishment,
59 *Sparks Street.*
3781

Thos. Lawrence

Has re-opened his

Clothing Establishment

AT

76 Sparks Street

And will dispose of the balance of his Winter Stock at reduced prices.

A large lot of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

On hand, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Mr. LAWRENCE will be glad to receive orders from his old friends and customers as formerly.

Feb. 19, 1875.

Hardware, &c.

THIS EXCELLENT Machine Oil has for the last 12 years been used by the leading Manufacturing establishments of the Dominion.

For sale by all Oilmen.

Dec. 4, 1874. 3713-y

OUR BRANDS OF
ARCTIC
—AND—
Heavy Engine Oil

Are unequalled by any Machine Oils in the market. Guaranteed not to freeze. Orders solicited.

W. J. CRAVEN & Co.,
441 St. Paul-st., Montreal.

Agents for Ottawa District—
CALDWELL & Co., Sparks-st

3741y

OTTAWA

Mills' Supply Agency

OTTAWA, ONT.,

No. 17 Sparks-st., Near Russell House.

CALDWELL & CO. - - Managers

Saws, Belting, Files, Packing, Files re-cut, Axes, Judson's Standard Governors and Graduating Valves, Steam Pumps, Rue's Little Giant Injector.

Also, Agency of the GLOBE GAS LIGHT COMPANY, &c.

March 2, 1874.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.

No.24 **No.24**

The Largest and Best

Assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware

In the city is to be found at

THOS. BIRKETT'S.

N.B.—Our prices and quality of goods he defies competition.

Remember the

Sign of the Anvil, 24 Rideau-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 21, 1874.

NEW FIRM.

THOMAS SHORE & COMPANY,

(Successors to LEE & THOMPSON.)

Beg leave to call the attention of the Public to their large and varied assortment of all descriptions of

FINE AND COARSE HARNESS

which they are offering to the Public at the lowest rates. They have also always on hand all descriptions of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Riding Saddles Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Bags, Whips, and everything in connection with their line of business.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. None but the best workmen employed.

THOMAS SHORE & CO.,
Sparks Street, near Bank.

H. MEADOW'S & CO.,

Have in stock the latest and best

COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!

Hot Air Furnaces fitted up in public buildings and private dwellings.

City reference given.—The following are a few: Quebec Bank, Ontario Bank, Bank of Commerce, Central School East, Magee & Russell, G. May, Esq., John Tilton, Esq., John Thompson, Esq., James Hope, Esq., Bronson & Weston, L. Cranns [illegible], Esq., and many others.

Illustrated pamphlets and estimates given on application

H. MEADOWS & CO.,
35 Sussex-St.

Oct. 3, 1874. 3688

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—*Boston Globe.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE one year..........$4 00

$4 00 includes payment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

An Extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy; postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, now comprising 49 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volume by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express orders of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Books & Stationery.

NEW BOOKS.

Thomson's Straits of Malacca, Indo-China, and China..........$6.00
Farrar's Life of Christ.......... 2.50
Descent and Darwinism, by Prof. Oscar Schmidt.......... $1.50
Days near Rome, by Augustus J. C. Hare 3.25
Social Pressure, by Sir Arthur Helps.. 2.25
The Law and the Lady, by Wilkie Collins .75
Hope Meredith, by Eliza Tabor.......... .50

For sale at

HENDERSON & Co's.
39 Sparks Street.

Ottawa, Feb. 17, 1875. 3779

BOOKS ON SALE

AT P. NAUGHTEN'S
RIDEAU STREET.

Journals of The House of Assembly of Lower Canada, from 1792 to 1837.
Journals of The House of Assembly of Upper Canada, from 1825 to 1839.
Journals of The House of Legislative Council of Canada, from 1841 to 1866. *English and French.*
Statutes of Canada, from 1841 to 1872.
Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Ontario and Quebec, in *English and French.*
Trade and Navigation of Canada, from 1850 to 1873
Cadastres complete in 7 vols., folio.
Wicksteed's Table and Index to the Statutes of Canada. 25 cents. 3678.

Government Notices

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received until Saturday, the 27th of March next, for constructing the Steam Heating Apparatus, Gas and Water Supply Pipes, &c., also fencing Road, Sidewalks &c., for the Normal School Building and Grounds, on Elgin Street, Ottawa.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this Department, and at the Office of the Clerk of the Works, on the Normal School Grounds, Ottawa, where forms of Tender can also be procured on application.

The bona fide signatures of two parties for the due performance of the work, should be attached to each Tender.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

C. F. FRASER,
Commissioner.

Dept. of Public Works, Ontario.
March 2nd 1875.

STEAM SERVICE BETWEEN VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA and SAN FRANCISCO.

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General of Canada, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Tuesday, the 4th May next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails twice a month by steamships of not less than 1,000 Tons, nor of less speed than 10 knots an hour, between Victoria, B. C., and San Francisco, for a term of five years, commencing on and from the 1st August next.

Tenders may include offers for a service as above, once a week during the months from April to September inclusive, and twice a month during the remainder of each year.

Tenders to state the price asked for the double voyage from Victoria to San Francisco and back, or *vice versa*, and payment will be made at Victoria quarterly.

Stipulations of proposed contracts may be had at the Post Offices of the Chief Cities of the Dominion, including Victoria, B. C.; at the Offices of the British Consuls in New York and San Francisco; at the Office of Messrs. Allan Brothers, Liverpool, and at the Office of the Agent, General for Canada in London, Edward Jenkins, Esq., King Street, Westminster.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Secretary.

Post Office Department, Canada,
Ottawa 26th Febr. 1875.

SALMON ANGLING.

IN THE UNDERMENTIONED Salmon Rivers will be LEASED for a term of FIVE YEARS. Competition above upset prices named. LESSEES to maintain guardianship at private cost. Applications will be received to 1st MAY next.

River	Natashquan (*North Shore*)..........	$800
do	Trinity (*near Point des Monts*)......	100
do	St. Margaret (*en bas*)..........	100
do	Trout (*near Moisie*)..........	50
do	Mistassini (*near Godbout*)..........	20
do	Becacie, do	20
do	Malbaie (*near Percé*)..........	100
do	Grand Pabos, do	200
do	Little Pabos, do	100
do	Tobique (*New Brunswick*)..........	100
do	Nashwaak, do	100
do	N. W. Miramichi, do	200
do	Jupiter (*Anticosti Island*)..........	100
do	Salmon, do	50

By order of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

ADDRESS,

W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries Ottawa.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, Feb. 19, 1875.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT on American Invoices until further notice: 13 per cent.

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

Bookbinders.

A. MORTIMER,

BOOKBINDER,

PAPER RULER, AND

Account Book Manufacturer,
RIDEAU-ST., OTTAWA.

Ruling, Perforating, Numbering

—AND—

GENERAL BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENT.

All orders for Books requiring printed headings carefully attended to.

Aug. 12. 3659y

PRESS NEWS AGENCY.

The undersigned begs to acquaint his brother journalists that he is prepared to act as Correspondent, and to furnish Telegraphic Despatches or Letters, &c., by mail, or to transact any business in connection with the Press requiring to be done at the Capital.

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Rideau-St.

CLARKE'S

WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

The Great Blood Purifier and Restorer

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases and sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It cures old sores,
Cures ulcerated sores on the neck,
Cures ulcerated sore legs,
Cures blackheads, or pimples on the face,
Cures scurvy sores,
Cures cancerous ulcers,
Cures blood and skin diseases,
Cures glandular swellings,
Clears the blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of testimonials from all parts.

Sold in bottles 2s 3d each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all chemists and patent medicine vendors throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Apothecaries' Hall, Lincoln, England.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidge & Co., Coleman-st., London. Newbery & Sons, 37 Newgate-st., London. Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon-st., London. Sanger & Sons, Oxford-st., London.

And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS IN CANADA.

Montreal—Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
[illegible] Lyman, Clare & Co.
Toronto—Elliott & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
[illegible] Shapter & Owen
Hamilton—Winer & Co.
Halifax—Avery, Brown & Co

Furniture.

NEW

Furniture Warerooms,

ANGUS & CO.

Dealers in Furniture, Beds, Mattresses Looking Glasses, Cornices and Curtains.

85 SPARKS STREET.

Opposite Heney's New Block.

Jan. 11, 1874.

HARRIS & CAMPBELL

In returning thanks to their friends and the public, beg leave to inform them that they

HAVE OPENED A NEW ESTABLISHMENT ON SPARKS-ST.

With a well-assorted stock of FIRST-CLASS

Plain and Fancy Furniture,

Manufactured by the best Houses in Canada and the United States, which they will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

Call and make for yourselves. Remember the place,—SPARKS-St., 2nd OR WEST OF CONNOR-ST. May 9, 1874.

Carvers & Gilders.

WILSON & ORR,
Carvers & Gilders

LOOKING-GLASS and

PICTURE FRAME
MANUFACTURERS

60 Sparks-st.

SHOW CASES MADE TO ORDER.

March 12, 1874. 3514y

Boots & Shoes.

SELLING AT COST,

For One Month, for Cash Only,

In order to reduce

Stock of Spring Importations.

Bargains may be expected, as I deal exclusively on the cash system, which has enabled me to buy at bottom figures.

W. E. BROWN
15 SUSSEX-ST., OTTAWA.

Jan. 27, 1875.

ALL TAKE NOTICE.

W. A. LAMB

Has a large stock of Winter Goods, comprising Men's Long Felt Boots and Moose Boots, Embroidered and Plain Felt Congress, Ladies' Plain, Embroidered and Foxed Congress, Ladies' Fine Buttoned and Laced Felt Bals. Felt Overs.

A large stock of Men's, Ladies and Boys' Plain and Fancy Moose Moccasins, Slippers, and other choice winter foot-wear, all of which he is determined to offer during this month at REDICULOUSLY LOW PRICES, so as to effect an entire clearance.

Therefore, you can save lots of money by purchasing NOW for cash from

W. A. LAMB,
28 Sussex-st.

Jan. 9, 1875.

J. & G. NEELIN,
No. 12 Rideau-St., Ottawa.

Importers and Dealers in

Boots, Shoes, Mitts, Rubbers, Moccasins, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Everything in their line constantly on hand, Mens', Boys', Ladies', Misses', and Childrens' goods of all kinds. All goods marked at lowest prices.

Call and Inspect our Stock.

J. & G. NEELIN,
Ottawa

Dec. 24 1874.

Druggists.

EAST END

Drug Store.

T. T. SHEPHERD.

Chemist & Druggist,

RIDEAU STREET,

CORNER OF DALHOUSIE STREET.

January 23rd, 1875. 3750

NOTICE.

All parties indebted to

Mr. T. RAJOTTE

Are hereby requested to call in at Messrs. T. RAJOTTE & Co., Pooley's Bridge, and settle their accounts at once. Otherwise, the same will be placed in the Collector's hands for immediate collection.

T. RAJOTTE & Co.

Feb. 22 1874.

The Victoria Stables

Adjoining the Bank of B. N. America, WELLINGTON-ST., the best and most convenient Livery stables in the city.

Parties desirous of securing good rigs, prompt attendance, and reasonable rates, will please favor the undersigned with a call.

N.B.—Horses boarded and groomed in the most satisfactory manner. A specialty made of this feature.

BROWNLEE & CO

March 11, 1874. 3515y

DR. POMROY,

CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN.

May now be consulted in his

ROOMS, RUSSELL HOUSE

Hours from 10 a.m. until 8 p.m.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Bronchial and Throat Affection. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold at all Drug Stores. KERRY WATSON & Co. Chemist, Wholesale Druggists, [Trade Mark secured] Montreal.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

Life Assurance.

CANADA

Agricultural Insurance Co'y.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000.

COL. A. C. DeL HARWOOD, President.
EDWARD A. GORE, Managing Director
WILLIAM ANGUS, Vice-President.
JAMES A. SMITH, Inspector.

Ottawa Branch- - - - - - - 38 Sparks Street.

CLUFF & MILL, GENERAL AGENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Is hereby given to our patrons and the public generally in the Ottawa district, that this Company have decided to continue a Branch Office in this City and have leased the large and commodious stone building, recently occupied by Messrs. Angus & Co., No. 38 Sparks Street, where they have OPENED AN OFFICE, under the management of Messrs. CLUFF and MILL, their newly appointed General Agents for the Ottawa Branch. 3768

OTTAWA

BUILDING SOCIETY.

OFFICE, York Street, North Side, Near Sussex.

OFFICE Open Every Day from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m.

ESTABLISHED, FEBRUARY 8th, 1875.

DIRECTORS.

PRESIDENT—M. Nazaire Germain.
VICE-PRESIDENT—M. Stanislas Drapeau.

MM. Eugene Martineau, Samuel Benoit, Xavier Groulx, P. H. Chabot, James Martin, Peter Kearns, P. Chenet, O. Durocher, N. Faulkner.

MM. Isaie Richer, Olivier Latour, P. E. Ryan, J. W. Peachy, P. C. Auclair, Octave Latremouille, H. Archambault, A. Chevrier, Auguste DeGuise.

The Subscription Books are now open at the Society's Office, York street, north side, near Sussex street, where Prospectuses, By-Laws, and all other information may be obtained.

The first payment on Subscribed Stock will be payable on or before the 4th March next.

The Office [illegible] from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., and on the first four days of the month from 6 a.m. till 9 p.m. for the purpose of receiving payments by Stockholders.

RODOLPHE MATTE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa, February [illegible], 1875. 3770

Machinery.

SCOTT, CAYLEY & CAYLEY,

MACHINERY DEPOT,

70 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Manufacturers' Agents and Dealers in Iron and Wood Working Machinery.

OF THE BEST CANADIAN, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAKE

ENGINES AND BOILERS, NEW AND SECOND HAND

MILL MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ROCK DRILLS, BELTING, FILES, AND GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES.

SPECIAL AGENCIES—Cameron Special Steam Pump; J. A. Fay & Co., Cincinnati, O., Wood Working Machines; American Saw Co'y., Trenton, N. J.; Joseph Hall Manufacturing Co'y. &c., &c.

Send for Circulars and Catalogues

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE.................. 70 SPARKS-ST., OTTAWA.

Oct. 17 1874 3649y

Hardware.

Giving up Business.

GOING WEST.

MOORE BROS.,

have made arrangements to go West in May, so have decided to sell their stock by clearance sale to commence on MONDAY, 8th inst. As the whole stock consisting of

Stoves, Tinware, Hardware, Children's Carriages, Woodenware, Baskets, Lamps and House Furnishing Goods.

Must be sold by 1st May, Great Bargains will be given for Cash.

Remember the place, corner Sparks and O'Connor Streets.

MOORE BROS.

March 6, 1875. 3787

Plumbers, &c.

New Wind-Mill Pump

P. B. FERGUSON,

PRACTICAL

PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER,

SPARKS STREET

3rd DOOR WEST OF BANK STREET,

OTTAWA.

3777-1y.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting

EXECUTED EXPEDITIOUSLY BY

MASON & Co.

54 SUSSEX-ST.

BATHS, WATER CLOSETS, STEAM-FITTINGS, &c., fitted up with Latest Improvements, by first-class workmen. Particular attention is requested to our first-class stock of GAS FIXTURES.

J. T MASON & CO.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting, Tinsmiths and Galvanized Iron Roofers.

BLYTH & KERR,

25 RIDEAU STREET,

ATTEND promptly to fitting up Water Services, Baths, Sinks, &c., with Hot and Cold Water Pipes, Gas Pipes and Fixtures, Hot Air Furnaces [illegible]. Estimates for work in any of the above lines on application.

Sole Agents for the New Improved Eureka Hot Air Draft Furnace.

Coal Oil.

Lamps & Chandeliers

The Largest Assortment in the City,

AT THE OIL DEPOT, SUSSEX-ST.

C. S. SHAW & CO.

Jan. 6, 1875.

S. ROGERS, UNDERTAKER

6 and 7 Nicholas-St., Ottawa.

Funerals furnished with every requisite. Country orders promptly attended to.

Persons requiring Coffin Trimming, Crape, Hat-bands, Scarfs, &c., can have them sent ready prepared on receipt of order or telegram.

Coffins and Caskets of every description always on hand.

S. ROGERS,
6 and 7 Nicholas-st., Ottawa

TREES, SHRUBS, &c.

Auguste Dupuis, Esq.,

Proprietor of the well known Nurseries at St. Roch des Aulnets, Province of Quebec, has established

AN AGENCY IN OTTAWA

For the supply of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Shrubs.

These Trees being raised in Lower Canada, are preferable to those from American Nurseries, being thoroughly acclimatized, and better adapted to stand the winters of this district.

Catalogues and prices can be had on application to the undersigned, who is now ready to receive orders for the Spring of 1875. Parties wanting Trees should lose no time in ordering.

V. E. LEMIEUX,
Ottawa-st., between King & Nelson-sts.

To Surveyors and Engineers.

FOR SALE a first-class

Theodolite and Level.

ALSO,

A good Horse, a Montreal built Cariole,

HARNESS, ROBES, &c.

May be seen at BUCKLEY'S Stables. Six months credit on approved endorsed notes.

HECTOR McLEAN
Auctioneer, Sparks-st.

December 22, 1874.

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES!
Restore your Sight!

THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,

By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYESIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to

DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957.)
No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

Groceries, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1854. OTTAWA, 1874.

THOS. PATTERSON

Purveyor to His Excellency the Governor General, Earl Dufferin.

Direct Importations from the Producers

In France, England, Holland and Spain.

BRANDIES, PORT AND SHERRY WINE, GIN, PORTER, &c

PURE AND UNADULTERATED, for Family use and Medicinal purposes,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Teas,—BLACKS, GREENS and JAPANS—Finest Grades.

Coffees—FRESH ROASTED, Ground daily on the premises, at usual price

FANCY GROCERIES IN GREAT VARIETY:

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Flavouring Syrups, Syrups and Extracts; Crackers, variety of kinds, such as Orange and Lemon Wafers; Carlsbad's Sugar Wafers. Patent Foods for Children; Gelatine's Fruits, fresh and crystalised; The celebrated NABOB PICKLE AND SAUCE. Try them.

Rawling's English Soda Water, Potass Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale and Brighton Seltzer Also Glasgow Peas Meal.

Dec. 24 1874. THOS. PATTERSON.

THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE

HOUSEKEEPERS, REMEMBER THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE, 36 RIDEAU-ST., OTTAWA. We are offering General Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and Provisions, (Teas and Sugar in particular) at prices that cannot be competed with in this city. Our Wines and Liquors are all of the best quality, and our Goods generally guaranteed to customers. Protect your own interest; let not hearsay lead you to this place or that place. Try the Goods, and judge for yourselves.

Aug 1, 1874. P. BASKERVILLE & BROS.

Ladies' Ware,

GREAT CLEARING SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS.

Commencing FRIDAY, 5th MARCH. Inst.,

Our entire STOCK will be sold out at an

IMMENSE SACRIFICE,

POSITIVELY, the Greatest Bargains ever offered in the City.

REMEMBER this is a bona fide sale as our prices will show.

HANEY & FORGIE,

Kavanagh's Block, opposite E. McGillivray's, 254 & 256 Wellington Street.

Ottawa, March 4th 1875.

No 234 WELLINGTON STREET,

—BY—

J. W. RYAN.

All Parties living East of Dufferin Bridge and West of Pooley's Bridge who Trade to the

Amount of Two Dollars

In the above Establishment, will, after the FIRST of FEBRUARY, 1875, until further notice have their

Street Car Fare Paid Back and Forth Each and Every Time.

A FULL AND NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

Always on Hand.

Feb. 3, 1875.

Dry Goods.

For the best FITTING SUITS,
Go to **CHAS. BRYSON'S.**
For the best FITTING COATS,
Go to **CHAS. BRYSON'S.**
For the best FITTING PANTS,
Go to **CHAS. BRYSON'S.**
For the best FITTING VESTS,
Go to **CHAS. BRYSON'S.**

FIRST-CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

JOSEPH DIMBLEBY,

Is now offering at his

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

29 RIDEAU-ST.,

The remainder of his large

Stock of Fall & Winter Goods

At Reduced Prices for Cash.

Also, a large and well-assorted stock of

Gentlemen's Underclothing, Scarfs, Ties, Collars &c., &c.

A good fit guaranteed or no sale. All Goods warranted shrunk.

Jan. 7, 1875

D. S. McKINNON & CO.,

78, *SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.*

DEALERS IN

PianoFortes, Cabinet Organs, Organettes, Music Books, etc.,

Agents for HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S, J. & C. FISCHER & CO.'S, HARDMAN & CO.'S, THE MATHUSHEK CO.'S Piano Fortes; W. BELL & CO.'S Cabinet Organs and celebrated Organettes.

Of the above list we might single out The Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Piano Fortes, and The W. Bell & Co.'s celebrated Organettes, but for a medium priced Piano Forte, we cordially commend "The Hardman." The Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos have long been recognized ever where as being among the very best made in America. The reports of the Judges at the different Exhibitions at which they have been exhibited, together with the opinions of the most distinguished Pianists and musicians in the world, present a weight of testimony in their favor, which cannot be resisted, and assure the purchaser of his receiving a superior instrument in every respect.

Every instrument fully guaranteed.

Illustrated price list sent on application.

3774

Marble Works.

W. H. MANSON,

Travelling Agent.

N.B.—W. M. Somerville will not be responsible for any debt without his written order, nor acknowledge any receipt but his own.

OTTAWA

Marble and Granite Works,

Established 1860, by

BY W. M. SOMERVILLE,

Rideau-st., corner of Ottawa-st., Ottawa,

Cemetery Fencing, Grates, Railway an[illegible] castings

AGENCY OF

Fair Haven Marbleized Slate Works,

OHIO SANDSTONE

Drain Pipes & Fancy Clay Goods

OTTAWA MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

[ESTABLISHED 1860.]

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(Continued from second page.)

Hon. Mr. AIKINS, who said that, in reference to the principle of the bill, he thought it was a mistake. No doubt the hon. Secretary of State thought it was in the public interest, but when it came practically to work itself out that hon. gentleman would come to the conclusion that it would have been much better to let the matter remain as it is. It would also cause unnecessary expense in printing and binding.

The bill was then reported as amended, and, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Scott, it was read a third time.

DEPUTY REGISTRARS.

The Senate again went into Committee of the Whole on the Secretary of State's Department Organization Amendment Bill—Hon. Mr. Montgomery in the chair.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT explained that this bill gave the Deputy-Registrar authority to sign certain documents, which could now only be signed by the head of the Department, and which sometimes involved considerable delay.

The bill was amended so as to allow existing records to be signed by the Deputy-Registrar, there being a large accumulation of such. It was then reported as amended, and read a third time.

On motion of Hon. Mr. HAMILTON, the House then adjourned.

DEBATE ON RECIPROCITY.

On the motion for the resumption of the debate being carried,

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL rose to express how very desirable it would be if the House were informed how the Government stood in reference to the treaty. In the debate immediately after the speech from the throne, language was used by the Premier indicating that the negotiations for a treaty were in such a state as would make it extremely inconvenient if the House were to press for any remarks in reference to it, and he hoped they would not do so. Language though not precisely so distinct was held in this House by the hon. Minister of Agriculture. All of a sudden his hon. friend arrives on the scene—the difficulties vanished and appeared indeed to have been only imaginary. The position of the hon. gentleman who made the explanations was rather a peculiar one. He was immediately responsible to the Queen and Her Majesty's Government for what had happened at Washington, yet the explanations he had given to House, for which they were extremely indebted to him, were as from a private member of Parliament. Involving such large interests as did this treaty, it should be treated, as it was treated by the hon. gentleman yesterday, with great gravity; they ought to understand the position of Government in this matter, what instructions they had given, and what were their plans.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER said that the reason why he had called upon them to speak to the question was that at the commencement of Parliament no decision had been come to by the Senate in reference to the proposal which had been made by the commission, and it was only after that decision that the hon. member had moved for the papers. He moved as a member of that House, and he had every right to bring before the House and the country his views on the question. If they had not been precluded by the fact that at that time the proposal was being submitted to the Senate of the United States, this question would have been discussed before. The situation was now changed. Then the negotiations were open, now they were not. He had just received the decision of the Senate, who declined to form the treaty with Canada. The hon. gentleman was now, therefore, at perfect liberty to express his views on the question.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL did not think that these reasons were sufficient. For his own part he did not know that any decision had been arrived at either before or since the opening of Parliament. The question, he believed, had been before a committee, but what was done by that committee was a matter of profound secrecy. He did not understand how he (Mr. Letellier) had been able to learn the decision of that committee, nor why he should have given this as the reason for their departure from the original view held by the Government. He thought that the House was entitled to have some account of the origin of the embassy, and of the instructions which had been given. They were entitled to know from some one responsible to the country what had been done—they ought not to be put off by an explanation given by a private member of that House. This was an important State matter, and it was not right that a discussion of this kind should go on without any authoritative information as to the position the Government had taken in the matter. Was the Government the instrument of his hon. friend, or what was their position? They were certainly entitled to know the instructions given, so that they might understand how the treaty originated, and what really was the position of the Government relative to this matter.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER said that an hon. member of this side of the House had moved for these papers, and the Government did not intend to prevent the papers from being laid before this House. They readily agreed to put them in possession of the papers, and this would show that they were in possession of information; but they were not now compelled to give any verbal information to that House. If the Government had refused these papers then the hon. member for Kingston might complain with justice; but when the address was allowed, the Government could not be said to shirk from giving all the information in their power. He thought it would be better for the hon. gentleman to criticize the action of the Government when he had the papers in his possession. If the hon. gentleman thought fit to make such a motion he could not prevent him. If his hon. friend was not ready to answer the proposition made by the hon. member from Toronto, it was his own fault and not that of the Minister of Agriculture. If, then, he (Mr. Campbell) was ready, they were; if he were not, they were not.

Hon. Mr. BUREAU did not understand how they could adjourn the debate and move the address.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said that the inconvenience of going on was very great; (hear, hear, from the Government benches)—perhaps the hon. gentleman would allow him to finish—the inconvenience of going on was very great, because there was no statement from the Government as to what had been done. The hon. gentleman who had made this explanation, and who was Plenipotentiary to Her Majesty, had no doubt done the duty entrusted him by the Government. But they were placed in a peculiar position. What had the Government done? The hon. gentleman had doubtless made his report. Let the House be informed as to the particulars, or let them adjourn the debate.

Hon. Mr. BUREAU thought his hon. friend was in favour of an unusual course. The best plan would be, he thought, to follow the ordinary practice of Parliament and go on with the debate now. Let the address pass. The papers would come down, and then the hon. gentleman could bring up his debate in any way he chose. During the whole course of his Parliamentary experience he never knew of an address to the Crown, on which such large interest depended, being refused, and he apprehended his hon. friend would not insist on such a course as that.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL did not wish to oppose the address, but was anxious to see the papers. What he wanted to understand was, the position occupied by the Government and by the hon. gentleman. Something of that position might have been understood from the account which the hon. gentleman gave of the origin of this effort to procure reciprocity. So far one could judge from the narrative of the hon. gentleman, this did not so much result from the Government as from his (Mr. Brown's) sudden inspiration in the course of his conversation with Mr. Rotheray.

the course taken previous to that time.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—It only showed how right he was in asking information as to the course pursued by the Government; these explanations, if they were before them, would enable them to understand the position better than they now did. If the Government had taken the course which they ought to have taken, they would have explained to the House the instructions which the hon. gentleman had received. The account which had been given was that the hon. gentleman opposite and Mr. Rotheray met at Toronto, and Mr. Rotheray informing him what he was about to do, Mr. Brown remarked that the giving up of the fisheries for a money consideration would be distasteful to the people of Canada, and suggested instead, that he should endeavour to obtain some reciprocal arrangement. Mr. Rotheray went to Washington and adopted that idea, Mr. Brown himself was then asked to go down to Washington and ascertain what the prospects of negotiation were. Leaving that part of the subject, and the question of the origin of this negotiation, which he supposed was adopted by the Government on the suggestion of the hon. gentleman, the course which had been pursued throughout, both in this House and Washington, showed that the hon. gentleman was really the person who controlled the negotiations, and who, to some extent, he would not say instructed, but suggested, what should be done by the Government. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. SCOTT thought that it had been stated that authoritative information had been received that the Senate had decided that it was not expedient to adopt the treaty.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER I stated that the Committee of the Senate had reported to that effect, and that I understood the Senate had endorsed that report. He had learned this within forty-eight hours.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—All these different statements may be harmonised, inasmuch as they occurred at different times. We have just been informed by official despatch, that the committee has reported that it was not expedient to adopt the treaty.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—It was difficult to proceed with so many interruptions. He was sure, apart from the origin of the negotiation, apart from the control which he had exercised, and which he still continued to exercise over the management of this treaty, it was impossible, he thought, to listen to the narrative of the hon. gentleman without considerable interest. He was anxious to say that he gave the hon. gentleman credit for the greatest anxiety to accomplish the object for which he was sent to Washington. He had no doubt that the efforts he made were persevering, and such as he thought were likely to accomplish the object in view. Everyone who knew the career of the hon. gentleman would give him credit for a very sincere love of country, and he was quite persuaded that anything he could do, in the light in which he had viewed this matter, would be done by him to bring about a result which he believed would be of essential service to the country. But the course pursued by the hon. gentleman, although characterized by great earnestness and perseverance, was lacking, he thought, in judgment. He hoped his hon. friend would allow him to use such an expression without offence. He quite recognized also the spirit in which the hon. gentleman had introduced the subject in this House, which was, he thought, one of anxiety to give, and not to reflect upon any person or party in this country, but simply to be able to place before the country a narrative of all that had occurred, in order that they might see how matters stood; and that if any negotiations were entered into in the future, they might be taken up at the stage where they were left off. But he must express his doubts as to the judgment exercised by the hon. gentleman in carrying on the negotiations in the manner in which they had been carried on. The hon. gentleman had observed in the course of his speech that the way to obtain the treaty was not to approach the United States cap in hand, but if they were to judge from his printed arguments, from the memorandums signed by Sir Edward Thornton and himself, from the proceedings at Washington, and from the calm sort of indifference and reticence with which the negotiation was met by the United States Government, they could not but come to the conclusion that the hon. gentleman had done just that very thing which he thought it was not necessary to do; that although he thought it so unbecoming to approach the American Government cap in hand, yet they would see that he did approach them in that manner. This was manifested by the argument used in the paper, by the fact in the first place of a paper being presented at all, and in the next by his visit to Washington. To have been successful they should have started on the true basis that each country was interested in reciprocity. A suggestion to that effect might have been made to the American Government, and if satisfactorily answered then some one might have been sent down to Washington. But when they found the hon. gentleman going down so promptly, and urging upon the Washington authorities the granting of this treaty—urging it and presenting reasons, which, to his mind, rather indicated that this country did not want the treaty—and then, instead of being met by some advance on the part of the United States, finding a disposition not to make any step in the direction desired, he certainly thought that they had gone the wrong way to work, and that was not the spirit in which the people of the country would like the Americans to be approached. It would have been better to have approached the Americans on more equal terms than we had actually carried out and practiced. He admitted, that the way in which he (Mr. Brown) had proposed to carry on the negotiation was the right way; but he contended at the same time that it was not the plan which he adopted. He thought that the general feeling of the country was that Canada had as much to give as America. And he thought when his hon. friend approached the Government at Washington as he did, and urged upon them in his vigourous and earnest manner and with all the arguments in this book, that he showed his anxiety too much, that he fell into the error mentioned in the speech which he (Mr. Brown) had quoted made by the right hon. gentleman (the leader of the opposition) as a not impossible event. He thought that what the Hon. Mr. Brown had said to the House, and what was said in this pamphlet, both combined to show that the hon. gentleman pursued at Washington a course which was too eager, and which did not truly and clearly reflect the disposition of the people of Canada, which was to approach the Government of the United States as on a matter of fair business and on equal terms and not in any way to beg a favour at their hand. When the hon. gentleman went beyond that, he went beyond what was the feeling of the people of this Dominion. The arguments, too, that had been used by the hon. gentleman in order to induce their neighbours to look favourably on the treaty, were not, in his opinion, likely to succeed. In them he endeavoured to show that the Americans would have by far the best of a new treaty, but he hardly thought that was the way to influence them in favour of the negotiation, for the Americans would certainly think that the advantages of the treaty to Canada must have been very great if they took so much trouble for its renewal. Since the abrogation of the treaty of 1854, the trade returns, which a little before that time had fallen off, had increased to a large extent with other countries, and in the course of a few years Canada stood in a better position than ever. A large portion of the joint memorandum of Sir Edward Thornton and the hon. gentleman was devoted apparently to showing that Canada did not want the treaty at all, and how the hon. gentleman expected the Americans to swallow that line of argument and act upon it, he was somewhat at a loss to conceive; but it hardly seemed to him to be an argument which should be addressed

tions were taken to this treaty by many persons and many parties in Canada, notably by the Dominion Board of Trade, objections which the hon. gentleman had answered more or less. Those objections, however, seemed more grave to him (the speaker) than they had appeared to the hon. mover of the Address. He thought probably that the answer which he gave to the first objection, as to the reduction of scale duties was, if his facts were correct, fairly sufficient, and rendered that objection of less importance. The average duty, he has said, on goods going from Canada to the United States was, he believed, 25 per cent., while the duty paid by products of the United States coming here was 17½ per cent. He did not think, on the whole, that the objection to the gradual reduction of these rates was so serious a one as had been supposed, but there was another objection of a more grave character, which did not seem to have been sufficiently understood, nor did it seem to have been sufficiently impressed on the mind of the hon. gentleman; he referred to the construction of the Caughnawaga Canal. In the first place, it was very unwise to have been bound to have completed the canal in as short a time as possible. Grave objection had been taken to the fixing of the period of the Pacific Railway. It was argued at the time that it was a very unwise proceeding, but there at all events we were dealing with ourselves. It was one part of the country dealing with another, the representatives of that one Province in our Legislature would have been willing to have listened to any reasonable excuses that might be advanced; but in this case it was different. Here we were binding ourselves to do something in 1880, which we might find ourselves unable to perform within the time specified. If it were not done within the period specified, he supposed the treaty would have fallen to the ground. The fact of the possibility of the treaty being nullified by failure in the conditions was enough to deter manufacturers in Canada from speculating as they otherwise would. He did not think that this objection had been sufficiently answered by his hon. friend. He said it was necessary to fix some period, and therefore he fixed this; but even then it would have been wiser and safer not to have made that a condition of the treaty, to have named a longer period or the earliest possible day. The other objection was that it was not coupled with a stipulation on the part of the United States that they would continue it to the Hudson river. They promised to recommend it to the State of New York Legislature, which was a very uncertain method of procedure. A recommendation of a similar nature had been made to the same legislature on the occasion of a former treaty, which had never been carried out, and he did not see why in the present instance the hon. gentleman could have expected better success. As to the permission to go through the canal in that State, he believed they might have done that before, but that was a matter of much less importance than would be the continuation of this canal from Whitehall Fall to the waters of the Hudson. It was quite equal in importance to the construction of that portion of it which lay in Canada, and why the hon. gentleman should have proposed to bind Canada to construct one portion of the canal in a certain period and not bound the Americans to construct theirs as well, he was at a loss to understand. The only explanation that he could see lay in assuming that he did display over-eagerness for the obtaining of the treaty. The suggestion of the Board of Trade seemed to him a good one, that the undertaking from the State of New York to construct their portion of the canal should have been made the condition of our constructing our portion. No obligation to commence our work should have been undertaken until this had been responded to. In answer to this objection, the hon. gentleman replied that the canal itself was a most important one, and irrespective of its being carried out as a part of the treaty, was of itself so valuable that we might venture to undertake its construction for ourselves. He apprehended, however, that this country would not undertake the construction of this canal simply as a local work, and certainly not on the scale mentioned, as a twelve feet canal. If the country undertook the construction of this canal at all, it would be with the intention of having a continuous communication with the Hudson River, and not for any local purposes alone. In answer to another question with reference to the coasting trade, the hon. gentleman had said very truly that we could not expect a treaty to be altogether such as we wanted. It was very easy to say we will have this and we will have that, and we might very easily make treaties to suit ourselves, but in reality we could only get what both parties agreed to. He agreed with the hon. gentleman's observations, but had he not displayed that eagerness about the matter, had he held himself a little more aloof and taken, if not a high and mighty, at any rate a proper, fair, and independent attitude, willing to make a treaty, but not willing to go a-begging for it; and had he been a little more reticent, the authorities at Washington would probably have shown a far stronger disposition to advance. He hoped that some of the other objections taken by the Board of Trade would be cleared up. Some of them might easily be arranged with a little more time and attention, and a little less eagerness, such as discharging of cargoes on Lake Champlain, the bonding system, and a few other similar points. Then the hon. gentleman had said that the schedules had been somewhat hastily prepared and not put in clear phraseology. The eagerness and anxiety of the hon gentleman to obtain the treaty was not in accordance with the feeling of the people of Canada, who were satisfied with their own business and prosperity, anxious to be good neighbours, and desirous of increasing their trade by any fair means—willing to make reciprocal terms with the United States, and believing that they could give as many advantages as they could hope to obtain. The hon. gentleman concluded by repeating that so far as they were able to judge, though the hon. member for Toronto held the language of independence—which was the language of the country—yet in his actual conduct he had gone beyond that and shown an over eagerness and desire to obtain this treaty which tended to defeat its object, and which was not the reflex of the feeling or wishes of the people of the Dominion.

(To be Continued.)

Montreal Lumber Market.

The severe winter weather we have had has retarded building operations for a considerable period to a serious extent, but, with the advent of genial spring time there will be a change, and the utmost activity will take the place of the lethargy that has prevailed. There have been already several heavy operators in the market, and purchases have been consummated with the view of commencing business early in the season. Prices have undergone little change, and, with the exception of a few holders who are anxious to realize, there is no manifestation of a disposition to cut down rates. The following are the ruling prices:—

Pine—Common board and scantling, $11 to $13 per 1,000 feet, clear lumber; $30 to $35 per do, 3rd class in deals, $36 per do, surface measure.

Cull deals, $20 to $25 per 1,000 feet, surface measure; do dressed, $30 to $35 per do, do.

Spruce lumber, $10 to $12 per 1,000 feet; spruce deals, $24 per do, surface measure.

Hemlock lumber, $9 to $11 per 1,000 feet.

Pine—Long lumber for building purposes, $30 to $35 per 1,000 feet, according to size and length.

Hemlock—Long lumber for building

Local Intelligence.

THE ASSIZES.—The Assizes will open in this city to-morrow at 12 o'clock, the Hon. Justice Morrison presiding.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVAL.—The SS. Nova Scotian arrived at Halifax at three o'clock on Saturday morning, bringing 18 cabin and 28 steerage passengers.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SERVICES.—The Rev. G. Vernon Houseman, M.A., rector of the English Cathedral, Quebec, preached in Christ Church at the morning service yesterday, and in that of St. John the Evangelist in the evening.

NEW TRIAL.—A new trial *in re* Holmes *vs.* Fitzimmons has been granted by the Courts in Toronto, and will be without a jury. An attempt was made to change the venue, but without success. The case will be argued before Mr. Justice Morrison some day this week.

L'ORIGNAL & CALEDONIA RAILWAY.—Stock is being liberally subscribed in aid of this enterprise, and the success of the project is now placed beyond the possibility of a doubt. It is fully expected to have trains running between L'Orignal and the Springs by the first day of June next.

THE RACES.—There were no races on Saturday, owing to the heavy track, and also to some difficulty in regard to horses entered under false representations. One of the races will take place this afternoon, but it is a matter of doubt if the most important race, that for the $300 purse, will come off or not.

A MODEL.—A model of a new screw steamer, proposed to be built for the winter navigation of the St. Lawrence, by Mr. Sewell, of Quebec, is on exhibition in the office of the Russell House. Those who are competent to judge, pronounce it a good one, and well adapted for the purpose intended.

CITY ASSESSMENT.—The Assessors have completed the assessment of Victoria and St. George's Wards, and are now busily engaged in Wellington Ward. Their work is becoming more arduous each year, consequent upon the rapid growth of the city. It is altogether probable that there will be an increase of $2,000,000 in the assessment this year.

CLEARANCE SALE.—Moore Bros. have decided to leave the city in May next, and will commence to clear out their stock by a clearance sale, on Monday. This will be a splendid chance for those wanting stoves, tinware, house furnishing goods, children's carriages, &c., as the whole stock must be cleared out by the 1st of May. Great bargains will be given.

THE NEW NORMAL SCHOOL.—As will be seen in another column, tenders will be received at the office of Mr. Mather, architect, Elgin street, until Saturday, the 27th inst., for constructing the steam heating operations, gas and water supply, pipes, &c., also the fencing and sidewalks of the new Normal School buildings on Elgin street. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Mr. Mather, where printed forms of tenders can also be procured.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The wife of Senator Archibald, who has been residing with her husband in the Russell House since the commencement of the present session of Parliament, was seized with a fit of coughing on Saturday night in her rooms, in the midst of which she burst a blood vessel, causing almost immediate death. Her sudden demise has cast a gloom amongst members of both Houses and particularly the immediate friends and acquaintances of the deceased. Her remains will be removed to Nova Scotia to-morrow, the honourable gentleman being a resident of North Sydney, in Cape Breton. The bereaved Senator has the sympathy, not only of the members of both Houses, but also that of many citizens in his sad bereavement.

THE BAZAAR.—The Bazaar in aid of the Protestant Hospital closed on Saturday, everything having been removed from the basement of Knox Church. The ladies by their industry and exertion last week realized something over $4,000 in aid of the institution. This sum, considering the absence of raffles or lotteries, is a handsome one, and will fully furnish and fit up the new building for immediate occupancy, this being the prime object of the bazaar. This action on the part of the ladies of Ottawa is well worthy the emulation of the sterner sex, who for years have been supporting the hospital in a half hearted manner. An early completion of the eastern wing and the laying out of the grounds in a style commensurate with the stately architecture of the building should be an object of immediate consideration.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The managers of the Orphans' Home thankfully acknowledge the following donations for February: Mr. Whitcher, nine partridges; Mr. H. Inglis, one bag of flour, forfeit won from him by His Excellency the Governor General; Campbell & Almas, finnan haddies and herrings; Mr. Richardson, beef; Lady Macdonald, shoes and stockings; a friend, one bag of oatmeal; police station, bread; Mr. R. Clemmens, one load of hemlock; Mrs. Clemmens, socks; a friend, clothing, J. Durie & Son, blank book; Mrs. R. Blackburn, one goose; Mrs. C. Bangs, clothing, bread, cakes, sandwiches, &c., from Knox Church, Metcalf Street Church, a surprise prise party and Mrs. Eddy; box at Mr. Eddy's factory, $5 70; Mrs. Hannison, $2 00; Mrs. J. Adamson, $1 00; Mrs. Joseph Brown, $1 00; Mr. John Kennedy, $1 00.

TESTING OF COAL OIL.—Mr. Battle, Collector of Inland Revenue, returned from Montreal on Saturday morning last, having been absent a couple of days by instruction of Commissioner Brunel, to test a large stock of coal oil that had been seized by the Excise Department in that city several days ago. An exchange, in speaking of the subject, says: "The Excise Department here lately seized nearly the entire stock of coal oil in store, altogether demoralizing the trade. No sales of consequence were made, and great inconvenience was caused to the trade. The oil detention was caused by the strict orders of the Department to see that all oil stood the required fire test of 105 degrees; and although it had been already tested by very experienced officers of excise at the point of manufacture in Ontario, still the officers here had doubts of its being fully up to the standard. Mr. Fairbanks, of Petrolia, the "Oil King of the West," and Mr. Spencer, the extensive oil refiner of London, came down at once with instruments, and, after subjecting the oil to a severe test, proceeded with a sealed sample to Ottawa, where it was again tested. Commissioner Brunel at once despatched Mr. Battle from there to inspect the oil, make enquiries and report to him, in consequence of which the oil was released from further detention." It will be remembered that some oil belonging to some of the same dealers was tested here a month or two ago and condemned, hence the anxiety of the Department lest other cities of the Dominion should suffer. Mr. Battle was accordingly sent to Montreal to apply the necessary test, and having found it satisfactory, he immediately telegraphed the fact to Commissioner Brunel, who at once issued an order for the release of the oil.

POLICE COURT.

Before M. O'Gara, P. M.

SATURDAY, March 6.

Margaret Dunn was arraigned for being drunk and evincing a tendency for street vagrancy. She was sent to durance vile for three weeks.

John Dodd was up on remand for assaulting a man named John O'Hanlon. He was fined $20 and costs for his ardent love of pugilism.

Joseph Cleft was up again for assaulting

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

DANIEL'S HOTEL.—W McCarthy, Prescott; J W Anderson, Prescott; J Barnes, Prescott; J W Mills, city; Henry Wm Peterson, Guelph; Capt A H Macdonald, Guelph; W A Wilkes, Toronto; W Johnston, city; Thos Lambert, Aylmer; W R Thistle, Aylmer; A McLaurin, East Templeton; L McLaurin, East Templeton; J J Craig, Cornwall; Mrs Irish, Aylmer; Miss Irish, Aylmer; James Smith, Aylmer; Henry Semmers, Hamilton; George S Herod, Guelph; C Kress, Preston; Mary Ahews, Guelph; Jane Ludlow, Guelph; W Root and wife, Preston.

Correspondence.

The Editor desires it to be distinctly understood that while inserting the communications of Correspondents, he is in no way to be held responsible for the opinions expressed therein.

THE STATUS OF THE CIVIL ENGINEER IN CANADA.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

SIR,—Statements in a recent issue of the *Free Press* have accelerated, perhaps prematurely, the nativity of this communication. I have long contemplated drawing public attention to the subject, but the task is so delicate, nay, disagreeable, from a professional standpoint at least, that so long as I attempted it my heart failed me; and even now I approach it with "fear and trembling." It is well known that whosoever values the public good above personal ease or the "bubble reputation," frequently embarks, reluctantly it may be, in undertakings neither personally agreeable nor profitable.

Few outside of the profession know, or can even appreciate, the great amount of preparation necessary for the efficient discharge of the multefarious duties of a civil engineer. The following synopsis, arranged under six principal heads, will convey some idea of its magnitude to the general reader. They are:—

1st. MENSURATION, divided into, 1, surveying; 2, levelling; 3, plotting; 4, estimating; and 5, setting out work.

2nd. GENERAL CONSTRUCTION, comprising, 1, statics; 2, stability of structures; 3, strength of materials; 4, materials employed in construction; 5, different kinds of construction; and 6, auxiliars employed in construction.

3rd. MECHANICS, OR CONSTRUCTION OF MACHINERY, comprehending, 1, dynamics; 2, moving trees; 3, resistances to motion; 4, theory of machines; and 5, machines employed in engineering.

4th. SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION, containing, 1, common roads; 2, railways; 3, canals; 4, harbours and docks; 5, bridges; and 6, tunnels.

4th. HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING, under which are, 1, hydraulics; 2, drainage and irrigation; 3, supply of water to towns; 4, Marine engineering; and 5, improvement of rivers.

6th. SCIENCES collaterally connected with engineering, among which prominently are, 1, sconatology; 2, chemical philosophy; 3, geology and mineralogy; 4, natural history; 3, physical geography and hydrography; 6, mathematics; and 7, acoustics.

Each of these divisions is again subdivided; railways, for example, into—1st, Principles which should determine its route and the general arrangement of the curves and gradients; 2nd, Different systems of haulage, the locomotive, the atmospheric, and the rope; 3rd, Of the general construction of the railway; 4th, Of the permanent way, different forms of rails, switches, &c.; 5th, Of draining the line, and maintaining the slopes and permanent way; 6th, Arrangement of termini and stations; 7th, Construction of engines and carriages; and 8th, System of working the line.

"The foregoing tabular view," says an eminent authority, "only comprises those branches which may be said to form actually a portion of the science of civil engineering, but is far from including every subject with which the engineer should be conversant." It may be laid down as an axiom that an intimate knowledge of mathematics and applied mechanics is absolutely indispensable, and without which no progress can be made in the science of engineering, no matter how long or varied the experience. He may copy, but cannot design, and designing is the engineer's art.

With studies so multifarious, and of the most abstruse and difficult kind, it is not surprising that but comparatively few civil engineers attain that eminence in their calling which is within the reach of so large a proportion in the other learned professions.

This great art is yet in its infancy—I should rather say in embryo—in Canada. Notwithstanding the great interests involved, and the great preparation required, it is strange to say that the civil engineer has no legal status in Canada. It is unaccountable that while our legislators are session after session hunting up and down in quest of subjects, often in themselves unimportant, if not frivolous, whereby to immortalize their names, this great and important one has escaped attention. One would suppose that the great destruction of life and property daily taking place in all parts of the country from insufficiency of structures and machinery arising from ignorance of the mechanical principles of construction, would arouse public apathy to a sense of the risk and loss, and seek a remedy. Even under the eye of the Hon. Minister of Public Works, in sight of his very office, more than one accident has occurred this last season through this very ignorance; and if they did not result fatally, it was more through chance than good guidance.

As the law now stands any one who is possessed of sufficient "brass" can dub himself a civil engineer without formality or any of the qualifications necessary. Hence it is that civil engineers are often to be met with, who do not know the common rules of architecture. I may mention one of many instances that came under my own cognizance. A gentleman who had a first-class reputation as a C. E.—and who, as things go, was equal to the most of them—was so puzzled to find, the arithmatical mean of three quantities, that he had to apply to me for the solution. He was moreover an Old Country Engineer specially imported for his great ability and experience, to teach us, benighted, how to build our great public works. Indeed he was appealed to as an authority. Nor is this state of things to be wondered at. As a rule you could no more expect good or able and efficient engineers under our system, than you could expect cherries from grapestones.

The process of incubation is a simple one. A young gent in his "teens," with oftimes a limited common school education, gets employed chaining, or rodding, or "man of all works," on survey or construction, from which he comes forth after a few months a fully fledged C. E. The Public Works Department furnishes by far the greater proportion of this stock. Often success depends not so much on professional knowledge as political influence. Hence the most exalted of pursuits has become the exclusive refuge of charlatanry, like the most ennobling of virtues, patriotism, is, according to Ben Johnson, the "last refuge of rascality." Notwithstanding the depressing tendency of our system we have some able engineers in Canada. But I hesitate not to say that they are the exception—like angel's visits, "few and far between," and I feel assured in this my humble endeavour to inaugurate a better era for the profession and the public that I will have the support and sympathy of that class.

Surely, then, it is time that some remedy be applied. It is equally as desirable that the public should be protected against charlatans in engineering, as against quacks in medicine. In the absence of legislation, it does seem to me necessary in the public interest, and in view of all the important public works contemplated and in progress, that the Minister of Public Works should appoint a Board of Engineers, before whom all engineers employed on Dominion public works should pass an examination, and no engineer should be engaged on such works who had not passed the examination. The qualifications might be graduated into first, second and third class, according to the service, but all should be required to know, at least, Rankine's *Manual of Civil Engineering*. The examiners should not be of the Civil Service.

Having already reached a limit rarely accorded to newspaper correspondents—an indulgence kindly extended far beyond any merit of mine—I shall reserve further remarks on this very important subject for a future occasion.

Yours, &c., &c.,
J. L. P. O'HANLY,
Civil Engineer.

Ottawa, 3rd March, 1875.

Commercial.

GOLD IN NEW YORK ... 115

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 6—4 p.m.—Bullion gone into bank on balance to-day, £30,000.

LONDON, 12:30 p.m.—Rate for money at stock exchange is 2 per cent.

LIVERPOOL, March 6.

Cotton dull. Uplands, 7½ to 8; Orleans, 8¼.

LIVERPOOL, 2 p.m.

Breadstuffs—Quiet.

Bacon—45s. 9d. per cwt. for large clear middlings.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, March 6.

Receipts—Hogs, 14,114; shipments 80,365; flour quiet unchanged; wheat, dull declining; No. 2 spring 86 on the spot 87½; Red April 91½; May No. 2 Spring 82 to 83; rejected 79½ to 79¾; corn, weak dull and declining; No. 2 mixed, 73¾ on the spot; 64½ bid for April; 71¾ bid for May.

Railways.

CANADA CENTRAL
—AND—
Brockville & Ottawa Railways
For Ottawa via Brockville.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY

LEAVE

Brockville G. T. Junction - 9.30 a.m. 4.15 p.m.
Ottawa - - - 10.40 a.m. 5.00 p.m.
Renfrew - - - 9.30 a.m. 4.10 p.m.

ARRIVE

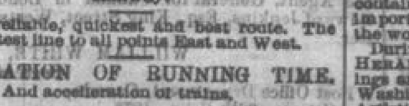
Ottawa - - - 1.30 p.m. 7.40 p.m.
Renfrew - - - 2.15 p.m. 8.50 p.m.
Brockville - - - 2.15 p.m. 8.40 p.m.

10.40 a.m. Train from Ottawa makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train for the West at 2.10 p.m.

4.15 p.m. Train from Brockville makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train from the West, arriving in Ottawa at 7.40 p.m.

A. B. FOSTER, Managing Director.

Brockville, Jan. 11, 1875.



THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Of uniform Gauge with the Grand Trunk Railway.

The old reliable, quickest and best route. The shortest line to all points East and West.

ALTERATION OF RUNNING TIME.
And acceleration of trains.

On and FROM THURSDAY, 17th DEC., 1874 Trains will run daily, as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

No.	Leave Prescott Junction	Connecting with.	Arrive in Ottawa.
1 Express	1.40 P.M.	Grand Trunk Mail from the East.	4.10 P.M.
†3 Mail.	5.00 A.M.	Grand Trunk Express from East and West	7.35 A.M.
5 Express	4.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express from West.	7.10 P.M.

† Every day.

GOING SOUTH.

No.	Leave Ottawa.	Connecting with.	Arrive at Prescott Junction.
2 Express	10.45 A.M.	Grand Trunk West and Central Vermont and Rome & Watertown Rys.	1.05 P.M.
4 Express	2.00 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express East.	4.25 P.M.
8 Express	10.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk East & West & Rome & Watertown Railway	1.30 A.M.

*Passengers by this train have time for dinner at Prescott Junction.

Pullman or Sofa Cars on Nos. 3 and 8.

Sure connections with Grand Trunk trains to and from both East and West.

Time faster than by any other route.

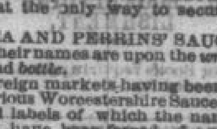
Trains are run on Montreal time.

THOS. REYNOLDS, Managing Director, Otta

Dec. 15 1874.

Remedies.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper labels, stopper, and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."—"The Best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY.
ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The *Weekly* is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers. With a circulation of 150,000, the *Weekly* is read by at least half a million persons, and its influence as an organ of opinion is simply tremendous. The *Weekly* maintains a positive position, and expresses decided views on political and social problems.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Its articles are models of high-toned discussion, and its pictorial illustrations are often corroborative arguments of no small force.—*N. Y. Examiner and Chronicle.*

Its papers on existent question and its inimitable cartoons help to mould the sentiments of the country.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year......$4 00

$4 00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publisher.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent, by express, free of expense, for $7 00 each. A complete set comprising Eighteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

Publications.

THE SUN.

Daily & Weekly for 1875

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavour to describe them fully, faithfully and fearlessly.

The Weekly Sun has now attained a circulation of over seven thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavour to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

The Weekly Sun will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the Weekly Sun the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the Weekly Sun, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the Weekly Sun is their paper especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys no dictation, contending for principle, and the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favours from their supporters.

The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported.

The price of the Weekly Sun is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the Weekly Sun at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, postpaid for a year.

We have no travelling agents

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only $1.20 a year, postage prepaid. No discount from this rate.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 130,000. All the news for two cents. Subscription, postage prepaid, 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent. Address,

"THE SUN," New York City.

March 2, 1875. 2781

PROSPECTUS OF THE New York Weekly Herald.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Proprietor.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

THE WEEKLY HERALD is published every Saturday, at five cents per copy. Annual subscription price:

One Copy......$2
Three Copies......$5
Five Copies......$8
Ten Copies......$15

Postage five cents per copy for three months.

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1.50 each.

An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten.

Twenty copies to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at the same price.

One extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty.

Additions to clubs received at club rates.

These rates make the WEEKLY HERALD the cheapest publication in the country.

Terms cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender.

A glance at portion of the WEEKLY HERALD will be appropriated to Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Pomology and the management of domestic animals. Particular attention will be paid also to Reports of the Markets.

The aim will be to make the WEEKLY HERALD superior to any other agricultural and family newspaper in the country.

Every number of the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a select story and the latest and most important news by telegraph from all parts of the world up to the hour of publication.

During the session of Congress the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a summary of the proceedings and the latest News by telegraph from Washington, Political, Religious, Fashionable, Artistic, Literary and Sporting intelligence Obituary Notices, Varieties, Amusements, Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day, a review of the Cattle and Dry Goods Markets, Financial and Commercial intelligence and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

The HERALD employs no agents in the country nor in distant cities to canvass for subscribers, as none are necessary. Any person pretending to be an agent for the WEEKLY HERALD should be treated as a common swindler. The club system has abolished the agency system. It is safe and cheap.

The price of subscription, whenever practicable, should be transmitted by Post Office Orders. It is the safest mode of transmitting money by mail.

At small Post Offices in the country where Post Office Orders cannot be obtained, money may be remitted in Registered letters.

Advertisements, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

Price of the DAILY HERALD, four cents a copy. Annual subscription price, $12, always in advance.

Write the address on letters to the NEW YORK HERALD, in a bold and legible hand, and give the name of each subscriber, of Post Office, County and State so plainly that no errors in mailing pers will be liable to occur.

APPLETON'S AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

NEW REVISED EDITION.

Entirely rewritten by the ablest writers on every subject. Printed from new type, and illustrated with Several Thousand Engravings and Maps.

The work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA was completed in 1863, since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States, and the signal developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature, and art, have induced the editors and publishers to submit it to an exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition entitled THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.

The movement of political affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and their fruitful application to the industrial and useful arts and the convenience of refinement of social life. Great wars and consequent revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar moment. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work appeared, has happily been ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced.

Large accessions to our geographical knowledge have been made by the indefatigable explorers of Africa.

The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.

In preparing the present edition for the press it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination.

None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming in fact a new Cyclopædia, with the same plan and compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with such improvements in its composition as have been suggested by longer experience and enlarged knowledge.

The illustrations which are introduced for the first time in the present edition have been added not for the sake of pictorial effect, but to give greater lucidity and force to the explanations in the text. They embrace all branches of science and of natural history, and depict the most famous and remarkable features of scenery, architecture, and art, as well as the various processes of mechanics and manufactures. Although intended for instruction rather than embellishment, no pains have been spared to insure their artistic excellence; the cost of their execution is enormous, and it is believed that they will find a welcome reception as an admirable feature of the Cyclopædia, and worthy of its high character.

This work is sold to subscribers only, payable on delivery of each volume. It will be completed in sixteen large octavo volumes, each containing about 800 pages, fully illustrated with several thousand Wood engravings, and with numerous colored Lithographic Maps.

Price and Style of Binding.

In extra Cloth, per vol......$5 00
In Library Leather, per vol......6 00
In Half Turkey Morocco, per vol......7 00
In Half Russia, extra gilt, per vol......8 00
In Full Morocco, antique, gilt edges, per vol......10 00
In Full Russia, per vol......10 00

Nine volumes now ready. Succeeding volumes, until completion, will be issued once in two months.

Specimen pages of the American Cyclopædia, showing type, illustrations, etc., will be sent gratis, on application.

First-class canvassing Agents Wanted.

Address the Publishers,

D. APPLETON & Co., 549 & 551 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.

WATER will be supplied to parties requiring it, commencing on Saturday, the 25th, from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., at the following points:

Hydrant No. 1, Broad street, north of Queen.
" 2, Albert street, west of Bay.
" 3, Cathcart street, west of Dalhousie.
" 4, Augusta street, north of Rideau.

Tickets, at five cents per puncheon (not over 80 gallons), can be procured by application at the Water Works Office

Miscellaneous.

HAY & OATS FOR SALE.

Apply to Wm. M. BEATTIE & Co., George St. near Central S

Meeting for Sunday School TEACHERS.

A Meeting of this class of Christian workers for the preparation of the Lesson is held every Saturday evening in the Room of the Young Mens' Christian Association, and is open to all—Ladies as well as Gentlemen.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders for the Ottawa Exhibition Building

Tenders are invited for the erection of the proposed buildings, for the accommodation of the Provincial Exhibition on the grounds of the Agricultural Society, Bank Street Road.

1st. For the lumber and all materials required.
2nd. For the labor required.
3rd. A bulk sum for the material, labor and everything required for the erection of the several buildings.

Plans and Specifications, also conditions and forms of contract, will be seen at the office of James Mather, Esq., Architect, Elgin street, on and after MONDAY, 22nd inst.

Tenders to be addressed to Chairman of Exhibition Committee, and left with A. S. Woodburn, Elgin street, not later than 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, the 25th inst. All tenders to give the names of two responsible securities. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

By Order,
A. S. Woodburn,
Secretary of Exhibition Committee.

City Hall, Ottawa, 17th Feb., 1875.

H. M. ROWE & CO.'S CELEBRATED BALTIMORE OYSTERS

To be had in perfection at James Buchanan's SUSSEX STREET.

January 6th, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PERCIVAL BLACKBURN WINNING AND WILLIAM [illegible]
vs.
JOHN COWAN, Defendant.

A Writ of Attachment has issued in this cause.

WM. F POWELL, Sheriff.
By JOHN NICHOLSON, [illegible]

Sheriff's Office, Ottawa, Feb 11th, 1875.

MEN WANTED, British Columbia.—The Dominion Government is [illegible] build a line of Telegraph through British Columbia, which will form the B. C. Section of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Line. This Section is about 600 miles in length, through a generally wooded country, the timber requiring to be cut down and cleared a distance of [illegible] on each side of the wire. To do this some 500 or 600 men will be wanted, principally [illegible] and woodmen. The Contract has been awarded to Mr. F. J. Barnard and work will commence about the first May and will [illegible] 18 months.

The Government is also about to commence the Construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway on Vancouver Island. This work will afford employment to hundreds of workmen. The Rails for this road will shortly be shipped from England and the work of construction will commence early in the Spring.

There is a great scarcity of labourers in British Columbia of the class required [illegible] their fortunes in the Pacific Province may safely [illegible]

The land laws of the Province are [illegible] liberal [illegible]

For the information of those who wish to emigrate, it may be added that a third class fare by Rail from New York [illegible] about $60; Steerage passage by New York, Panama, (meals included) $50; San Francisco to Victoria, Steerage fare $[illegible]

Further particulars [illegible] matters can be obtained by applying to Edgar Dewdney, M P., Ottawa, Ontario.

STANDARD AMERICAN BEVEL TABLES

[illegible] *Phelan & Collender Combination Cushions* [illegible]

H. W. COLLENDER, Successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway, New York.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

ALEX. TAYLOR
Successor to D. McLarnon,
—CORNER OF—
RIDEAU & CUMBERLAND STS.
—DEALER IN—
FLOUR AND FARM PRODUCE.

A selected stock always on hand to suit parties. Orders promptly attended to.

The highest price will be paid for all kinds of Farm Produce. 2773-dw-ly

THE BEST HOME MUSIC BOOKS

Piano at Home.

Four Hand Pieces, $2.50. Large collection of popular pieces. Most excellent practice, and most entertaining to play.

Ritter's History of Music.

2 VOLS. Each $1.50. Condensed from [illegible] books, and is terse, complete, interesting, and most useful book of reference in musical libraries.

Clarke's New Method.

For Reed Organs, is still the leading method in point of sale, is enlarged, improved, and in every way keeps up its high reputation. Price $2.50.

Organ at Home.

$2.50. The largest and best collection of popular Reed Organ music. 200 pieces; large pages all filled.

River of Life.

New edition. 35 cents. Full of the [illegible] Sabbath School Songs.

All books sent, post-paid, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & Co., 711 Broadway, N. Y.

THE TIMES

is published every lawful morning. Price 5 cents per week, sent to subscribers to any part of Canada, SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The rate for Transient advertisements is TEN CENTS PER LINE, nonpareil measure, for each insertion. For Special Notices TEN CENTS PER LINE, and for Paragraphs, Reports of Meetings, Financial Statements of Banks, Railway Companies, Insurance Companies, and matters of like description, inserted amongst the Reading Matter, FIFTEEN CENTS PER LINE.

Special Contracts are made for a definite period.

Condensed Advertisements on the First page, when not exceeding Twenty Words, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, and ONE-AND-A-HALF CENTS for each word over twenty. The Advertisements referred to are as follows:

Any one specified Article.
For Sale or Wanted.
Lost or Found.
Board Wanted.
Business for Sale.
Business Wanted.
Houses for Sale.
Houses to Rent.
Houses Wanted.
Board and Lodging.
Cattle Strayed or Stolen.
Farms Wanted.
Farms for Sale or to Rent.
Live Stock for Sale or to Rent.
Money Wanted or to Loan.
Situations Wanted.
Situations Vacant, &c., &c.

Professional and business cards inserted on the first page for one year, when not exceeding twenty words, once a week, $5; twice a week, $12; and every day, $[illegible]; each word over twenty in the same proportion.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, [illegible] and deaths with funeral notices attached $1.00.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and contains news of the week from all parts of the world, valuable agricultural matter, and the chief editorial articles of THE DAILY TIMES. Price $1.00 per annum in advance.

Complete and trustworthy Market Reports, Latest Telegraphic Despatches, Parliamentary Reports, and all other matter incident to a first class weekly newspaper.

Subscription Rates for the Daily Times.

When paid weekly, Twelve and a-half Cents. When paid yearly, Six Dollars in advance.

Ottawa, 31st Dec., 1874.

THE TIMES (Daily Edition) is published every lawful day (and Weekly Edition every Friday), by Alexander Mackenzie

VOL. VIII. NO.

Wants.

WANTED.—A wet nurse for the [illegible] of Dufferin's BABY. Apply [illegible] Hall.

WANTED.—A Partner in a first [illegible] ly acquainted with Book-keeping and [illegible] Address C., this Office.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a [illegible] familiar with accounts [illegible] keeper. Good references.

PARTNER WANTED.—A Partner [illegible]

HELP WANTED. [illegible] "Life, Labours and [illegible] Livingstone," also "The Family Bi[ble]" [illegible] SCHUYLER SMITH & Co.

WORK FOR ALL. [illegible]

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH [illegible] RIVER WIRE CO., 75 King St., Toronto, Ontario.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female [illegible] Augusta, Me.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY. [illegible] Portland, Maine.

A BUSINESS THAT WILL [illegible] J. LATHAM

Houses to Let. TO LET—Nos. 4 and 5 Brooklyn [illegible] apply to Wm M. Beattie & Co. [illegible]

Rooms to Let. A FEW Gentlemen can be accommodated with FIRST-CLASS Rooms [illegible] MODERATE. Apply at NOONAN'S RESTAURANT, Sparks Street West. March 1st 1875.

TO SENATORS and M. P.'s—[illegible]

Board & Lodging. BOARD [illegible] MRS. FOR[illegible] Jan. 23, 1875.

Lost. LOST.—On Sunday morning [illegible] Brown Spaniel Dog. [illegible] McCormick's Terrace, O'Connor Street [illegible] will be prosecuted.

Found. FOUND.—On the 27th February, [illegible] a HORSE. The owner can [illegible] Apply at Mc. Gonerty's, Cor. [illegible] and O'Connor streets, or at this office. March 2, 1875.

Legal Notices. D. E. AVERILL, of New York, [illegible] to the Parliament of Canada, [illegible] Letters Patent of Invention for certain improvements in Paints. H. J. GIBBS, Solicitor for Applicant. Dec 26, 1874.

NOTICE.—Application will be made [illegible] COCKBURN, WRIGHT & CLEMOW, Solicitors for the Company. Dec 21, 1874.

Carpets. OTTAWA CARPET AND FURNITURE H[ALL] SHOOLBRED & [illegible] Messrs. R. Hay & Co. [illegible] A Large Stock of Curtains on hand. SHOOLBRED & Co.

Steamships. ALLAN LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMS[HIPS]

FROM PORTLAND. PRUSSIAN, SCANDINAVIAN, MORAVIAN, PERUVIAN, SARMATIAN, POLYNESIAN [illegible]

RATES OF PASSAGE. CABIN $70 to $80 STEERAGE [illegible]

THE STEAMERS OF THE Glasgow Li[ne] [illegible]

D. W. COWARD, Agent, 17, Sparks [illegible] Ottawa July 22 1874.

ANCHOR LINE. STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK [illegible] SATURDAY. PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION UNSURPASSED. [illegible] HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green [illegible]

The Times

VOL. VIII. NO. 3788 — OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MARCH, 9, 1875. — PRICE 3 CENTS.

Wants.

WANTED.—A wet nurse for the Countess of Dufferin's BABY. Apply at Rideau Hall. 3787-3

WANTED.—A Partner in a first class Tailoring establishment must be thoroughly acquainted with Book-keeping and also capable of attending to financing. First class references required. Address C., this Office. 3784-tf

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young man familiar with accounts as clerk or bookkeeper. Good references.

PARTNER WANTED.—A Partner having a Capital of about $3000 is wanted to assist in carrying out a patent manufacture, the returns of which are immediate and the Profit over 100 per cent and the Sale unlimited. For further information apply to J. BERMINGHAM. 3756

HELP WANTED.

Men and women wanted to sell a complete history of the "Life, Labours and Death of Livingstone," also "The Family Bible," both Protestant and Catholic, beautifully illustrated, together with Maps, Charts and a great variety of pictures. For particulars address SCHUYLER SMITH & CO., Publishers, London, Ont.

WORK FOR ALL.

At home, male or female; $35 per week, day or evening. No Capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with the cent return stamp, M. Young, 173 Greenwich street, New York.

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH and expenses sure to Agents everywhere, selling our New Braided White Wire Rope Clothes Line. Sells readily at every house. Samples free. Address, HUDSON RIVER WIRE CO., 75 King Street west, Toronto, Ontario.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female Agents in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars FREE. P. O. VICKERY & Co., Augusta, Me.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted. All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all their time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post Card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. y37 8daw.

WANTED.—We will give Men and Women A BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having spare time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars and a three. J. LATHAM & Co. Washington St. Boston, M.

Houses to Let.

TO LET.—Nos. 4 and 5 Brooklyn Terrace, apply to Wm M. Beattie & Co., George Street, near Central School East. 3786 1m

Rooms to Let.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accommodated with FIRST-CLASS Rooms, on Slater Street, either with or without Board. Terms MODERATE. Apply at NOONAN'S RESTAURANT, Sparks Street West. March 1st 1875.

TO SENATORS and M. P's.—Mrs. McIntyre, (Wellington Street, opposite the Bank of British North America) has a Parlour and four Bedrooms, suitable for Senators or Members of Parliament—with or without Board. The Rooms are well warmed with Stoves and drums, also lofty ceilings and well ventilated. 3780

Board & Lodging.

BOARD with or without rooms, and rooms without board. Table and rooms first-class. Corner Sparks and Bank streets, and within two minutes' walk of the Parliament Buildings. MRS. FORGIE. Jan. 25, 1875. 37-9-3m

Lost.

LOST.—On Sunday morning, 7th inst., a Brown Spaniel Dog. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving him at No. 6 McCormick's Terrace, O'Connor Street. Any person keeping the dog after this notice will be prosecuted.

Found.

FOUND.—On the 28th February, in Centre Town, a HORSE. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at Mr. CORBETT's, Cor. Queen and O'Connor streets, or at this office. March 2, 1875. 3781

Legal Notices.

DR. AVERILL, of New York, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, for an Act enabling him to obtain Letters Patent of Invention for certain improvements in Paints. H. J. GIBBS, Solicitor for Applicants. Dec 26, 1874. 3728-9 law s

NOTICE.—Application will be made at the next session of the Dominion Parliament for a Bill to Incorporate the Lower Ottawa Boom Company, the object of said Company being to place Booms in the Ottawa River wherever the same may be deemed necessary between the City of Ottawa and the Village of Hawkesbury, for the purpose of catching escaped Saw Logs, Timber and Lumber, and to levy and collect tolls for the maintenance of the same with power to the Company to acquire and hold lands necessary for the exercise of their corporate powers. COCKBURN, WRIGHT & CLEMOW, Solicitors for the Company. Dec. 24, 1874. 3727-2awk2m

Carpets.

OTTAWA CARPET AND FURNITURE HOUSE.

SHOOLBRED & CO.

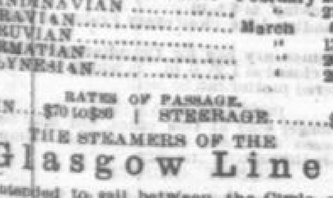
Desire to inform their friends and the public that they are now receiving regular consignments of Furniture of all descriptions from Messrs. R. Hay & Co., [late Jacques & Hay,] Toronto, &c. &c., to which they confidently invite the attention of purchasers, both as regards Workmanship, Quality and Good Value, as we are selling at a Small Advance on Mill Prices.

A Large Stock of Curtains on Hand. SHOOLBRED & CO. 49 Sparks Street.

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

The shortest, cheapest and quickest passage to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow. The fleet is one of the largest, fastest and safest in the world. Vessels will be despatched as follows:—



FROM PORTLAND.

PRUSSIAN	February	20
SCANDINAVIAN	"	27
MORAVIAN	March	6
PERUVIAN	"	13
SARMATIAN	"	20
POLYNESIAN	"	29

RATES OF PASSAGE. CABIN....$70 to $80 | STEERAGE........$25

THE STEAMERS OF THE Glasgow Line are intended to sail between the Clyde and Portland during the season of Winter Navigation.

RATES OF PASSAGE. CABIN..........$60. INTERMEDIATE..........40. STEERAGE..........25.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. [When tickets are not used the amount returned, less a small deduction.] For through tickets and every information apply to D. W. COWARD & CO., Agents, 17, Sparks-st. Ottawa, July 22 1873.

ANCHOR LINE.

STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY. PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION UNSURPASSED. Rates of passage from New York To Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Belfast: Cabins $60 to $70 gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. For passage or other information apply to Henderson Brothers, 7 Bowling Green, New York, or their Agent, GOULTHRITE & MUSGROVE, Ottawa.

Business Cards.

T. C. COURSOLLE, Architect and Measurer. 63 Sparks Street, Ottawa. 2

DONALD M. GRANT, Insurance and Real Estate Agent. Mortgages purchased and Loans negotiated. OFFICE—No. 3 Bell's Block, Elgin-st., Ottawa. Nov. 27 1874. 2426

MARRIAGE LICENSES. OFFICE—Egan's New Brick House Besserer Street, Nearly Opposite Protestant Hospital. Oct. 20 1874.

Bankers.

P. D. BROWNE, Banker, Montreal. Dealer in Greenbacks, U. S. Bonds and Checks. Commercial paper discounted. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and U. S. Interest allowed on deposits. Oct. 20, 1874. 3080-Sawky.

BOND BROTHERS, Bankers and Stock Brokers, Montreal. Negotiate sales of Property and Patents, and organize Companies. Money invested in first-class securities to pay 7 and 8 per cent. Interest. Stocks purchased and carried on a margin of 10 per cent, interest at lowest current rates. Dec. 3, 1874. 3709y3awk

Legal Cards.

R. C. W. MacCUAIG. Official Assignee. City of OTTAWA, County of Carleton. 3765-1f

WILLIAM MOSGROVE, Barrister, Conveyancer, &c., Solicitor in Chancery. Office—Opposite the Russell House, over Gibson's Confectionary. Money to lend on Real Estate. 3727-1y.

O'CONNOR & O'DOHERTY, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., Mosgrove's Building Rideau-st., Ottawa. HON. JOHN O'CONNOR, Q.C. G. J. O'DOHERTY. Dec. 4, 1874.

SCOTT, STEWART & GORMULLY, Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys and Conveyancers, &c., Bell's Block, Elgin-st. HONBLE. R. W. SCOTT, Q. C. McLEOD STEWART. J. J. GORMULLY. Oct. 17, 1874.

O'CONNOR & HOGG, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., OTTAWA, ONT. DANIEL O'CONNOR. W. D. HOGG. Sept. 9, 1874. 3687

WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK, Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys, Conveyancers, Notaries, &c., &c., Office—Bell's Block, opposite Russell House. W. H. WALKER. | R. CASSELS, Jr. | P. PENNOCK. July 21, 1874. 2635

J. W. W. WARD, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitors, &c., Office—Over Mr. B. Huckell's Flour Store corner of Sussex and York-streets Ottawa. 2830y

TAILLON & CHRYSLER, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, &c. Office—Hardy's Block, Rideau Street. G. TAILLON. | F. H. CHRYSLER. June 3, 1873.

PINHEY, CHRISTIE & HILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., (Of the late firm of Lewis & Pinhey.) OFFICES—Elgin Street, Ottawa. C. H. PINHEY. A. J. CHRISTIE. | H. P. HILL. Feb. 5, 1874. 484-3m

W. MARSHAL MATHESON, Barrister, Attorney, Notary, &c. Office—Master in Chancery Chambers, Court House, Ottawa, Canada.

L. W. P. COUTLEE, B.C.L., Barrister, Advocate, &c. for the Province of Quebec. Barrister Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., for the Province of Ontario. Main Street, Hull, P. Q. 3428-6m

C. V. H. FERLAND, Advocate. Temporary Office at Dr. Jos. Beaudin's, Main Street, Hull. Hull, March 9, 1874. 2512y

O. ARCHAMBAULT. Notary Public and Advocate. Has opened an office in the Village of Hull, Province of Quebec, for the transaction of all Notarial and Legal business, either in the Province of Quebec or Ontario. Special care given to the collection of accounts in both Provinces. Hull, Oct. 28, 1874. 248

THOMAS P. FORAN, Advocate, Solicitor, &c. No. 12 St. James Street, MONTREAL. Sept. 9, 1873. 2882-3m

Medical Cards.

DR. LOGAN, Homœopathic Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Residence—Albert Street. Office hours from 8 to 11 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m. Special attention given to diseases and displacements of the uterus. 175

DR. J. P. LYNN, May be consulted at his Office, corner of O'Connor and Albert-sts. Ottawa, Oct. 24, 1874. 2401.

DR. BURROWS, C.M.L.C.P.S.L.C., M.C.P.S.O., Graduate McGill University, Montreal. Surgeon Northumberland and Durham Cavalry. Late Associate Coroner N. and D. Office and Residence:—Corner of Hugh and Sparks sts. 2556-6m

DR. O. C. WOOD, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, OTTAWA, ONT. Day Office—Sparks-st., Centre Town. Night Office—at his residence, Maria-st., Centre Town. Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by a new but certain, speedy and almost painless process. Reference given to parties successfully treated if required.

DR. J. D. R. MACDONELL, Ottawa South side of Rideau-st., near Gloucester. Consultations at all hours. 2454.

PAIN-KILLER.

After thirty-five years trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera, or any sort of Bowel complaint it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency, and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.

It is used Internally and Externally. Sold everywhere, Price 25 cts. PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors. January 13th, 1875 3741

W. McCONNELL, D.D.S., L.D.S., Surgeon Dentist, Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, also of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. OFFICE—41½ Sparks-st. 2621y.

TALMAGE'S PAPER. THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK. "THE BEST RELIGIOUS PAPER." A CHOICE OF TWO BEAUTIFUL PREMIUMS. An Illuminated Portfolio of Twelve Gems by Hendschel, each 8½ x 10½ in., or the superb Chromo, "The Twins," 22x28 in., after Landseer. Price $3.25, including postage. No extras of any kind. With a Premium, $3 per annum. ATTENTION, AGENTS. Liberal commission and exclusive territory. Samples and circulars free. Send Postal Card at once to HORATIO C. KING, Publisher, Box 5105, New York. Oct. 26.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE, JAMES BERMINGHAM, - - Auctioneer.

I am instructed by the Proprietor to offer for Sale by overbidding

90 CITY LOTS, (Size, 50x132 Feet.) —IN THE— CITY OF WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, —ON— Saturday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock p. m. and 7.30 a. m., at my Rooms, Elgin street, opposite Russell House.

Terms and conditions made known at time of Sale.

Three lots are part of the late Mulligan property, are high and dry at all seasons of the year, and are eligibly situated on and near the main highway leading westward.

For those not having the thousands necessary for investment here or those wishing to lay by something for a child, this is a good opportunity to invest in a city which is the natural gateway to the whole fertile belt.

The growth of Winnipeg during the last four years has been marvellous, though under the most unfortunate conditions as to trade, communications, &c., and competence has been attained by many citizens from small investments. Now, with a large expenditure for the Thunder Bay and Pembina Branch R. R. going on and the attention of the continent drawn to it by arrival of large bodies of Scotch and Mennonite emigrants this spring, its growth will rival that of Chicago or Melbourne.

Parties intending to remove to Manitoba, next season who purchase at this Sale can have their title registered in time for the Spring Voters' List, so as to be able to vote the first year.

Plans of the city and the property, together with Pamphlets, &c., as well as other information may be had at my rooms.

Reference may be had respecting situation of property to Members for the Province, and other Manitoban citizens now here.

Views of the City may be seen in the windows of Langford and Smith a —— bookstores, Upper Town and Centre Town.

WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK, Solicitors. JAMES BERMINGHAM, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE —AND— UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE, —ON— Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, At 7.30 p. m. Private Sales every day for the accommodation of ladies; commencing this SATURDAY, MARCH 6TH., and to be continued until all is sold.

The subscriber has the stock of the Insolvent, T. F. Moore, now in his hands, to be sold by Auction, and Private Sale, 75 per cent. under first cost. The Stock is extensive, comprising, in part, over $1,000 worth of the very best real hair, hair braids, chignons, switches, wigs, ringlets, &c.; 1,000 very fine English chromos, 1,000 steel engravings, 2,000 very fine large size photographs of persons and places, writing desks, work boxes, perfumery and perfumery cases, solid gold rings and jewellery, fancy goods in endless variety, glass cases, counters, window awnings, furniture, carpets, mirrors, pictures, pianos and other musical instruments, marble slabs, marble wash basins, marble clocks, and an endless variety of other goods, all for immediate sale. Ladies can be furnished with most exquisite articles at a nominal cost at private sales every day; ladies in attendance to show the goods. Mr. Moore, who is considered one of the finest Hair-dressers on the continent, will be found on the premises to superintend the Hair-dressing department. The whole stock must be cleared out this month, so let all go and partake in the bargains. J. BERMINGHAM, Auctioneer. Ottawa, March 6th, 1875. 3787

J. M. ROSS & Co., Auctioneers & Commission Agents, Have leased those NEW and SPACIOUS Rooms recently vacated by Jardine Brothers, 82 Sparks Street, where they intend to carry on the business in all its branches. Sales of REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE, and all kinds of MERCHANDISE Will be effected on the most prompt and reasonable terms. Their Premises are eminently adapted for displaying goods of every description, requiring light and space. Sales every Tuesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. Parties selling out will please bear this in mind and send in their Goods at an early day. ACCOUNT SALES guaranteed immediately after sale. N.B. Selling every night a Stock of Stationery, Books, and Fancy Goods. Large Sale of OIL PAINTINGS on Tuesday next.

Bank Notices.

BANK OF OTAWA. Office: Victoria Buildings, Opposite Western Block of Parliament Buildings. DIRECTORS: James MacLaren, Esq., President. Charles Magee Esq., Vice-President. C. T. Bate, Esq., Hon. L. R. Church, M.P.P., Robert Blackburn, Esq., M.P., Alexander Fraser, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Allan Gilmour, Esq., George Hay, Esq. A General Banking Business Transacted. Interest Allowed on Deposits. Gold, Currency and Sterling Drafts Purchased and Sold. Savings' Department. PATRICK ROBERTSON, Cashier. 11-2-75. 3678

THE L'ORIGNAL and CALEDONIA RAILWAY COMPANY. A MEETING of the Provisional Directors of the above Company will be held at the RUSSELL HOUSE, on Thursday, the eleventh day of March, instant, at 4 o'clock, p. m., for the allotment of stock and the general business of the Company. E. McGILLIVRAY, C. KEEFER, J. A. GOUIN, FRANCIS CLEMOW, K. ARNOLDI. Ottawa, 3rd March, 1875. 3781td

Hotels.

ALBION HOTEL, Court House Avenue, OTTAWA, Ont. W. H. CHALKER, - - Manager. ROBERT GRAHAM - - Proprietor. Omnibus to and from the Cars and Boats free. 3784

Clarke's New Method FOR REED ORGANS. By WILLIAM H. CLARKE. Price $2.50. Mr. Wm. H. Clarke, a distinguished organist and composer, was especially fortunate in the compilation of this fine work, which sprang into popular favour immediately on its issue, has had remarkable success, and continues to be the leading method. Contains, in addition to instructions, a capital collection of Reed Organ Music. All books sent, post paid, for retail price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., 711 B'dway, New York. 3774

MUSIC BOOKS BEST FOR QUARTET CHOIRS. Thomas's Sacred Quartets, Baumbach's Sacred Quartets, Buck's Motet Collection, Baumbach's New Collection, Buck's 2d Motet Collection, Chants and Home, Hayter's Church Music, Trinity Collection. Price of each book in boards, $2.50. Cloth, $2.75

Amusements.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency the Governor General.

MR. EASTTY, The Celebrated Elocutionist and Unrivalled Delineator of DICKENS, will give TWO READINGS, AT GOWAN'S HALL, ON Friday and Saturday, MARCH 12 and 13.

PROGRAMME. PART I.
1. King Robert of Sicily ...... Longfellow. A Roman Catholic Legend.
2. Gone with a Handsomer Man.. Will Carleton. From Farm Ballads.
PART II.
3. Bardell vs. Pickwick ...... Dickens.
PART III.
4. The Young Heir ...... Anon. "An incident on board an Atlantic Steamer."
5. Lord Dundreary on "Poor Richard's Maxims" ...... Chas. Burband.
6. "The London Lecture," ....Artemus Ward.

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents; Family Reserved Seat Tickets, $2.00. (Admitting Three.) Doors open at 7.30, Readings commence at 8. Conclude at 9.45. Tickets and plan of Hall at Nordheimer's. An entirely new Programme for second Readings.

Grocers.

GO TO EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE'S FOR YOUR GROCERIES. You will always find a full stock of Groceries Glassware and Crockery at prices that can't be obtained elsewhere.

FINE Uncolored Japan Tea, Only 70c. per lb. Apples wholesale and retail. EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE. Cor. Kent and Wellington-sts. Jan. 9, 1875.

"Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef." "Nutritious Condiment for Horses and Cattle." "British Egg and Butter Powder." CHAS. STEPHENSON & Co., Sole Agents for Ottawa and District Corner O'Connor and Wellington Sts 3760

Burnett's Extracts For cooking purposes. Burnett's Extracts "Pre-eminently superior."—Parker House, Boston. Burnett's Extracts LEMON, VANILLA, ROSE, ALMOND, NECTARINE, CELERY, ORANGE, PEACH, NUTMEG, CINNAMON, CLOVES, GINGER. Burnett's Extracts "The best in the world."—Fifth Av. Hotel, N. Y. Burnett's Extracts "Used exclusively for years."—Continental Hotel, Phila. Burnett's Extracts

The superiority of these Extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.

PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE, MONTREAL, P. Q. Agents for Dominion of Canada. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON, Proprietors.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

MR. MOSES LAPOINTE desires to inform his customers and the public generally that he has removed his place of business from his former stand to the new Fish Market on the south side of York street. He will be happy to meet his friends in his new stand, and do his utmost to supply them with the latest importations of fresh and other kinds of fish; also all kinds of Poultry and Game. MOSES LAPOINTE. Ottawa, Feb. 2, 1875.

USE the Norwich Egg Powder for making all kinds of Cakes, WITHOUT EGGS. To be had of all Grocers. H. J. WEEKES & Co., Toronto. Sole Agents for Ontario. 3784-1y

Miscellaneous.

CAUTION.

The following parties having left my employ contrary to the terms of their respective engagements, I hereby forbid all persons from hiring or harbouring them, as any one found doing so, after date of this Advertisement, shall be prosecuted. JAMES SKEAD, JR. Auguste Ouallette, Henri Terecque, Thomas Ouallette, Valentine Harrison, Joseph Gagnon, Francis St. Jean, Isaac Duval, Pat'k. Brown. Feb 27th 1875 3784-31

NOTICE.

Several Sets of Single Harness For Sale Cheap for Cash. Enquire at Rowe's AUCTION Rooms, Rideau Street. Ottawa, March 3rd, 1875. 3794

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, Ottawa, 1875. —AND— CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

PARTIES requiring Models, Inventions, &c., worked out, and represented, at the above Exhibitions, can have them done in the best style, by a practical man, whose works took Awards at the English Exhibition, 1864, Dublin, 1865, Paris, 1867. Best references as to capabilities, &c., can be given. Apply, THOS. S. SARNEY, Mechanical Engineer, Cor. Daly & Nelson Streets, Ottawa. 3774

A. E. GENDREAU'S New Parliamentary Tonsorial PARLOUR is now open. FIRST CLASS Hair Dresser employed. Ladies' Combings done up in First Class style, and on the Shortest Notice. Charges Moderate. Mathewman's New Buildings, Wellington Street, between Dufferin Bridge and Elgin Street. 3787

By Telegraph.

MID-NIGHT DESPATCHES.

FRANCE.

Formation of a Ministry.

PARIS, March 8.—It is reported that the Duke D'Audiffret Pasquier has accepted the Ministry of the Interior, and the Cabinet will be: Buffet, Vice-President; Dufaure, Minister of Justice; Duke D'Audiffret Pasquier, Interior; Decazes, Foreign Affairs; Leon Say, Finance; Wallon, Public Instruction; General DeCissey, War; Admiral DeMocquard, Marine.

ITALY.

Death of Cardinal Barili.

ROME, March 8.—Cardinal Lorenzo Barili is dead.

SPAIN.

Alfonso Weary of the Throne.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The *Herald's* Paris special says there is great difficulty in preventing young King Alfonso from abdicating in favour of the Duke De Montpensier.

Engagement Near the Frontier.

PARIS, March 8.—Advices from Figuers, on the Spanish frontier, report that an engagement has taken place between the Carlists and Alfonsists near that fortress, which lasted six hours. The Alfonsists lost 300 killed and wounded. The Carlists are bombarding the town of Oria.

UNITED STATES.

Snow in New Jersey—Trains Delayed.

PATERSON, N.J., March 8.—Yesterday's snow storm has delayed the trains on the Erie Railroad more than any storm in the past winter. All express trains from the West are from three to nine hours late. Two trains off the track up the road have also interrupted travel somewhat.

The Black Hills Expedition.

SIOUX CITY, March 8.—Both Gordon and Witcher emphatically deny the story brought to Fort Laramie, that the Sioux City party in the Black Hills are short of provisions. Letters brought by Gordon from nearly every member of the expedition state that they have supplies to last till June.

The Senate Committee Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Republican Senators held a caucus this afternoon, to receive the report of the Caucus Committee appointed to revise the membership of Committees of the Senate. The list was read through, and after sundry members had expressed their preference for different assignments, the report was recommitted for the purpose of making some changes, and will be presented to an adjourned meeting to-morrow for final action. The following chairmanships have, however, been considered settled. Conkling will become chairman of the Committee on Commerce; Hamlin of Post Offices and Post Roads; Wreast of Claims; Spencer of the District of Columbia; Hitchcock of Territories; West of Railways; Sargent of Mines; Boutwell of Civil Service and Retrenchment; Jones of Contingent Expenses. Jones will be given a place on the Finance Committee, and Keenan will also be placed on the Finance Committee to succeed Trenton. The chairmanships of the other important committees being occupied by Senators who hold over will not be changed.

The Fourth Avenue Murder.

NEW YORK, March 8.—At the inquest on the case of James Orr, who was murdered on the night of Saturday, February 20th, by Philip Olwell, in a shanty occupied by the latter on 4th avenue, between 78th and 79th streets, the jury, without leaving their seats, rendered a verdict against Olwell, who was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the grand jury.

The Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—A number of Senators are of opinion that the Pinchback question being again under discussion, the session will continue two weeks, although they can see no propriety in discussing a matter so well understood; but they suppose some of the new Senators may desire to express their views. The Hawaian treaty they think could be disposed of in less than two days, and all nominations in a much shorter time.

Death on the Railway Track.

NEWARK, N. J., March 8.—John J. Camp, jr., coal agent of the Delaware & Hudson Company, was instantly killed at the Commerce street crossing of the Pennsylvania Road this evening by being run over by a Washington train.

The South Ohio and Illinois Episcopate.

The Standing Committee of the Episcopal diocese of Northern New Jersey has just decided in favour of Dr. Jaggers as Bishop-elect for Southern Ohio, and against Dr. DeKoven, as Bishop for Illinois.

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 8.—The Standing Committee of the Diocese of Vermont gave consent to-day to the consecration of the Bishop-elect of Illinois.

The Rhode Island Embroglio.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Up to a late hour this afternoon no despatches had been received at the Department of Justice with reference to the collision between the State authorities of Rhode Island and the United States authorities concerning the seizure of liquors.

Fire—Loss $50,000.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., March 8.—A fire to-night destroyed the Farmers' Bank, Lyons & Werks' block, Hays' block, Cohen's store, O. Lihon's storeroom and the Greencastle *Banner* office. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $20,000.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 8.—At a special meeting of the City Council to-day appropriate resolutions were adopted touching the death of Mr. Buffington, who was a citizen of this place, and a committee was appointed to attend his funeral on Thursday. Flags on city buildings were ordered to be placed at half mast.

A Well Abused Governor.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 8.—There have been published in this city for the last thirty days incessant attacks upon Governor Axtell, the newly appointed Governor, who has been in the Territory about that length of time. Charges have also been telegraphed to the Press in regard to him, which he asserts are false in every particular. It is not believed that there is any dissatisfaction among the public with regard to his course.

Contempt of Court.

On Thursday, March 4th, Attorney Geo. E. Whitney had a disagreement with Judge McKeon during the session of the Court, and after its adjournment, as the judge was leaving the room, he said: "If you mean to say what I said was false, you lie." To-day an order was read in the court to the effect that Geo. E. Whitney pay a fine of $100, that he is forbidden to practise his profession in this court until in open court, at such time as shall suit the convenience of the court, he shall personally, in writing, make an unequivocal apology for contempt of court; that in default of such payment and apology within one month he be disbarred.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Wreck and Loss of Life.

LONDON, March 8.—A despatch received to-day says that many women and children were drowned by the wreck of the steamer Gothenburg, in Bass' Strait, between Australia and Van Dieman's Land.

AUSTRIA.

A Papal Concession.

LONDON, March 8.—A *Times* special despatch states that the Pope has permitted the Austrian Bishops to comply with the law compelling them to notify the authorities of the names of priest appointed to livings. This is considered in Berlin as an evidence that the Pope is actuated by political motives, and the restraint which he encourages of Prussian Bishops to a similar law is the principle cause of the present troubles with the Roman Church.

SPAIN.

The Virginius Convention Signed.

MADRID, March 8.—The convention between Spain and the United States for the settlement of the Virginius affair has been signed.

Exchange of Prisoners.

The Alfonsists and Carlists are exchanging prisoners.

FRANCE.

A Newspaper Prohibition Removed.

PARIS, March 8.—The order forbidding the sale of the *Nineteenth Century* newspaper has been rescinded.

UNITED STATES.

Committee Appointments.

NEW YORK, March 8.—A Washington despatch says Andrew Johnson's absence from Saturday's caucus was accidental. He has been assigned to the Committee on Foreign Relations, to succeed Schurz. Kernan will succeed Fenton on the Finance Committee; Jones of Nevada becomes chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate; and Patterson, of South Carolina, chairman of the Committee on Education and Labour.

National Soldiers' Fund.

The annual meeting of the board of managers for the National Soldiers' Fund, which has been held at the White House, closed on Saturday evening. There were present: President Grant, the Secretary of War, Gen. Butler and others. The quarterly reports were examined and the necessary appropriation was made for the maintenance of the Homes for the present quarter.

A Defaulting Customs Officer.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Wm. J. Codington, Collector of Customs at Perth Amboy, N. J., has been discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of $25,000, and suspended from office.

Railroad Taxation.

NEW YORK, March 8.—In the United States Circuit Court, in the matter of the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, Judge Blatchford on Saturday decided that by the Act of 1866 the State made valid the contract not to levy taxes on the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad during the time specified. He also says, however, that the Act of 1866 must be taken as part of the charter of that road, and that by virtue of the Constitution of the State of New York, the provision of the Revised Statutes and General Railroad Law of the State, power to alter, amend or repeal the charter of a railroad is vested in the Legislature. From these premises the Judge draws the conclusion that the Act of 1866, being part of the charter, the Legislature could alter, amend or repeal it so far as it related to taxes to be collected after its passage, and that therefore the Act of 1874 repealing the one of 1866 is not unconstitutional and void. Other questions concerning the validity of the taxes and the mode of levying them on railroads will be argued on March 13th. In the meantime injunctions restraining tax collectors from selling the property of roads already levied upon, and from making any more levies, are continued.

The Snow Storm at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., March 8.—The snow storm of last night was the heaviest experienced here in many years. Nearly a foot and a-half of snow has fallen. Five freight trains are blocked south of here, and three locomotives have been sent to help them out. The Atlantic express was several hours behind time. Fears of a disastrous freshet are entertained.

The Senate on Pinchback's Election.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Senate took up to-day the resolution for the admission of Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana. Mr. Morton then addressed the Senate at length in favour of seating Pinchback on his credentials, arguing that his credentials constituted a *prima facie* case, and he must be seated, any question as to the character of the body which elected him, the manner of his election, &c., to be enquired into afterwards.

Diplomatic Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The President has nominated Godlove Minister to Austria; Horace Maynard, Minister to Constantinople; Wm. A. Parrington, of the District of Columbia, Secretary of Legation in Brazil; Charles C. Sheets, ex-member of Congress of Alabama, to be Sixth Auditor of the Treasury; and the following Consuls—William Crosby, John Murphy, of New York, at Minatillan; Edward G. Kelton, at Mazattan; Fred. Holbrook, of Vermont, at Odessa; and Joseph Rawiez, at Warsaw.

CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE

(By Telegraph.)

TORONTO.

Vital Statistics—Death of a Surgeon—Simcoe Shrievalty—Home for Incurables—Snow-Shoe Races Won by Ottawa Men.

TORONTO, March 8.

During the past week there were registered 30 births, 19 deaths, and 26 marriages.

Dr. Lizars, whose skill as a surgeon is acknowledged all over this Continent, died on Saturday night of congestion of the lungs.

Mr. T. D. McConkey, of Barrie, formerly member for North Simcoe, has been appointed Sheriff of Simcoe, in place of Mr. W. C. Smith, deceased.

From the first annual report of the Toronto Home for Incurables, it is learned that 14 patients were admitted. Of these one died and two left. Of 11 remaining, five are men and six women.

The race for the silver cup, awarded by the Toronto Snow-Shoe Club, for the competition of its members, took place on Friday night last. About twenty of the members entered for the race, and started from the head of Yonge street avenue at about eight o'clock. The cup was won by Mr. James Pearson, time 32 minutes; Mr. R. Pearson coming in second, time 32 minutes 10 seconds; Mr. Hugel third, time 41 minutes.

MONTREAL.

Provincial Cabinet—The Press Censured—St. Regis Indians—A Compliment—Stocks.

MONTREAL, March 8.

A meeting of the Provincial Cabinet will be held the present week.

The articles which have appeared in the *National* have been censured from the Cathedral pulpit at St. Hyacinthe.

The St. Regis Indians have brought a suit of ejectment against Mr. George Partridge, of Shelbourne. They claim 600 acres of land down there.

It is said that a number of the Montreal Rouges intend complaining to the Ecclesiastical authorities that the Rural Clergy are working at the elections in the interests of the Conservative party.

The stock market is generally firm to-day, with the exception of Jacques Cartier, which sold at 95; Montreal, 105; closing 4¼ to 5¼. Commerce, 132½; closing 2 to 2½. Merchants, 114; closing 13½ to 14; Jacques Cartier, 95, closing 5 to 6¼. Telegraph, 168¼, closing 71 to 71¼.

HALIFAX.

Fire—Steamship Arrival—Death—Illness of Brown, the oarsman—Grand Masonic Lodge.

HALIFAX, March 8.

A fire broke out yesterday morning at the residence of General O'Grady Haly, but it was extinguished before much damage was done.

The steamer Newfoundland arrived last evening from Newfoundland, and reports having passed through large fields of ice, both in going and returning from that port.

Mr. James B. Oxley, merchant, of this city, died very suddenly this morning.

George Brown, the oarsman, is still unwell.

Delegates from all the Masonic Lodges in Prince Edward Island met recently, and decided to organize a Grand Lodge for that Province on the 14th of June next.

WALLACETOWN.

Fatal Accident.

WALLACETOWN, March 6.

A child of Mr. McMillan's of Dutton, was so badly scalded on the morning of the 3rd inst., by upsetting a pot of boiling water on itself, that it died on the 5th.

Mrs. Hooley, who lives east of this village, left two little children in the house with an open fireplace. When she returned in a few minutes she found all the clothes burned off the baby, and the other slightly burned. The young child died in a few hours.

OWEN SOUND.

New Propeller—Snow Blockade.

OWEN SOUND, March 8.

A large propeller is being built here for A. M. Smith & Co., of Toronto, to be classed equal to any propeller afloat, under contract with Mr. Simpson, the well-known ship-builder. She is for the Chicago trade. Captain Wyatt is superintending the building, and, it is understood, is to have her ready in May. Her capacity will be 800 tons.

Another fall of snow has made the roads again almost impassable. The snow blockade on the T. G. & B. Railway is very annoying to our merchants, many of whom are short of goods, which have been loaded in the cars over four weeks ago, and there is no prospect yet of an opening. A public meeting is to be called to take action in the matter.

FORT GARRY.

The Ministry—Queen's Printer—The Railway Question.

WINNIPEG, March 8.

In addition to Mr. Norquay, Mr. Nolin is to be taken into the Local Ministry.

Mr. Kenny has been appointed to the Queen's Printership.

Railroad matters continue to occupy the attention of the Province almost exclusively. The Dominion Government having already voted $800,000 for a bridge at Winnipeg, it is held that in view of the liberal offers of the City Council they cannot possibly refuse to grant the extension of the Pembina road into and through Winnipeg.

CAMLACHIE.

Fire.

CAMLACHIE, March 8.

A fire occurred here about one o'clock on Saturday afternoon in a building occupied by Mr. Richard Sweet, harness maker. His stock was entirely destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown. The building, owned by Mr. J. Richardson, is partly covered by insured.

HAMILTON.

School Matters—The Pacific Railway.

HAMILTON, March 6.

The School Board has decided to do away with the Easter vacation with the exception of Good Friday, and will add a week to the summer holidays.

The Board of Trade feels the Pacific Railway question very strongly, and has sent two delegates to Toronto to work in harmony with the Board of Trade of that city, in endeavouring to obtain connection with the Pacific Railway.

THE BEECHER-TILTON TRIAL.

NEW YORK, March 8.

In the Tilton-Beecher trial to-day, Jeffreys, the sick juror, was present, and the trial proceeded.

Mrs. Putnam resumed her place on the stand, and her direct examination was continued by Sherman as follows:—

I was a member of Dr. Storr's church until after I went West. I never was a regular attendant of Plymouth Church. I have had very little acquaintance with the defendant in this case. I have seen him at Tilton's house two or three times. The first time Beecher called, Tilton took him up to his study, and I went up there and was introduced to him. He frolicked with the children, and then went away. The next time I saw him was when Mrs. Tilton and he were going to see some sick person. I think it was Mrs. Ovington. His first visit, I think, was in the morning, and my impression is that the others were during the morning also. I saw photographs of Beecher in Tilton's house, and he (Tilton) showed them to me, with those of other eminent men. Tilton gave me one. I think they were all in a small box on a table. I have seen books in Tilton's library with Beecher's autograph in them. One of these he said he would give to me if I desired. I remember a letter sent by Mrs. Tilton, through me, to Tilton. The substance of it was that she could not bear such conduct from him. When Tilton was explaining his conduct, he said these fits were irresistible and beyond his control, and that they made every person about him unhappy. He said this was one of the penalties geniuses had to endure, and that as soon as he would get home and settle down, these moods would depart from him. He said that if he could address an audience this mood would depart from him. He did address an audience shortly after, and this mood went off him. Tilton told me that he would rather be editor of the New York *Independent* than hold any other position. This was when we were in Washington. He said this also once in his house. Mrs. Tilton said that it would break Theodore's heart to leave his position on the *Independent*. Tilton asked my advice one time about sending Bessie Turner to school at New York, as she was a girl of rare qualities, and they might be improved; that her perceptions of musical qualities were very rare and intuitive, and that Mrs. Tilton kept them too much confined, looking after the children.

Local Intelligence.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.—The duties collected at the Custom House yesterday amounted to $2,649 67.

ASSIZES.—The Assizes will open to-day at 2 o'clock p.m., instead of at noon, as mentioned in our issue of yesterday.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVAL.—The steamship Sarmatian arrived at Portland at 4:40 o'clock a.m. yesterday. The mails left at 7 o'clock, and will arrive here this morning.

DISCHARGED.—John O'Hanlon, who received such a severe drubbing last week from one Dodd, has been relieved from the position of sexton in St. Patrick's Church.

PROTESTANT HOSPITAL.—The visitors for this week are:—Directors: Messrs. Wm. Pennock and Edward McGillivray. Clergy: Revds. T. B. Jones and W. J. Hunter. Physician: Dr. John Sweetland.

COMMENCED WORK.—Work was commenced yesterday by the stonecutters on the new Wesleyan Methodist Church on Metcalfe Street. The proposed edifice is to cost about $40,000, and will be pushed forward vigorously towards completion.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—Earl Dunraven was expected to arrive by a special train from Prescott this morning at 3 o'clock, from Montreal. A telegram to that effect was received at the Russell House last night, where a room was ordered for his Lordship.

CHANGE OF WEATHER.—The weather yesterday was delightful, and a hot sun punished the snow at a fearful rate. Shopkeepers were busy shovelling the pavements, which have again come to view in many places. Should this weather last for a few days there will not be much snow left.

NEW REGULATIONS.—Among some of Prof. Goldwin Smith's late acts in the Council of Public Instruction, are the ordering of the reintroduction into the Public Schools of Dr. Sangster's text books, and the discarding of Dr. Hodgins' History of Canada. The suggestions have received the sanction of the Council.

CLEANING THE BY WARD MARKET.—The Market Committee are about to clean and white-wash the inside of the By-Ward market. This is a commendable work, and will be just in time to accommodate the butchers for their display of Easter meat. This market has not been cleaned since its erection, ten or twelve years ago.

FROM WINNIPEG.—Alderman Willoughby Clark arrived from Winnipeg, Manitoba, last night, and is staying at the Russell House. He is the bearer of a memorial from the City Council of Winnipeg to the Government in relation to the proposed changes in the Pacific Railway. The memorial will be presented to the Premier to-day or to-morrow by Mayor Kennedy and Ald. Clark on behalf of the Municipality of Winnipeg.

OBSEQUIES.—The remains of the late Mrs. Archibald, who expired so suddenly in the Russell House on Saturday night, will leave by the two o'clock train this afternoon for Nova Scotia. Senator Northrup will accompany Senator Archibald on his melancholy journey to his native province, to pay the last tribute of respect to his deceased wife. Friends are expected to meet them at Bangor or thereabouts on the way down.

THAT CLEARING SALE.—Moore Bros. would remind their friends and the public generally that the clearing sale began yesterday. Business was brisk, and will naturally increase as it becomes more generally known. Having to retire from business by the first of May, will necessitate their selling out without reserve, so that good bargains may be expected. All are cordially invited to visit this grand clearing sale of furnishing goods, stoves, tinware and hardware.

FARMERS BEWARE.—For some time past many farmers have been in the habit of retailing produce, wood and other things through the city streets in defiance of the market by-law and to the disadvantage of the lessee of the market tolls. Lately, however, the police are keeping a sharp look-out for all such defaulters, with a view to forcing a compliance with the terms of the by-law. This should suffice to caution farmers to first go to the market and pay the legal toll required before going elsewhere in the city. A number of arrests have already been made, and slight fines imposed, as a warning to others. The market constable also complains of a disposition on the part of sellers to cheat buyers in the matter of correct weight or measure, and says a man was cheated to the extent of three bushels in a load of potatoes the other day. The vendor represented each bag as containing a bushel and a half of potatoes, while at the same time he knew each was considerably short. This can be easily remedied, for buyers have themselves to blame when they do not insist upon everything they purchase being weighed on the public scales provided for that purpose. It will not do to suffer the loss and afterwards blame the constable. A strict enforcement of the by-law restricting hucksters from buying before ten o'clock would prove of considerable advantage to citizens, who often go to the market at an early hour and are compelled to buy second hand. The market constable is alone responsible for this, and should see that this part of the by-law is not infringed. These hints will prove of service to even farmers themselves, who are often deceived when trusting to the scales of private dealers who buy produce from them. A strict observance of the rules and regulations governing the market will be the safest course for farmers to pursue, for if caught in their violation of them the fine would amount to more than their tolls for a year.

Commercial.

GOLD IN NEW YORK - - - 115

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 8, 2:30 p.m.

Breadstuffs: market quiet. Corn, 34s. to 34s. 6d. per quarter.

LIVERPOOL, 12:30 p.m.—Cotton: quiet, and unchanged.

LONDON, March 8, 3:30 p.m.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from Bank of England of balance to-day was £150,000, all of which is for shipment to the United States.

LONDON, 5 p.m.—Paris despatches quote rentes at 65 francs 45 centimes.

New York Stock Markets.

New York, March 8.

Pacific Mail, 33⅞; Telegraph, 75¼; American, 63½; North Western, 44¼; do. preferred, 55¼; Rock Island, 104⅞; St. Paul, 35; do. preferred, 55¼; Erie, 27; St. Joseph, 23¼; do. preferred, 33; Harlem, 130; Lake Shore, 73¼; New York Central, 101⅜; Ohio and Michigan, 27½; Panama, 11; Toledo, 15; Northern Pacific, 45⅜. Gold, 15.

Pork quiet; sales 100 brls., at $19.25 new mess; old, do.

Noonan's Restaurant

Simply because you can always procure a good BREAKFAST,

A CAPITAL DINNER,

AN EXCELLENT TEA OR SUPPER.

At any moment, without delay, at

Noonan's Lunch and Oyster Rooms,

SPARKS STREET, WEST,

Feb. 27th, 1875. 3780

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

CAMPBELL & ALMAS

Have Removed to their New Premises

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE their OLD STAND,

Where they hope to merit a continuance of past favours bestowed on them by their numerous customers and the public generally, at their Old Stand.

CAMPBELL & ALMAS,

Ryan's New Block, Second Door from O'Connor Street.

Ottawa, Feb. 24th, 1875. 36 8

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA.

THE THEATRICALS,

For Wednesday, the 17th instant, are unavoidably

POSTPONED

Till Thursday, the 18th inst.

R. F. WARD, A.-D.-C.

New Advertisements.

Theatricals: Government House.
Bill of Fare: European Dining Rooms.
Oysters: Queen Restaurant.
Auction Sale: J. Bermingham.
Readings: Gowan's Hall.
Trees: J. E. Lemieux.
Dog Lost: 6 McCormick's Terrace.

The Times.

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1875.

THE GLOBE AND MR. MILLS.

When the motion of Mr. David Mills in relation to the Senate pased the House of Commons by a majority of three, we gave the hon. gentleman credit for his perseverance, while professing to have no great admiration for his theory. It is one thing to differ from a man, and altogether another to abuse him. If Mr. Mills were advocating a course much more revolutionary in its character, it would be difficult to understand how detraction of his personal attainments would help to his defeat or strengthen the cause of those opposed to him. The member for Bothwell and his accomplishments are not the subjects under discussion now, and had he been a much less prominent man than he is, and had there been much less argument in his speeches to be met and refuted, the more urgent would be the reasons for discussing the question on its merits. We know that a clever speaker can frequently throw around a very false theory a very attractive glow, and his personal enthusiasm and ability have been frequently made a part of the subject so much, and have served so far to delude a public prone to be carried away by appearances and little inclined to probe things to the bottom, that there might be some excuse for directing public attention to the man as well as the subject. The *Globe* does not credit the member for Bothwell with the possession of any such transcendant abilities, but, on the contrary, directs the whole force of its daily diatribes to proving that he is not possessed of them—that he is, in fact, a "meagrely educated" and altogether a very common sort of person. We do not know what the *Globe* may mean by education. If it be the course of training which begins with the alphabet at the dame's school and culminates in a degree and a gold medal at the university, there are few of the leading public men of Canada, the Hon. Geo. Brown not excepted, who can afford to throw stones at anybody. If we except Mr. Blake, there is not another leading statesman upon either side of the House who ever cut a great figure in that respect. In fact, if the course of training indicated serves in any measure to exalt the standing of a public man, Mr. Mills has a better right to the elevation and the immunity from personal criticism which it would seem to secure, than the majority of his compeers. If the *Globe's* construction of the term means, however, what most people in this country take it to mean—if it means that self-cultivation which has raised so many men in Canada to positions of eminence and power—if it means that self-acquirement of knowledge for which a high education is an excellent preparation, but for which a plain, solid education is sufficient; then the member for Bothwell is entitled to some credit also, for, while there are some who dispute the degree to which he has been successful as a public man, there are none who deny that he has been hard-working and industrious in the endeavour to increase his information and to fit himself well for the position he occupies. We have no desire to be looked upon as underrating the advantages of a thorough education, for we quite admit that it is of the greatest assistance to the brightest of intellects, but that it is not absolutely necessary to success, either politics or journalism, is well illustrated by the case of the hon. and eminent exponent of a nominative Senate, who controls the utterances of the *Globe* itself. But if there were any room for objection to the proposal of Mr. Mills, on account of his personal attainments and education, surely that is more than compensated for by the accomplishments of the seconder of the motion, and some of those who supported it by their speeches. Messrs. Blake and Moss are both gentlemen to whose education the *Globe* can take no exception. Indeed, we know that in the case of the latter, the organ urged this same thing as one of the chief reasons why he should be elected for West Toronto. On a dispassionate discussion, we believe that the *Globe* could make a good case for a continuation of the present system, but in its present course it can have little sympathy from the majority of the Liberal party, the unity of which it threatens, upon what appears to us as altogether insufficient grounds. What the electors desire is a full and intelligent discussion of the question, with a view to enable them to come to an intelligent conclusion. We believe that this is all Mr. Mills himself desires. If Mr. Mills is wrong, it will be easy to show where and how, without casting imputations upon his motives, or throwing aspersions upon his reputation; and we will give him credit for believing—what we cannot believe of his leading critic—that if he were assured that the sense of the country and the sense of the Liberal party were against him, he would be wise and patriotic enough not to permit his view to become a source of obstruction or of weakness to his friends and the political cause, the good of which he is supposed to have at heart.

Parliament of Canada.

Third Parliament--Second Session.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, March 3.

The House met at three o'clock.

LOUISBURG—THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO EUROPE.

The Hon. Mr. BOURINOT, on rising to put the question in his name to the Government, said it was one not devoid of interest to readers of Canadian history, relating as it did to the old city of Louisburg. It was a very important port a century and a half ago, being very flourishing. Whilst in the possession of the French, at that time, its fortifications had been erected at great cost, were, strange to say, ordered to be blown up, after the surrender, by the English Government that had come into possession, which orders were carried out by General Byron, ancestor of the great poet, and the good inhabitants of that portion of Cape Breton deserted it for a while, as was well known. He thought that its prosperity, though slow, could not be far distant. Its trade would revive again as in old times on account of its great importance as the nearest port to Europe. He wished to refer to the enquiries of a select committee of the Commons, first called in 1873, which concluded its valuable labours in May, 1874. It reported in favour of Louisburg as the most advantageous Eastern port, shewing its superiority to Halifax and Paspebiac, being 196 miles nearer Europe. It was also reported very easy to connect Louisburg by railway with the Intercolonial; being only 160 miles from New Glasgow, it is accessible at all seasons, like Halifax. This report was exactly like one of those to which he referred a few days ago, when complaining that it was not printed in the journals but was buried in the archives of the House. It was not accessible, and could not meet the eyes of the general reader, as it would be if printed in the blue books. This select committee sat days and days, made report after report, and got a vast amount of information from all parts of the Dominion, with the result embodied in these statements:—

The Select Committee of the House of Commons, which met on the 24th May last, gave their first report, of which I give the following extracts:—

They state that owing to the brief time at their disposal, they had not been able to elicit all the necessary information, but had procured much valuable information of a nature sufficient to justify them in reporting as follows:—

"1st. That there are but three harbours possessing the qualities necessary to commend them to the attention of your honourable House—viz., Halifax, Louisburg, and Paspebiac.

"2d. That from the evidence given before your committee, it has been shown that Louisburg is a first-class harbour, having the geographical advantage of being the nearest available harbour of this Dominion to Europe."

It is 230 miles nearer to Europe than Paspebiac, and 196 miles nearer to Europe than Halifax by the direct route.

It should be also observed that the approaches to Louisburg are very easy, and that the anchorage is good in the north east portion of the harbour, which is entirely sheltered from winds, and that the harbour is capable of floating vessels of any size.

Your committee recommend that a survey be made between Louisburg and some point of the Intercolonial Railway, to ascertain the practicability of building a railway between the most suitable point of said railroad and the harbour of Louisburg at the same time that a proper survey be made, and report be given upon the best mode to be adopted for crossing the Gut of Canso.

"Egg rock," inside the harbour, is of a small extent, which can be easily removed by excavation at very little cost, and which can be easily avoided by adhering to the directions issued by the Admiralty.

Mr. BOURINOT, continuing, observed that this which he had just read was very important evidence, but it went further, recommending a survey between Louisburg and some point of the Intercolonial, to ascertain the practicability of building a railway. He was very sorry the Government had not acted upon the report. It was only a question of time. Certain individuals of influence might oppose making Louisburg the terminus of our great Intercolonial Railway; but nothing could prevent it, on account of the reasons he had already given. Its further importance was, that it had direct communication, by a small railway, with our large coal fields. Coal could be purchased there, and when the line was completed thither next April, vessels could coal at Louisburg at from two to three dollars per ton—advantages not to be had at other ports on this side of the water. This showed that Louisburg ought to be the terminus of the Intercolonial. There were parties in London quite willing to build a railway to connect them. He thought there was as strong a claim to this as to the projected Pacific Railway; also on account of the lines Government had promised to subsidize in other parts of the Dominion. Cape Breton had a very strong claim to the consideration of the Government. They had no railway, built at public expense, in whole or in part, while Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island were covered with them. Our few railways but connected the mines with the harbours, for the shipment of coal, and were constructed at private expense. He repeated this was a subject of no small importance, when closely regarded. He would ask: If any decision had been arrived at by the Government respecting the Eastern Extension of the Intercolonial Railway to Louisburg? and hoped for a favourable consideration of the claims of the important island of Cape Breton.

Hon. Mr. MILLER said there was no doubt that the matter brought before the House by the hon. member was a very important one, and if by an arrangement or any assistance compatible with the requirements of the public service elsewhere, Government could obtain the construction of a line of railway to Louisburg, it would be of great benefit to the island of Cape Breton and an act of justice to the people. The harbour of Louisburg was the most eastern harbour of the Dominion, and was admirably fitted for the Atlantic terminus of their system of railways. As he had occasion some time ago to speak very fully upon this point, he did not think it necessary to repeat what he then said, but he might state that the people of Cape Breton all desired the extension of their railway system to Louisburg if they could possibly get it. For himself, as he was unwilling to forego the great advantage of getting the road to the eastern section of Nova Scotia, he would like to see it extended to the Strait of Canso at once, if it could not be extended as far as Louisburg. He understood the position of the question to be this: That the Government had agreed to transfer the line from Truro to Pictou. In the first place they had a proposal to transfer it to a company that undertook to build the line from New Glasgow to the Strait of Canso, a distance of eighty miles.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—No, the first plan was to build it to Louisburg.

Hon. Mr. MILLER understood that another company offered to build it to Louisburg, and that no arrangement was entered into to build it to the Strait of Canso, until it was found whether it would be practicable to build the whole line to Louisburg for the concession asked.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said that under the resolution passed last session in the Commons, an Order in Council was passed in June providing that the Truro & Pictou Railway should be given to the Eastern Counties Railway Company on condition of building their railway to Louisburg. In September this company notified the Government that they could not comply with the condition, and offered to construct their line as far as the Gut of Canso. An informal offer was made by the Government to give them the branch on condition of so building the road, but that any company constructing a line from the Gut of Canso, eastward, should on such construction become *pro rata* with the Eastern Counties Company, proprietors of the Pictou branch. This was declined and no further action has been taken.

Hon. Mr. MILLER said he was just as desirous as his hon. friend, or any other member from Cape Breton, to have the railway extended to Louisburg, but at the same time he was willing to take half a loaf instead of no bread. If the Government could do no better than to give the road to a company on conditions of extending the road to the Strait of Canso, let them do so until they could do better. He was sorry that there should be any difference of opinion on this question, but he believed a large majority of the Island were disposed to take the railway to the Strait of Canso if they could not get it extended to Louisburg. By giving a portion of the line from Truro to New Glasgow, and a handsome subsidy, which the Local Government were prepared to give, they would in a short time have the road extended to the Strait of Canso, a distance of eighty miles. When they got it that far they would then be in a position to fight for the rest. (Hear, hear.) He had no doubt whatever that when they got the railway to the Strait of Canso, with the united action of Cape Breton, and the influence they could bring to bear in Parliament, they would be sure to get the road extended to Louisburg in some way. But in the meantime he for one would be satisfied to have the road for the present extended to the Strait of Canso, as he could not get it any further. He did not want to ask too much and get nothing. Therefore, he thought the Government would act wisely to reconsider its decision, and to give the road from Truro to New Glasgow to a company that would extend it to the Strait of Canso for the present.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—How much further would it be to Louisburg?

Hon. Mr. MILLER—It would be about eighty miles.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—The grant for the road would be absolute until the line was continued further.

Hon. Mr. MILLER did not think the company would be induced to continue it to the Strait of Canso without an absolute transfer. Three-fourths of the people of Cape Breton would be satisfied at present with that. He hoped, however, to see it extended at no distant time to Louisburg.

Hon. Mr. BOURINOT said he had corresponded with gentlemen representing an influential house in London, who was quite ready to contract for the building of the road. He would rather see that great work in the hands of one company than to see it done piece by piece. They had already waited too long for it, and the sooner it was begun and completed the better.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

Hon. Mr. BELLEROSE, with reference to the first motion on the paper in his name, touching the supply of the above institution with wood, said his intention was to ascertain the names of the parties tendering for the supply of wood, but the Minister of Agriculture having stated he thought he had not the information, he (Mr. B.) would not proceed with the enquiry.

Hon. Mr. BELLEROSE moved:—That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House copies of such public notices as may have been given during the last months of 1873, or the first six months of 1874, asking for tenders for firewood for the use of the penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul; also, copies of all tenders received in compliance with the said notices since the present Administration came into power up to the 1st day of July, 1874, together with the date on which the said tenders were received; also, the name of the party whose tender was accepted, and a copy of the contract, or, if there be no contract, then the date of the convention or agreement and the several conditions thereof. Also, copies of all letters, correspondence, orders, complaints, &c., &c., relating thereto which may have been sent or received by the Department of Justice, the Directors of Penitentiaries, the Warden of the said institution, or any other person.

Hon. Mr. BELLEROSE then moved the second motion on the paper as follows:—

Hon. Mr. BELLEROSE proceeded to explain that a few months ago,—he believed it was last winter—the Government asked for tenders for the supply of firewood to the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, and tenders for the same were sent in by parties from Montreal and elsewhere. These tenders having been opened by the proper authorities it was found that the lowest one was made by a gentleman of Montreal, the next lowest by a gentleman from his (Mr. Bellerose's) own village, St. Vincent de Paul, while the third was made by a gentleman residing in one of the counties on the Island of Montreal, a resident of the parish of St. Laurent. The directors of the Penitentiary informed the then Minister of Justice that there was no reason why the lowest tender should not be accepted, and that in case it was not accepted, they recommended that the next lowest tender should be accepted, representing at the same time that both parties were responsible men. He was quite ready to admit that the Minister of Justice gave orders that the lowest tender should be accepted, and in case that was refused, that the next lowest should have the contract. The party making the lowest tender having declined the contract, the second party, a Mr. Pare, got some information to the effect that the first had declined, and that he would probably get it. After some time had elapsed, and seeing that the winter was advancing and it would be late to have the wood ready at the time specified, Mr. Pare made enquiries of the proper authorities to know why it was that he did not get the contract. He was told that there was no difficulty, and that he would doubtless get the contract, since the lowest had refused it, and he was the next lowest. He (Mr. Bellerose) might here mention that the gentleman, Mr. Pare, making the tender and residing at St. Vincent de Paul, was not a friend of the present Government, though he was a friend of the present speaker, and a friend of the late Government, and that the gentleman residing at St. Laurent and having the highest tender, was a man of large influence in that place. He might state furthermore that the gentleman now representing that county in the House of Commons, although he had tried many times to secure a seat, finally succeeded at the last election, and it was in view of future elections that the Government wished to secure the favor of the gentleman from St. Laurent so that he might throw his large influence in favor of the present representative of that county. He (Mr. Bellerose) learned from rumors in Montreal that strong efforts were being made to have the contract given to this gentleman from St. Laurent, instead of to the *bleu* of St. Vincent de Paul. He immediately telegraphed to the Minister of Justice complaining of the conduct of Government in the matter. He did this because he thought it was his duty, and because he thought the gentleman on the Treasury Benches ought to do the best they could for the country by accepting the lowest available tender. In his despatch to the Minister of Justice he warned him to be cautious as to how he acted in the matter. The Minister of Justice, in his answer, asked for a statement of the facts, and he immediately replied that he had no intention, at present, to accuse any one, and that he could get all the information wished from the Board of Directors sitting in Ottawa in the next room to this. Well, the matter remained in this position for a certain time, until finally he learned that the next to the lowest tender had been refused, and that the Government had awarded the contract to the gentleman making the highest tender, that is, to Mr. St. Jean, of St. Laurent, provided he would reduce his tender to that of the next lowest tender, the Government probably thinking that one good turn deserved another, and that they would get something from a gentleman possessing so great an influence in his country. He was quite willing to admit, however, that Mr. St. Jean had since then done his duty very well in fulfilling the terms of the contract. Still, from all the circumstances of the case, it was impossible to avoid the conclusion that the Minister of Justice had acted unwisely and unjustly in giving the contract to the highest tender, and the condition set forth showed he knew that he was doing wrong. Still he would add, in order to do justice to Hon. Mr. Dorion, that he (Mr. Dorion) in consenting to give the contract to Mr. St. Jean, would only pay him the price offered the second lowest tender. From the independent course of the directors in the matter the Ministers saw at once that they could not make a political machine out of the Penitentiary so long as the present incumbents occupied their position on the Board of Directors. The Government then sought a pretext for finding fault with them, and very soon an occasion presented itself in the purchase by the directors of a large quantity of saw wood, and they determined to institute an inquiry to see if they could find sufficient reason to turn the directors out. That enquiry was finished three months ago, and the directors still held their office, and he drew therefrom the inference that they were not guilty. And what was the next step. The Government having failed to turn out the directors on the pretext of misconduct, they now resorted to other means, and a bill was now before the House of Commons, proposing to do away altogether with the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary, and to leave the whole management of the institution in the hands of the Minister of Justice. While this enquiry was going on the friends of the present Administration in Montreal and elsewhere were repeating far and wide that the directors had acted very badly, and been guilty of great imprudence in the administration of the affairs of the Penitentiary, and that in consequence they would at once be turned out. And when the enquiry seemed to have failed to establish a sufficient reason to turn them out, the same rumours were current, and it was said that though this enquiry had failed; Government would soon find other means to get rid of them, and it was added, Wait till next session. He went on to say that he would not accuse or excuse any one of fault about the contract for the saw wood. He did not say whether it was right or wrong, but if it was wrong Government ought to have turned them out therefor, and not proceed in this round about way, by changing the law on this point for the whole Dominion.

Hon. Mr. DEVER asked if the hon. gentleman would be kind enough to state which Minister of Justice he meant in the charges he had just made, as there had been two Ministers of Justice since the elections.

Hon. Mr. BELLEROSE replied that he referred to the Hon. Mr. Dorion. Still, he held that the present Government were responsible for all the acts of the former Minister. There was another aspect of the case which he would like to touch upon. In this country we have a written constitution. But there are some precedents which would be looked at as our unwritten constitution. Hon. gentlemen knew that when, in 1867, the great men of our country, the framers of our present constitution, the delegates came back from England, they met together in Ottawa to consider what were the best means of carrying out this great scheme of Confederation. They studied the best means of organizing such a constitution as would secure the peace, tranquility and harmony of all people in this Dominion. They decided that one of the first things to be done was to have all the different interests of the various parts of the Confederation represented in the Cabinet, so that there should be five ministers from the western portion, four from the central and four from the eastern portion, or the Maritime Provinces. They kept in view the fact, that the people of this Dominion were made up of different origins, nationalities and creeds, and consequently they decided that the Penitentiaries, being filled with persons of different races and religions, should be governed by a Board consisting of both Catholics and Protestants. This system had so far worked well, and there had been no complaints made against it. Now, was all this to be upset on such flimsy pretexts as the gentlemen on the Treasury Benches brought forward, such, for instance, as the saving of a few hundred dollars? And yet these gentlemen seemed to forget the great expense the Dominion could be put in, for such changes would, by-the-by, create bad feeling, troubles and difficulties. If this Board, which was the creation of the framers of the Constitution, had worked well, it was not for those gentlemen who were only a few days on the Treasury Benches, to say that they would sweep them away, and thus expose the Dominion to trouble and difficulty. He would mention that in the Province of Quebec, in the Legislative Assembly of which he had the honour to have a seat, there was at first an intention of having only one Inspector of Prisons, but as the Catholic majority was liberal, and as it was shown that the English speaking population and the Protestants of that Province would like to have an inspector of their own, one was granted them, and much satisfaction was felt thereat. In the Province of Quebec they looked after economy, but they still thought it wise to give satisfaction to the minority. The Board of Directors of the Penitentiary worked together in complete harmony. If in the Province of Quebec this system had given such general satisfaction, should it be said that the plan framed by the great men of the country, thinking it wise and

(Continued on fourth page.)

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Soup—Vegetable.
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Entrees—Pig's Feet and Apple Sauce, Oyster Patties, Stewed Kidneys, Haricot Mutton.
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Private Dinners prepared to order.
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Water Commissioners' Office,
24th Feb. 1875. 3780-a-t-4

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BERKELEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking "Norton's Camomile Pills." I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

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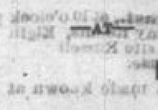

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1500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all,) worth from $20 to $300 each!
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Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

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Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

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Feb 13. 1875 3769

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TO WIT. } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, and to me directed and delivered, against the lands and tenements of William Willis, at the suit of Henry James, I have seized and taken in execution all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said defendant, in and to the north-west half of lot number thirty-three in the second concession, in the Township of North Gower, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario, which I will offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on *Thursday*, the eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1875, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon.

WM. F. POWELL, Sheriff.
By JOHN NICHOLSON, Dy. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Ottawa, 6th January, 1875. 3755-td a 12w

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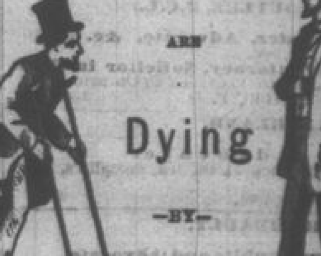

THEY ARE

Dying

—BY—

INCHES!

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MONTREAL, 18th June, 1874.

DEVINS & BOLTON:

GENTLEMEN,—Having been one of the many martyrs of rheumatism that I meet on my every day rounds, I was induced to try the celebrated DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE. I had suffered the last five or six weeks the most terrible acute pains across my loins and back, so severe indeed that I could hardly walk with the help of a stick. I commenced the Diamond Remedy—following the directions carefully. Relief came immediately with the first bottle, improved rapidly with the second, completely cured and freed from pain after finishing my fifth small bottle. You are at perfect liberty either to refer to me privately or publicly, as I feel very thankful for the relief, and sympathise with my fellow sufferers from rheumatism.

Yours respectfully,
J. B. CARDINAL,
Sanitary Police Officer,
51 Labelle street.

In simple cases, sometimes one or two doses suffice. In the most chronic cases it is sure to give way by the use of two or three bottles. By this efficient and simple remedy hundreds of dollars are saved to those who can least afford to throw it away, as surely it is by the purchase of useless prescriptions.

This medicine is for sale at all Druggists throughout Canada. If it happens that your Druggist has not got it in stock, ask him to send or it to

NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Agents for the Province of Ontario,
Scott street, Toronto,

Or to DEVINS & BOLTON,
Notre Dame street, Montreal,
General Agents for the Province of Quebec.

Price $1 per bottle. Large Bottles $2.

May 16, 1874.

Watchmakers, &c.

MANUFACTURING

Watchmaker and Jeweller.

Having sold out the retail business to Messrs. Radford & Goyer, I beg leave to return thanks to the Public for their patronage during the last 13 years, and will continue the

MANUFACTURING, JEWELLERY AND WATCHMAKING BUSINESS

in my former workshop, over Mann's Hardware Store, corner of Metcalfe and Sparks street.

June 25, 1874. W. YOUNG.

N. MARKS,

Fine Jeweller, Practical Watchmaker,

36—SPARKS STREET—36

Just received, a magnificent assortment of fine

JEWELLERY,

Comprising Diamonds and other fine Rings, Opera and Victoria Chains—very choice designs. Also, a complete assortment of finest finish Gold and Silver Watches, which he will sell at astonishingly low prices.

A very unique assortment of Whitby Jet.

Nov. 16, 1874.

To the Queen and Royal Family; To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment); and to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments and Railway Companies, established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER,

Prize Medalist of the London, Dublin, and Paris Exhibitions.

Maker to the Chronograph, by which the Derby and all other Races and great events of the day are timed.

Manufactory and City House—58 and 60 Ludgate Hill.

West End Establishments—25 Old Bond Street, and 99 Westbourne Grove, London.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS and WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited, before sending their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufactory the Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery and Electro-Plate, which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the manufactory Ludgate Hill, or through merchants and shippers in England.

WATCHES	CLOCKS
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns.	Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Gns.
Lever, Vertical, Horizontal, Duplex, Chronometer, Chronograph, Keyless, Centre Seconds, Repeaters, Indian, &c.	Church, Turret, Carriage, Chime, Dining and Drawing room, Hall, Shop, Library, Bracket, &c.

English Ormolu Clocks, designed by English artists, and manufactured by J. W. Benson, exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this establishment.

FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental ateliers of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.

Artistic Gold Jewellery, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after designs by the most accomplished artists in the precious Metals, Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Earrings, and all kinds of bijouterie, as supplied to members of the Court, and other distinguished personages.

Presentation Plate.—Testimonials of different sorts, Racing Cups, and Jewelled and other Boxes, as provided by Mr. Benson for the Corporation of London and other public bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c., &c.

Silver and Electro-plate in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-plate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficient coating of silver to render daily wear and tear satisfactorily. No other is really cheap at any price, nor worth buying.

Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., exchanged. Merchants, Shippers and Clubs supplied.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Plate sent to all parts of the world.

Jan. 9, 1874.

Mails.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

All Mails are closed by Montreal time, 3 minutes faster than Ottawa time.

1874. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

MAILS.	CLOSE.	DELIVERED.
Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, etc., St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., and all places in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, etc., and Western U.S.	[illegible]	[illegible]
British Columbia (all Vancouver's Island) Mails despatched daily via Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Matter posted up to 10.15 p.m., will be forwarded East and West in supplementary packages the same night.

BRITISH MAILS

Via New York, close every Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, at 6 p.m.

Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 12.45 p.m.

A supplementary bag for Canadian steamers will be closed at 1.25 p.m., in which only unregistered matter can be sent.

POSTAGE STAMPS

Are no longer sold at this office, but may be purchased from any of the licensed stamp vendors throughout the city.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Newfoundland, Great Britain and India.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits will be received at this office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time.

EXCEPTIONAL POSTAGE.—Postage to Hull, New Edinburgh and Rochesterville, 1 cent per half ounce, if post paid; if unpaid, 2 cents.

Office hours from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

For Money Order and Savings Bank business from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office, Ottawa, Jan. 28, 1875.

Painters.

T. PRUNEAU, Junr.,

SIGN WRITER, HOUSE DECORATOR, PAINTER, PAPER-HANGER, &c.

Glazing, Whitewashing, Coloring &c., done at the shortest notice, and in a workmanlike style.

A large assortment of NEW PAPER BORDERS, &c., Just received, at prices now on view.

Opposite the Post Office; Elgin-St.

Dec 28, 1874.

Travellers' Guide.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Leaves.....10.45 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 10.45 p.m
Arrives.... 7.35 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 7.10 p.m

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Leaves.................10.40 a.m., 5.00 p.m.
Arrives.................. 1.20 p.m., 7.40 p.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Leaves Prescott Junction
going west. ....1.40 p.m., 1.57 a.m
Leaves " east. 4.45 p.m., 4.35 a.m

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILWAY.

Leaves Ogdensburg.. 8.00 a.m., 2.25 p.m.
Arrives in New York10.00 p.m., 7.00 a.m.
Leaves New York.... 6.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m
Arrives in Ogdensburg ..... 1.15 a.m., 7.45 p.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.

Leaves Ogdensburg for Boston ....12.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston. 8.00 a.m., 12.50 p.m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Offices to let in the Victoria Chambers. Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig. 3760

Skin Diseases, of whatever nature, are completely eradicated by the use of Fowle's Pile and Humour Cure; its effect is marvellous for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ring-Worm, and even Leprosy; it has proved itself an almost never-failing cure. (See special notice.) 3733

The Human Hair.—How many persons abuse this delicate and beautiful ornament, by burning it with alcoholic washes and plastering it with grease, which has no affinity for the skin, and is not absorbed. Burnett's Cocoaine, a compound of cocoa-nut oil, &c., is unrivalled as a dressing for the hair—is readily absorbed, and is peculiarly adapted to its various conditions, preventing its falling off and promoting its healthy growth. 3784

Parties requiring trees for spring planting from the nursery grounds of Auguste Dupuis, Esq., of the Village des Aulnaies, Province of Quebec, so celebrated for their adaptation to this section of country, from the fact of their being inured to a rigorous climate from their early growth, and therefore preferable to those raised to the south of the Ottawa district, should lose no time in sending their orders to the agent here, Mr Lemieux, whose advertisement is found in another column. All orders should be sent in at once, to ensure early attention and arrival here on the opening of spring. 3789

False Modesty.—For people to allow disease to become seated upon them rather than consult a physician, or to suffer as many do for years with the different kinds of piles, without going at once to the druggist for Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure, which is an infallible cure. 3729

Hemorrhoids (or Piles) are permanently cured by Mathieu's Pile Ointment, or money refunded. Price $1 per pot, or six pots for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the Wingate Chemical Company, Montreal, and retail by all druggists; or will be forwarded to any address on receipt of price by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 3762

House Keepers! If you desire to get a profitable tea call to Baskerville & Bros. and have them to select for you. If the tea is not pleasing to your taste they will refund the money for what you return. Their wines, liquors and general groceries are of the best brand.

People's Tea Store,
36 Rideau street,

JOB MOSES' FEMALE PILLS.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, those Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, obtain free, of the agent a pamphlet, or refer to advertisement.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR.

$1.00, and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrope & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all druggists.

Thomas' Excelsior Electric Oil—Worth Ten times its weight in Gold.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity a lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from the different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparta, Ontario, writes: "Send me six dozen Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Have sold all I had from you and want more now. Its cures are truly wonderful." William Maguire, of Franklin, writes: "I have sold all the agent left; it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes: "Please forward six dozen of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am nearly run out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes: "Send at once a further supply of Electric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well, and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, writes: "Send me some more Electric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P. Q., write: "The Electric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb, & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write: "Send us one gross Electric Oil. We find it takes well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 50 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y. and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ontario, sole agents for the Dominion.

Note.—Electric—Selected and Electrized. 3727

"A Repository of Fashion Pleasure, and Instruction."

HARPER'S BAZAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The Bazar is edited with a contribution of tact and talent that we seldom find in any journal; and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion.—Boston Traveller.

The Bazar commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates, in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to paterfamilias by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading-matter of the Bazar is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—N. Y. Evening Post.

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

Harper's Bazar, one year $4 00

$4 00 includes payment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy; postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The seven volumes of Harper's Bazar, for the years 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, elegantly bound in green morocco cloth, will be sent by express, prepaid, for $7 00 each.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express orders of Harper & Brothers.

Clothing.

The retail Clothing Business so long carried on by Joseph Metcalfe's is now transferred to the Firm of JOHN SMITH & CO

Mr. Smith's knowledge of the Ready Made Clothing business (14 years experience), and their determination to keep the best class of Goods to be had, and to sell at the lowest prices possible, will be a GUARANTEE to Mr. Metcalfe's old Customers and the general public, that they will have every satisfaction in buying their Clothing

—AT THE—

CLOTHING Establishment,
59 Sparks Street.

3781

Thos. Lawrence

Has re-opened his

Clothing Establishment

AT

76 Sparks Street

And will dispose of the balance of his Winter Stock at reduced prices.

A large lot of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

On hand, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Mr. LAWRENCE will be glad to receive orders from his old friends and customers as formerly.

Feb. 19, 1875.

Hardware, &c.

THIS EXCELLENT Machine Oil has for the last 12 years been used by the leading Manufacturing establishments of the Dominion.

For sale by all Oilmen.

Dec. 4, 1874. 3710-y

OUR BRANDS OF ARCTIC —AND— Heavy Engine Oil

Are unequalled by any Machine Oils in the market. Guaranteed not to freeze. Orders solicited.

W. J. CRAVEN & Co.,
441 St. Paul-st., Montreal.

Agents for Ottawa District—
CALDWELL & Co., Sparks-st

3741y

OTTAWA

Mills' Supply Agency

OTTAWA, ONT.,

No. 17 Sparks-st., Near Russell House.

CALDWELL & CO. - - Managers

Saws, Belting, Files, Packing, Files re-cut, Axes, Judson's Standard Governors and Graduating Valves, Steam Pumps, Rue's Little Giant Injector. Also, Agency of the GLOBE GAS LIGHT COMPANY, &c.

March 26, 1874.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.

No. 24 No. 24

The Largest and Best

Assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware

In the city is to be found at

THOS. BIRKETT'S.

N.B.—Our prices and quality of goods he defies competition.

Remember the

Sign of the Anvil, 24 Rideau-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 21, 1874.

NEW FIRM.

THOMAS SHORE & COMPANY,

(Successors to LEE & THOMPSON.)

Beg leave to call the attention of the Public to their large and varied assortment of all descriptions of

FINE AND COARSE HARNESS

which they are offering to the Public at the lowest rates. They have also always on hand all descriptions of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Riding Saddles Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Bags, Whips, and everything in connection with their line of business.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed; None but the best workmen employed.

THOMAS SHORE & CO.
Sparks Street, near Bank.

H. MEADOW'S & CO.,

Have in stock the latest and best

COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!

Hot Air Furnaces fitted up in public buildings and private dwellings.

City reference given.—The following are a few: Quebec Bank, Ontario Bank, Bank of Commerce, Central School East, Magee & Russell, G. May, Esq., John Tilton, Esq., John Thompson, Esq., James Hope, Esq., Bronson & Weston, L. Cranne l, Esq., and many others.

Illustrated pamphlets and estimates given on application.

H. MEADOWS & CO.,
35 Sussex-st.

Oct. 3, 1874.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—Boston Globe.

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

Harper's Magazine one year..........$4 00

$4 00 includes payment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

An Extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy; postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete set of Harper's Magazine, now comprising 49 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express orders of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Books & Stationery.

NEW BOOKS.

Thomson's Straits of Malacca, Indo-China, and China..........$4.00
Farrar's Life of Christ.......... 2.50
Descent and Darwinism, by Prof. Oscar Schmidt $1.50
Days near Rome, by Augustus J. C. Hare 6.25
Social Pressure, by Sir Arthur Helps.. 2.25
The Law and the Lady, by Wilkie Collins .75
Hope Meredith, by Eliza Tabor.......... .50

For sale at

HENDERSON & Co's.
39 Sparks Street.

Ottawa, Feb. 17, 1875. 3779

BOOKS ON SALE

AT P. NAUGHTEN'S
RIDEAU STREET.

Journals of The House of Assembly of Lower Canada, from 1792 to 1837.
Journals of The House of Assembly of Upper Canada, from 1826 to 1839.
Journals of The House of Legislative Council of Canada, from 1841 to 1848. English and French.
Statutes of Canada, from 1841 to 1872.
Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Ontario and Quebec, in English and French.
Trade and Navigation of Canada, from 1850 to 1873.
Cadastres complete in 7 vols., folio.
Wicksteed's Table and Index to the Statutes of Canada. 25 cents. 3678.

Government Notices

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received until Saturday, the 27th of March next, for constructing the Steam Heating Apparatus, Gas and Water Supply Pipes, &c., also fencing Road, Sidewalks &c., for the Normal School Building and Grounds, on Elgin Street, Ottawa.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this Department, and at the Office of the Clerk of the Works, on the Normal School Grounds, Ottawa, where forms of Tender can also be procured on application.

The bona fide signatures of two parties for the due performance of the work, should be attached to each Tender.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

C. F. FRASER,
Commissioner.

Dept. of Public Works, Ontario.
March 2nd 1875.

STEAM SERVICE BETWEEN VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA and SAN FRANCISCO.

—:o:—

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General of Canada, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Tuesday, the 4th May next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails twice a month by steamships of not less than 1,000 Tons, nor of less speed than 10 knots an hour, between Victoria, B. C., and San Francisco, for a term of five years, commencing on and from the 1st August next.

Tenders may include offers for a service as above, once a week during the months from April to September inclusive, and twice a month during the remainder of each year.

Tenders to state the price asked for the double voyage from Victoria to San Francisco and back, or vice versa, and payment will be made at Victoria quarterly.

Stipulations of proposed contracts may be had at the Post Offices of the Chief Cities of the Dominion, including Victoria, B. C.; at the Offices of the British Consuls in New York and San Francisco; at the Office of Messrs. Allan Brothers, Liverpool, and at the Office of the Agent, General for Canada in London, Edward Jenkins, Esq., King Street, Westminster.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Secretary.

Post Office Department, Canada,
Ottawa 26th Febr. 1875.

SALMON ANGLING.

IN THE UNDERMENTIONED Salmon Rivers will be LEASED for a term of FIVE YEARS. Competition above upset prices named. LESSEES to maintain guardianship at private cost. Applications will be received to 1st MAY next.

River Natashquan (North Shore)..........	$800
do Trinity (near Point des Monts)......	100
do St. Margaret (en bas)..........	100
do Trout (near Moisie)..........	50
do Mistassini (near Godbout)..........	20
do Becscie, do	20
do Malbaie (near Percé)..........	100
do Grand Pabos, do	200
do Little Pabos, do	100
do Tobique (New Brunswick)..........	100
do Nashwaak, do	100
do N. W. Miramichi, do	200
do Jupiter (Anticosti Island)..........	100
do Salmon, do	50

By order of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Address,

W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries
Ottawa.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, Feb. 19, 1875.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT on American Invoices until further notice: 13 per cent.

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

Bookbinders.

A. MORTIMER,

BOOKBINDER,

PAPER RULER, AND

Account Book Manufacturer,
RIDEAU-ST., OTTAWA.

Ruling, Perforating, Numbering

—AND—

GENERAL BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENT.

All orders for Books requiring printed headings carefully attended to.

Aug. 12. 2589y

PRESS NEWS AGENCY.

The undersigned begs to acquaint his brother journalists that he is prepared to act as Correspondent, and to furnish Telegraphic Despatches or Letters, &c., by mail, or to transact any business in connection with the Press requiring to be done at the Capital.

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Rideau-St.

CLARKE'

WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

The Great Blood Purifier and Restorer

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases and sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It cures old sores,
Cures ulcerated sores on the neck,
Cures ulcerated sore legs,
Cures blackheads, or pimples on the face,
Cures scurvy sores,
Cures cancerous ulcers,
Cures blood and skin diseases,
Cures glandular swellings,
Clears the blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of testimonials from all parts.

Sold in bottles 2s 3d each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all chemists and patent medicine vendors throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Apothecaries Hall, Lincoln, England.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidge & Co., Coleman-st., London.
Newbery & Sons, 37 Newgate-st., London.
Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon-st., London.
Sanger & Sons, Oxford-st., London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS IN CANADA.

Montreal—Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Toronto—Elliot & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
" —Shapter & Owen
Hamilton—Winer & Co.
Halifax—Avery, Brown & Co.

Feb. 1875.

Furniture.

NEW

Furniture Warerooms,

ANGUS & CO.

Dealers in Furniture, Beds, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Cornices and Curtains.

85 SPARKS STREET.

Opposite Heney's New Block.

Jan. 11, 1874.

HARRIS & CAMPBELL

In returning thanks to their friends and the public, beg leave to inform them that they

HAVE OPENED A NEW ESTABLISHMENT ON SPARKS-ST.

With a well-assorted stock of FIRST-CLASS

Plain and Fancy Furniture,

Manufactured by the best Houses in Canada and the United States, which they will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

Call and judge for yourselves. Remember the place,—SPARKS-ST., 2nd OR WEST OF CONNOR-ST.

May 9, 1874. 3584y

Carvers & Gilders.

WILSON & ORR,

Carvers & Gilders

LOOKING-GLASS and

PICTURE FRAME

MANUFACTURERS

60 Sparks-st.

SHOW CASES MADE TO ORDER.

March 12, 1874. 2514y

Boots & Shoes.

SELLING AT COST,

For One Month, for Cash Only,

In order to reduce

Stock of Spring Importations.

Bargains may be expected, as I deal exclusively on the cash system, which has enabled me to buy at bottom figures.

W. E. BROWN.
15 SUSSEX-ST., OTTAWA.

Jan. 27, 1875.

ALL TAKE NOTICE.

W. A. LAMB

Has a large stock of Winter Goods, comprising

Men's Long Felt Boots and Moose Boots,
Embroidered and Plain Felt Congress,
Ladies' Plain, Embroidered and Foxed Congress.
Ladies' Fine Buttoned and Laced Felt Bals.
Felt Overs.

A large stock of Men's, Ladies and Boys' Plain and Fancy Moose Moccasins, Slippers, and other choice winter feet-wear, all of which he is determined to offer during this month at REDICULOUSLY LOW PRICES, so as to effect an entire clearance.

Therefore, you can save lots of money by purchasing NOW for cash from

W. A. LAMB,
23 Sussex-st.

Jan. 9, 1875.

Druggists.

EAST END

Drug Store.

T. T. SHEPHERD.

Chemist & Druggist,

RIDEAU STREET,
CORNER OF DALHOUSIE STREET.

January 23rd, 1875. 3750

SPECTACLES

For all Sights

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT, TINTED CRYSTAL SPECTACLES for the relief of dim, weak and failing sight, enabling the wearer to read and work by day or night with perfect ease and comfort.

Protected by letters patent. Sole agent in Ottawa.

WM. HEARN,
Chemist & Druggist.
Dufferin Bridge, Ottawa.

Sign, Mortar and Spectacles, Thermometers, Telescopes, Microscopes, &c., 3761

NOTICE.

All parties indebted to

Mr. T. RAJOTTE

Are hereby requested to call in at Messrs. T. RAJOTTE & Co., Pooley Bridge, and settle their accounts at once. Otherwise, the same will be placed in the collector's hands for immediate collection.

T. RAJOTTE & Co.

Feb. 23 1874.

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Adjoining the Bank of B. N. America, WELLINGTON-ST., the best and most convenient Livery stables in the city.

Parties desirous of securing good rigs, prompt attendance, and reasonable rates, will please favor the undersigned with a call.

N.B.—Horses boarded and groomed in the most satisfactory manner. A specialty made of this feature.

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March 11, 1874 2513y

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CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN

May now be consulted in his

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Hours from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Bronchial and Throat Affection. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold at all Drug Stores. KERRY WATSON & Co., Chemist, Wholesale Druggists, [Trade Mark secured] Montreal.

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To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

Oct. 7, 1874. 3331y d&w.

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COL. A. C. D. L. HARWOOD, President.
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York Street, North Side,
Near Sussex.

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BUILDING SOCIETY.

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James Martin,	P. C. Auclair,
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The Subscription Books are now open at the Society's Office, York street, north side, near Sussex street, where Prospectuses, By-Laws, and all other information may be obtained.

The first payment on Subscribed Stock will be payable on or before the 4th March next.

The Office opens daily from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., and on the first four days of the month from 6 a.m. till 9 p.m., for the purpose of receiving payments by Stockholders.

RODOLPHE MATTE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa, February 18th, 1875. 3770

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Manufacturers' Agents and Dealers in Iron and Wood Working Machinery.

OF THE BEST CANADIAN, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAKE

ENGINES AND BOILERS, NEW AND SECOND HAND

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Oct. 17 1874 3640y

Hardware.

Giving up Business.

GOING WEST.

MOORE BROS.,

have made arrangements to go West in May, so have decided to sell their stock by clearance sale to commence on MONDAY, 8th inst. As the whole stock consisting of

Stoves, Tinware, Hardware, Children's Carriages, Woodenware, Baskets, Lamps and House Furnishing Goods.

Must be sold by 1st May, Great Bargains will be given for Cash.

Remember the place, corner Sparks and O'Connor Streets.

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March 6, 1875. 3787

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New Wind-Mill Pump

P. B. FERGUSON,

PRACTICAL

PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER,

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3rd DOOR WEST OF BANK STREET,

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Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting

EXECUTED EXPEDITIOUSLY BY

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54 SUSSEX-ST.

BATHS, WATER CLOSETS, STEAM-FITTINGS, &c., fitted up with Latest Improvements, by first-class workmen. Particular attention is requested to our first-class stock of GAS FIXTURES.

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Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting, Tinsmiths and Galvanized Iron Roofers.

BLYTH & KERR,

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ATTEND promptly to fitting up Water Services, Baths, Sinks, &c., with Hot and Cold Water Pipes, Gas Pipes and Fixtures, Hot Air Furnaces. Estimates for work in any of the above lines on application.

Sole Agents for the New Improved Eureka Hot Air Draft Furnace.

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AT THE OIL DEPOT, SUSSEX-ST.

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Funerals furnished with every requisite. Country orders promptly attended to.

Persons requiring Coffin Trimming, Crape Hat-bands, Scarfs &c., can have them se ready prepeard on receipt of order or telegram.

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Auguste Dupuis, Esq.,

Proprietor of the well known Nurseries at St. Roch des Aulnets, Province of Quebec, has established

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For the supply of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Shrubs.

These Trees being raised in Lower Canada, are preferable to those from American Nurseries, being thoroughly acclimatized, and better adapted to stand the winters of this district.

Catalogues and prices can be had on application to the undersigned, who is now ready to receive orders for the Spring of 1875. Parties wanting Trees should lose no time in ordering.

J. E. LEMIEUX,
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To Surveyors and Engineers.

FOR SALE a first-class

Theodolite and Level.

ALSO,

A good Horse, a Montreal built Cariole,

HARNESS, ROBES, &c.

May be seen at BUCKLEY'S Stables. Six months credit on approved endorsed notes.

HECTOR McLEAN
Auctioneer, Sparks-

December 28, 1874.

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WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

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Direct Importations from the Producers

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BRANDIES, PORT AND SHERRY WINE, GIN, PORTER, &c

PURE AND UNADULTERATED, for Family use and Medicinal purposes,

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Teas,—BLACKS, GREENS and JAPANS—Finest Grades.

Coffees—FRESH ROASTED, Ground daily on the premises, at usual price

FANCY GROCERIES IN GREAT VARIETY;

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Flavouring Syrups, Syrups and Extracts; Crackers variety of kinds such as Orange and Lemon Wafers; Carlsbad's Sugar Wafers Patent Foods for Children; Gelatine's Fruits, fresh and crystallized; The celebrated NABOB PICKLE AND SAUCE. Try them.

Rawling's English Soda Water, Potass Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale and Brighton Seltzer Also Glasgow Peas Meal.

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Dec. 24 1874.

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Aug 1, 1874. 2681

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GREAT CLEARING SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS.

Commencing FRIDAY, 5th MARCH. Inst.,

Our entire STOCK will be sold out at an

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POSITIVELY, the Greatest Bargains ever offered in the City.

REMEMBER this is a bona fide sale as our prices will show.

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Kavanagh's Block, opposite E. McGillivray's,
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Ottawa, March 4th 1875. 3786

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—BY—

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All Parties living East of Dufferin Bridge and West of Pooley's Bridge who Trade to the

Amount of Two Dollars

In the above Establishment, will, after the FIRST of FEBRUARY, 1875, until further notice have their

Street Car Fare Paid Back and Forth Each and Every Time.

A FULL AND NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

Always on Hand.

Feb. 3, 1875. 3769

Dry Goods.

For the best FITTING SUITS,
Go to CHAS. BRYSON'S
For the best FITTING COATS,
Go to CHAS. BRYSON'S.
For the best FITTING PANTS,
Go to CHAS. BRYSON'S.
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FIRST-CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

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Is now offering at his

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The remainder of his large

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At Reduced Prices for Cash.

Also, a large and well-assorted stock of

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A good fit guaranteed or no sale. All Goods warranted shrunk.

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DEALERS IN

PianoFortes, Cabinet Organs, Organettes, Music Books, etc.,

Agents for HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S, J. & C. FISCHER & CO.'S, HARDMAN & CO.'S, THE MATHUSHEK CO.'S Piano Fortes; W. BELL & CO.'S Cabinet Organs and celebrated Organettes.

Of the above list we might single out The Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Piano Fortes, and The W. Bell & Co.'s celebrated Organettes, but for a medium priced Piano Forte, we cordially commend "The Hardman." The Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos have long been recognised ever where as being among the very best made in America. The reports of the Judges at the different Exhibitions at which they have been exhibited, together with the opinions of the most distinguished Pianists and musicians in the world, present a weight of testimony in their favor that cannot be resisted, and assure the purchaser of his receiving a superior instrument in every respect.

Every instrument fully guaranteed.

Illustrated price list sent on application. 3774

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Travelling Agent.

N.B.—W. M. Somerville will not be responsible for any debt without his written order, nor acknowledge any receipt but his own.

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Marble and Granite Works,

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BY W. M. SOMERVILLE,

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Cemetery Fencing, Grates, Railway and Building Castings

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Drain Pipes & Fancy Clay Goods

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[ESTABLISHED 1860.]

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The largest and Best-selected assortment of

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in Marble, Scotch Granite, or Sandstone.

The newest design in CEMETERY FENCING, suitable for the various Cemeteri

A well-arranged stock of MANTLES, in American, Italian, and Coloured Marbles of new and chaste designs. GRATES from the best American and Canadian Houses, Receding or Projector either Plain or Mounted.

June 18, 1874.

IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD

USE THE

Diamond Yeast Cakes

SMOKERS!

For a Good Smoke

—USE THE—

MYRTLE NAVY.

See T. & B. on each Plug

Drunkenness Cured.

DR. McKINLEY, of Chicago, residing in Hamilton, Ont., to educate his son, cures Chronic Drunkenness.

Send for printed matter by the ladies of Chicago.

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3772.

FOWLE'S

PILE AND HUMOR CURE.

For Internal and External Use

WARRANTED A SURE & PERFECT CURE

For all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Tetter or Ring-Worm, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the Skin.

One Bottle warranted to Cure all cases of Piles; From One to Three Bottles in all Cases of Humors.

This remedy has been faithfully tested and found to be an almost infallible cure for the above named diseases. Its success has been so universal that the Proprietor guarantees a cure to those who will use his medicine, or in case of failure to refund the money paid. Since it was first introduced he has received many thousands of testimonials, proving its efficacy for the cure of the awful diseases it is recommended for. The Pile and Humor cure is entirely vegetable in its composition, and can be used in perfect safety in all cases. There is no danger of its driving the humor in, as it cures on the surface and the patient's bodily health continually improves while under this treatment.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dec. 15 1873

(Continued from second page.)

good, was now to be set aside by the gentlemen newly arrived in the Government, as proposed by the bill which had been put forward by the Minister of Justice? Although the bill was not yet before the Senate, he thought himself justified in making these remarks, and he would conclude by moving for the papers relating to the matter.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER said he would not follow the hon. gentleman over all the ground chosen for his excursion, because he thought that most of the time that hon. gentleman had been outside the question, speaking of matters quite foreign to the motion. From his speech we would have thought that the reply to the address at the opening of the House was the subject of discussion, because he had been talking of matters and questions and accusations which might have been *apropos* in the attack on an Administration; and while he had not professed to oppose the men in power he had ill-treated them. But such little efforts were of no effect against the Government of the day, who could disregard them. However, to come to the facts: We were asked to place before the House all the papers connected with the great affair of the St. Vincent de Paul institution—a matter of some few dollars, made a subject of grave complaint and a ground of accusation before the submission of the papers. He (Mr. Letellier) told the hon. gentleman that the Government had no objection to their production, and had he waited for them, he would have found his case baseless; that, instead of acting harshly towards the directors of the Penitentiary, the Government had acted very leniently, and that if we were to be searching in this enquiry, we might, perhaps, have to go further than he pretended. The hon. gentleman accused the Government of being base enough, because of no investigation succeeding in reaching those men, to pass a law which would have the effect of dismissing them. That was a petty imputation of motives, certainly! When the Ministers produced their measure it would be time to discuss it, but not before. The contract for which they were then censured was a penny piece affair. When the papers came down the House would see if it was correct to accuse them of unfair action. In fact the contract entered into by the directors with the Ottawa House of Dufresne and McGarity was a singular one. While the hon. gentleman had been striving to show that this Government tried to prevent the lowest tenders receiving the contract because they were political oponents, it appeared those parties made a contract at something like $20,000 above the proper figure for the current year. The charge of trying to get rid of public officers by false motives and injustice, when otherwise irremovable, should never have been made without the facts. As to Sir John Macdonald's Government being all right in penitentiary matters, as asserted, he (Mr. Letellier) recollected on a certain election all the vehicles of the Kingston Penitentiary were put at the service of men working and voting against the present Government. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman (Mr. Bellrose) might think that all right, but we did not think so. (Hear, and a laugh.) As to the position of the late Minister of Justice, (Mr. Dorion) it was one which for honesty of purpose was inassailable. He was always ready to act fairly, his character repelling any doubt before proof of wrongdoing. (Hear, hear.) They had had a species of extraordinary lecture on the constitution. They were told a part of their constitution was unwritten, and that, inasmuch as by the constitution a certain number of members in the Cabinet were assigned the different Provinces, by the same rule, after great deliberation, it was agreed by all the wise men that the penitentiaries were to be under the control of three men—a Catholic Irishman, for example, a Catholic Frenchman, and a Protestant—and they were to be the defenders of accused or aggrieved parties in such a big case as the St. Vincent de Paul. Government was quite willing to bring down all the papers asked for, which would show the House the paltriness of this case and the correct attitude of the Government.

Hon. Mr. PENNY said that, as a young member of this House, he felt unwilling to interfere in this discussion. He must say, however, that this mode of justice—trying a case first and examing the evidence afterwards—was a little too Scotch (Laughter.) His hon. friend (Mr. Bellerose) had already pronounced sentence in a case in which he was but asking evidence. He had also given a lecture on the constitution, saying that its framers put in several clauses which, however, nobody could find. Those unwritten clauses he (Mr. Penny) did not know. He thought the rest of the hon. gentleman's facts would turn out like those clauses. (Hear, hear.) As so much had been said about those Penitentiary directors, without himself making any charges, he might say there were rumours of a very extraordinary nature with regard to their doings, and these matters were being examined at this moment by the Committee of Public Accounts. When the evidence was all before us, it would be time enough, perhaps, to talk about what was going to take place. Meantime, it was evident from what the hon. gentleman himself (Mr. Bellerose) had said, that serious charges had been made against the new directors, and if he (Mr. Penny) was not mistaken, he heard him state that one of the transactions investigating was an exceedingly dirty one.

Hon. Mr. BELLEROSE said he stated and would state again that he believed the transaction was not guilt clear, but he did not say that the directors were guilty; he accused the party placed over them. It was because honourable ministers wished to throw the blame of their own action on the directors that he spoke as he did. It was very well to belittle and ridicule this case, but it was more important than ministers pretended; he was sure the director had nothing to do with the offence. As to his remarks on the Constitution, it was very well for an honourable gentleman wishing to take advantage of another's difficulty in speaking English to misrepresent his meaning. He had never said there were unwritten clauses in the Constitution, but that besides the existing Union Act, its framers, who set the machinery at work, thought it advisable, for peace and harmony, to secure in the Cabinet a representation of the different sections of the Dominion East, Centre and West; also that for the same reason we should have three directors—not as the Minister of Agriculture said in a jocular manner—to have a Scotchman an Irishman and a Frenchman on the board, but to imitate the Quebec system. Why is it that the people of Quebec agreed so well, and were without religious dissensions? Because the majority had been liberal, and given full satisfaction to the minority, in the matter of ample security, and representation on prison boards, school rights, and so forth. The Minister of Agriculture might laugh and speak in a theatrical manner and say this was a ridiculous view, but when ministers were not prudent, just and equitable enough to act right in small things, they could not be trusted in great.

Hon. Mr. WILSON raised the point of order, objecting that the hon. gentleman was repeating what he had already said, instead of merely replying to the Hon. Mr. Penny.

Hon. Mr. BELLEROSE was sorry if he had given offence to the House, but he knew great latitude was allowed in its discussions, some members speaking as often as four or six times on one question. He hoped no exception would be made as against him.

(Cries of Go on.)

He denied the statement of the Minister of Agriculture that the Government had acted well with the directors, and if a proper enquiry was instituted into all the matters connected with the Penitentiary, and especially that of St. Vincent de Paul, he would be satisfied. If they did not, he would say ministers were culpable. It was a shame to see the authorities using their inferiors so badly. As to the expenditure of twenty-five thousand dollars by the directors, it was the fault of ministers if this sum was not in the estimates for the year. They ordered what was done.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER stated positively no such order was given, the directors taking upon themselves to act thus without the knowledge of the Government.

Hon. Mr. BELLEROSE said he stated again, though he had made no enquiry on the subject, that the directors received orders to buy that wood and to ask the Government architect what would be necessary, and that they acted upon his answer. If that was not true, let Ministers enquire. He attributed honesty of statement to the Minister of Agriculture, but the matter came not within his department, but in that of the then Minister of Justice, for whose acts the Government were responsible. What was it to the purpose to attack Sir John Macdonald, as had been done. If he had not acted wisely he received his reward—his misconduct did not excuse that of others. How did that meet the allegation of an injustice in his particular case? We were told Mr. Dorion had a good character. That he had admitted. He had had, and hoped he should long have confidence in that character. He had acted as an honest man, at first saying he ought to give the contract to the lowest tender; but when his friends pressed him, Mr. Dorion thought he was bound to submit and did, and this was where he acted wrong. It was all very well for the Government to pooh-pooh and sneer at matters like this as petty, involving only a few hundred dollars. He remembered when they took a different view, however, refusing to pay these four or five months; a petty account of forty-two dollars to a gentleman named Senator Bellerose. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Selling his house and furniture, to take board, and it being likely he would only have two or three apartments, he thought he would not have room for papers, having been in the habit of preserving blue-books and papers for use in time of elections. If they didn't wish to pay, they could keep it. He mentioned this to show how ridiculous it was to call a sum of $400 or $500 petty, when $40 was too serious an amount to be disbursed, though honestly due.

[*To be continued.*]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, March 8, 1875.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 p. m.

PETITION OF J. B. FRASER & CO.

Mr. DOMVILLE moved that the petition of J. B. Fraser & Co. be referred to the Committee on Public Accounts, and that the petitioners be heard by themselves, their counsel, agents and witnesses upon their petition.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said there was a notice of this motion upon the order paper, and it should take its turn.

Mr. DOMVILLE said this was the first convenient moment since the presentation of the petition for making this motion, and, as it was a case of urgency, he hoped the motion would be allowed to be put now.

Mr. SPEAKER—The question of urgency might have been raised on Friday, when the petition was received.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD observed that the Committee were sitting from to-day, and if the House were willing that the petition should be heard by counsel, it was important that permission should be granted without delay.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said his hon. friend would remember that there was another order specially fixed for to-day, and it would not be fair to allow it to stand over in order that the House might take up this motion out of its order, especially as it was a motion which would give rise to a long debate. He therefore objected to the consideration of this motion now.

The motion was ruled out of order.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Hon. Mr CARTWRIGHT introduced a bill respecting the Civil Service of Canada.

Mr. WOOD asked if the bill was confined to the Civil Service at Ottawa, or did it apply to the outside service also?

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT said the bill was intended to deal with the Civil Service at headquarters only. Officers of the outside service would be dealt with departmentally. A considerable number of increases of salaries had been made in the outside service already, particularly in the Customs Department. He would not say that all cases had been considered, but they were being considered, and each case would be dealt with upon its merits by the Department.

The bill was read the first time.

PRIVATE AND LOCAL BILLS.

The following local and private bills passed through Committee of the Whole were read a third time and passed:—

To change the name of the Imperial Building, Savings and Investment Co. to that of the Imperial Loan and Investment Co.

To amend the Act incorporating the London and Canada Bank, and to change its name to that of the Bank of the United Provinces.

To incorporate the Industrial Life Insurance Co.

To incorporate "La Banque St. Jean Baptiste."

THE LEPINE COMMUTATION.

Mr. SPEAKER read a message from His Excellency transmitting copies of further correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relating to the commutation of the sentence of death passed on Ambrose Lepine for the murder of Thomas Scott.

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS.

Mr. CASGRAIN asked whether it is the intention of the Government to take any steps or proceedings, in so far as regards the privileges of this House, against such witnesses as are reported by the Election Judges or Election Courts, as having been guilty of corrupt practices, or otherwise, at the elections held for the present Parliament; and if so, when, and in what manner?

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER—I have to inform the hon. gentleman that the Election Law of 1874 provides that suits against such offences ought to be taken within twelve months. I believe that the twelve months have now expired in most cases, but I draw the attention of the hon. gentleman to several clauses of the Election Act providing specially for the punishment of those cases by the Judges when trying the elections. I believe that if these provisions had been complied with they were quite sufficient to meet the case mentioned by the hon. gentleman. I refer him to the clauses giving the Judges the power during the trial to summon to appear before him any elector or officer who has been proved or against whom evidence has been given, of having committed any offence under the Act the power to try him summarily. If this had been complied with, it would have been sufficient.

Mr. CASGRAIN—There is one part of the question which the hon. gentleman has not answered; I mean, in so far as the privileges of the House are concerned.

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER—The House has divested itself of all control in such cases, leaving it to the Judges to deal with them.

PENSIONS TO VETERANS.

Mr. STEPHENSON enquired as to the *modus operandi* necessary to enable veterans entitled to pensions for military services rendered, to obtain such pensions from the Canadian Government.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—The mere mode of obtaining the pensions will, of course, be contained in the regulations to be adopted and published in the *Gazette* as soon as the money is at the disposal of the Government.

ALLOWANCES TO POSTMASTERS.

Mr. GREENWAY asked whether, in view of the recent great reductions in postage rates, it is the intention of the Government to increase the allowances to postmasters.

Hon. D. A. MACDONALD—It is not the intention to increase the salaries of postmasters.

ORDNANCE LANDS AT FREDERICTON.

In reply to Mr. DOMVILLE, who made enquiry respecting Ordnance lands at Fredericton, N.B.,

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said that the Government have not sold any of these lands. Application was made by the railway owning the lot near them. The Deputy Adjutant General of the Province was requested to put a value on the portion asked for. He valued it at $6,000, but subsequent information made us believe it worth more than this, and nothing further has been done. If the lands are sold at all now, it will be by public auction.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. PALMER asked whether it is the intention of the Government to take any and what measures to secure to Canada at as early a day as possible, the amount of compensation to which she is entitled by the 22nd Article of the Treaty of Washington?

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—The Government have already taken the necessary steps to have an arbitration brought on as speedily as possible.

NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL LAW.

Mr. COSTIGAN said that before placing in the hands of Mr. Speaker the motion which he intended to move in reference to the New Brunswick School Law, and on which he would ask the House to vote, he desired to offer some remarks, explaining why he expected hon. members would vote in favour of the proposition he would submit. He believed if he were justified in 1872 in moving resolutions on this subject and raising a discussion thereon, there was greater reason for action at the present time; if he believed he had a right to claim the sympathy and assistance of the Dominion Parliament at that time on this question, hon. members must admit that the necessity for their aid existed to a greater extent to-day. He felt called upon to thoroughly discuss the question, because he felt he would not be discharging his duty if he did not repeat any important matters that had occurred in previous debates. In order that the House might thoroughly understand the position which the minority of the people of New Brunswick occupied, he called attention to the fact that for many years previous to 1858 they enjoyed to all intents and purposes a system of separate denominational schools. In 1858, when the question came up for legislation, and a new law was to be formed, the different sentiments of the people were laid before the Legislature by petition. Upwards of one hundred petitions were submitted, of which five sixths asked that the privileges asked by the Catholic population of maintaining separate schools might be respected in any future legislation. A few petitions were placed before the Legislature asking that no principle of sectarian education be recognized, while other gentlemen, including some clergymen, prayed that no public grant of money should be given to any school in New Brunswick in which the Bible was not read daily. A perusal of the Act of 1858 shewed clearly that religious instruction was provided for. If no religious instruction was intended to be given in the schools, why should protection of the minority of all denominations, Baptists, Methodists, and Menonites, as well as the Catholic minority, have been embodied in the Act? It was an act framed to meet the wishes of minorities by providing that the children of parents who constituted either a Catholic or Protestant minority should not be compelled to study books to which their parents took objection. The undenominational system was advocated by the majority in opposition to the constantly expressed desires of the minority, and it was to conciliate the greater numbers that the Local Legislature ignored the numerous petitions for separate education, and deprived the minority of the rights they enjoyed previous to 1858. The denominational system of New Brunswick existed not only up to 1858, but was continued by the Act of 1858 to 1871. In 1871 a law was passed which deprived the minority of the rights they possessed under former laws. It was not to be wondered at that such a change took place. Many of the hon. gentlemen who conducted the Government of New Brunswick prior to Confederation were, after that Act, sent to represent the people in this Parliament. While they were at the head of affairs in New Brunswick no such law as that of 1871 could have passed, because they were men of ability, men of long experience, and had due regard for the interests of their country, and were, moreover, men who would not use a question of this sort to make political capital for themselves. After Confederation the places of these men were filled up for the most part by young men of little experience, who were unfortunately unable to retain power in their hands in any other way than by exciting the feelings of the people of New Brunswick, by agitating this question and making political capital out of it, thus destroying the harmony which had existed previously. He repeated that the law of 1871 was passed amidst the strong remonstrances of the people of that Province. After it became law, and before the time for advising its disallowance had expired, petitions were sent to the Dominion Government asking its disallowance. Mr. Costigan then detailed the further action taken during the session of 1872 to secure this end. In districts where Catholics were in a majority, and only a few schools were established under the law, many of the Protestants formerly opposed to the new law had become converts to it because their schools were supported without any district tax, the minority being obliged to pay 30 cents per head county tax, although they did not use the schools. He took it that if the House had the power to advise the disallowance of the amendment, surely it had the right to advise the disallowance of the original Act. In 1873 the House had affirmed its right to advise the disallowance of an amendment to the School Act, and they could therefore have no objection to the proposition he was about to make, that an address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that the constitution be so amended as to secure the rights for the minority of New Brunswick enjoyed by minorities in Ontario and Quebec. This question had given rise to ill feeling and a great deal of excitement and disorder in New Brunswick, which must be regretted by the people of that Province. Every hon. gentleman in this House would agree with him that, if possible, an end should be put to these troubles. While they continued, the peace of this Dominion could not be said to be complete. The Catholics of New Brunswick only asked for the same rights that the minorities in Ontario and Quebec have, and they felt it was unjust to refuse their request. They felt, also, that this Parliament had the power to remedy the inconveniences of which they complained. The only question was, whether this House would believe that there was a necessity for asking for an amendment to the constitution. The amendment to the constitution with reference to better terms to Nova Scotia was, however, a much greater change than this would be, yet he expected the hon. gentlemen from that Province would be amongst the strongest opponents of the resolution before the House. The argument used for this change of the constitution was that it was in the interests of the country. It was urged that the union of the Provinces was not a bargain where one should get better of the others. In accordance with these principles and arguments, this Parliament did increase the subsidy to Nova Scotia, in spite of the opposition of members from other Provinces, and particularly of Ontario. That was not, moreover, the only alteration of the constitution. If the interests of the country required the amendment of the constitution there was no reason why this House should not ask that amendment, and he thought that the views of upwards of 90,000 people, forming over one-third of the population of the Province, ought to have due weight in this House on questions affecting their religious rights and privileges. He concluded by moving the above-mentioned resolution.

Mr. MASSON seconded the motion.

Mr. APPLEBY said he had hoped that the New Brunswick school question had been up before Parliament for the last time in 1872. Considering the history of the law and the popular reasons given thereon, he had thought the question could not again be brought under the consideration of Parliament, which had not power to deal with it. By its re-introduction would be engendered bad feelings, which were more easily aroused than allayed. However, as the hon. member had resolved to proceed with his motion, he must not be offended at the remarks of himself and other members. In the first section of the resolution they were brought face to face with the old doctrine of union of Church and State, that old doctrine which, if he read correctly the signs of the times, was doomed to destruction in the old world, and which he had hoped would not gain a firm foothold in the new world. The spirit of disestablishment was abroad in the old country, and he regretted that Mr. Gladstone, the first statesman of the day, had not remained in power sufficiently long to disestablish every ecclesiastical establishment in the British Isles. Now, while that spirit was abroad in the old country, there appeared to be an attempt made here not only to set up a church which shall be superior to the State, but to set up a church which shall be above the State. That church dared to tell them that Parliament was not omnipotent, but that its legislation should be directed to the welfare of the church.

After recess,

Mr. APPLEBY resumed the debate, contending that this Parliament had no right to know anything about the New Brunswick School Law, and that the resolution was opposed to the constitution of the country. He laid it down as a principle that the local Legislatures of this country, on all subjects within their exclusive power, had equally with the Parliament of Canada the quality of omnipotence.

Mr. GORDON said this was a matter which had received his serious consideration. The constituency which he represented was one-fifth Catholic and four-fifths Protestant, and therefore fairly represented, in proportion, the minority and majority of the province. He could, therefore, view the question impartially. There was much in the speech of the hon. member for Carleton with which he could not agree. From the alleged ignorance of the people of Victoria County, he (Mr. Gordon) drew the conclusion that the tenderness of conscience of the Roman Catholic population prevented them from taking advantage of the common schools. He regretted exceedingly, as a Protestant, that they could not view this educational question as he did, but seeing it was a matter of conscience so far as they were concerned, it would be wrong to force them into a position which they could not conscientiously accept. So far as his own constituency (North Ontario) was concerned—and he had yet to learn that the experience of any other county in Ontario differed from it—the Separate Schools Act had had no bad effect. It had given every satisfaction. The same result would follow its adoption in New Brunswick. In the meantime, they were in a position to be tyrannized over. In North Ontario, which he represented, there were only two separate schools. It was found that the Roman Catholics did not avail themselves of the Act, owing to the expense attendant upon it. He hoped the resolution of the hon. member for Victoria would carry. He believed it would meet with the warm approval—he said it without hesitation—not only of the Roman Catholics of Ontario, but of the majority of the Protestants of that Province.

Mr. DEVLIN said he would be wanting in duty towards the one and a half millions of Roman Catholics in this Dominion if he were to remain silent while 96,000 of them were knocking at the door of this House asking for common justice. He spoke on behalf of 96,000 Catholics who asked the privilege of educating their children according to the dictates of their conscience. It was not in the power of this House to impose any law upon the Catholics of New Brunswick which would exempt them from the exercise of that right—of the obligation to educate their children so they might learn to know the Almighty God, to love and reverence Him. If he were called upon to address this House on behalf of the Protestant majority, seeking justice at his hands on a matter of this kind, he would raise his voice louder on their behalf, and insist with all the power and strength he could bring to bear on the subject, for that justice which he claimed for the Catholic minority of New Brunswick. He did not know what course the Government intended to pursue, but having followed the Reform party for 20 years of his life in all its trials and difficulties, he had every faith in their liberality and their determination to render impartial justice to all classes and creeds and denominations in this country. The Catholics would resent any legislation which interfered with the observance of the high duties which as Catholics they were required to discharge, and it would be resented, not only by them, but also by the high and lofty and generous-minded parties who, thank God, were always proud to be ready to stand by their Catholic brother in the hour of difficulty. He did therefore expect, as an humble member of the Liberal party, that the Government which he and his friends supported would recognize the justice of the demand made by the hon. member for Victoria, and would show by their acts that they were Reformers, not only in name, but in practice, and that whenever they found a law operating unjustly towards any class of Her Majesty's subjects, they would with their powerful influence come to their relief and place them upon an equality with all other classes. He hoped the day had not arrived when the Catholics of this country were to be Bismarcked. We wanted no Bismarck in New Brunswick or in this House. We desired to live in harmony, upon terms of equality, doing for each other all we could do to promote the general welfare and prosperity. Objection was taken to this resolution on the ground that it was a violation of the constitution, and that if it was passed other provinces might be seeking remedies for abuses in the same way. But what, after all, was the constitution? It was only a piece of human machinery, and when it was found not to work smoothly, after it was found that one part bore unjustly upon a certain class of Her Majesty's subjects, was it not the duty of this House to amend it so as make it work smoothly. But there was a constitution far above that constitution—a constitution made by the hand of God—and that was the constitution that a Catholic felt it to be his bounden duty first of all to pay his allegiance to. As he stated at the outset, that constitution imposed upon the Catholic parent the duty of educating his children, and no law could exempt him from that obligation. He appealed to the hon. member for South Bruce, in whose name an amendment stood on the paper, not to throw his great influence in the House against the reasonable demands of the minority in New Brunswick.

Messrs. PICARD, BURPEE (Sunbury); MILLS, THOMPSON (Welland), SINCLAIR and PALMER having spoken against the resolution, and Messrs. WRIGHT (Ottawa), CURRIER, MACKENZIE (Montreal), and ORTON in favour of it, the debate was adjourned on the motion of Mr. DYMOND, on the understanding that it should be resumed on Wednesday next.

The House adjourned at 11:20 p. m.

THE HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN.—A girl named Bella Warren has decamped from the Home for Unfortunate Women, kept by Mrs. Hardy, on Nepean street. She left on Sunday under the pretence of going to church and has not since been seen. The wearing apparel of other inmates is missing, and the police are

MISSIONARY MEETING.

A Large Meeting—Instructive Addresses—Liberal Collections.

A large audience attended the annual Missionary meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, held in the Metcalfe Street Church last night. The Hon. Mr. Coffin, Receiver-General, occupied the chair, and amongst those present were the Revds. Messrs. Sutherland, McDougall, Hunter, Hall, Dr. Mark, and other prominent gentlemen of note in connection with that body.

After some introductory remarks by the chairman and the usual singing and devotional exercises, the Secretary of the Missionary Society here, Mr. C. W. Jenkins, read a very satisfactory report of the Missionary efforts of the church.

The Rev. Mr. Sutherland, having been called upon by the chairman, spoke at some length, giving a very interesting and instructive account of the mission work of the church throughout the world. He said it afforded him great pleasure to attend an anniversary missionary meeting in the capital of the Dominion. He was pleased to note the growth and material prosperity of the city, for in it he looked for a corresponding increase in the welfare and influence of the Christian church. In regard to the mission work of the church, he also looked upon it as progressive. There were those who reflected upon the christian missionary work and stated it to be unsuccessful. He deemed such remarks premature and thought they would not be borne out by the facts. The people had never yet faltered in their confidence in the mission schemes of the Church, and he held until they did it was an untruth to characterize the efforts made as a failure. On the contrary, the work was progressing every day, and fresh evidence of its power for good were being daily manifested. Multitudes had given in adherence to its cause, and, while such confidence existed, there was little danger of missionary bankruptcy. Missionary efforts had not extended much over 80 years, and in that time many societies had been formed, hundreds of agents were working in the cause, and hundreds of thousands of converts had been made in heathen lands. There was not a nation under the sun that did not enjoy the blessings of Christianity under the exertions put forth by missionary agencies. He thought there was no power on the face of the earth that could boast of equal success. He said the Canadian mission had only been in existence some 50 years, and, out of comparatively small beginnings, great results had been evoked. He adverted to the time when an annual revenue of but $500 could be collected for missionary purposes, and contrasted it with the present time, when a sum of $150,000 was raised in support of the mission schemes of the Church. In early times but 30 men were employed in the work. Now, 1,000 men were engaged, and their work covered the entire inhabitable globe. The union of last year had increased their work in the eastern section of the Dominion. It would be necessary to raise for the present year $200,000, to carry out the work, and this sum, he felt satisfied, could easily be raised in the Wesleyan Church in Canada. He adverted, with regret, to the unsatisfactory system that prevailed in Quebec with regard to education, where the revenue of the country was being expended to keep a class of the people in total ignorance. This was a question which, sooner or later, must be rectified. He, in conclusion, briefly alluded to the success attending the missions of the great North West and in Japan. He said that these arduous missions could not be undertaken without the necessary means to carry out the work, and he trusted a liberal spirit would be manifested in this direction, in order that the number of workers in the several missionary fields might be increased. (Applause.)

The Rev. Mr. McDougall followed and gave a very interesting account of the wealth, agricultural and mineral resources of the North-west. He spoke at some length as to the manners and habits of the Aborigines among whom he had lived for the last 17 years; and concluded an interesting address by adverting to the successful efforts made in the conversion of the Indians of that country. He trusted their hands would be strengthened in the work, and that they would be liberal in their contributions toward the maintenance of the mission work of the church.

The Rev. Mr. Hunter said that at the collections yesterday about $100 had been realized in aid of the missions. He thought, judging from the meeting, that the sum would be largely increased. They had listened to very interesting addresses, which should call forth a very liberal response from all present.

A hymn was then sung, during which the collection was taken up.

The Doxology and benediction brought a very successful meeting to a close.

ACCEPTANCE BY MR. BAXTER OF THE MONTREAL CALL.

The "mutual eligibility" idea is being acted upon not only as between Churches, but as between hemispheres. A call has came from across the Atlantic to the respected U.P. minister of Wishart Church in Dundee. This call has come from a new congregation in Montreal connected with the Canada Presbyterian Church, which is an amalgamation of the former Free and U.P. Churches in Canada, and which will be strengthened in a few months by the further incorporation of the representation of the Old Kirk, and will then be designated the Presbyterian Church in Canada. The distinctions between Presbyterians in all our Colonial Dominions, Possessions, and Dependencies are being rapidly effaced, and the amalgamating process has a reflex and sympathetic action even here. The Rev. Dr. Wilson, Clerk of the Free Church Presbytery, appeared as one of the representatives of Canadian Presbyterian Union to plead for the translation of a U.P. minister to Montreal. In terms of an arrangement effected last June, at Ottawa, all the Presbyterians in Canada will be united in one Church, having its General Assembly and Provincial Synods, and it is not at all improbable that before the end of the century there will be more Presbyterians in Canada than in Scotland. To be called to the charge of a young and flourishing congregation in one of the chief cities in Canada is therefore highly honourable to Mr. Baxter, while he in turn will be a valuable acquisition to the vigorous community to which he has been invited. He has long been esteemed in Dundee for his willing and judicious services on our various Charitable Boards and Committees—more particularly those of the Infirmary and the Asylum. He has taken a fair share in public work of all kinds, and has always been remarkable for his moderation, reasonableness, and conciliatoriness. A cultured and well-travelled man, still in the prime of life, with experience added to his vigour, the Montreal congregation have chosen a Minister admirably qualified to consolidate them into a united and prosperous church.—*Dundee People's Journal.*

POLICE COURT.

Before M. O'Gara, P. M.

MONDAY, March 8.

William Boivin was up on a charge of being found drunk and disorderly on the public street. He was fined $2 and costs. Not having the necessary change he went to gaol for a day.

Henderson Dunning was arraigned on a similar charge, and was mulcted in $3 and costs.

Francis Kelly was also charged with drunken and disorderly conduct on the public street, and was fined $3 and costs.

J. W. Arless was charged by a man named Thomas Taylor with refusing to pay his wages. The case was adjourned

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

CLARENDON HOUSE.—C Salime, Worcester, Mass; John E Allen, Perth; Mrs Carew, Toronto; L J Cross, Kemptville; P Neil, St Thomas; George Roberts, Hamilton; T M Brooke, Brockville; W Ewing, Montreal; Edgar A Robbins, Boston, Mass; Mrs L A Allyn, do; J B Moore, Toledo, Ohio; James McCann, Arnprior; W Kerr, Lynn.

DANIELS' HOTEL.—E P Coulman, Toronto; C P Lumb, Prescott; Jas Hibbard, do; Thomas Ford, do; Joseph Flannigan, do; A B Picker, Montreal; R R Chamberlain, do; D Riddell, do; W R McGinness, do; W Kerr, Kemptville; Thomas Lambert, Aylmer; T B Prentiss, do; W R Thistle, do; J J Francis, Parkenham; D C Roberts, Chateaugay, NY; W Gibbens, city.

Miscellaneous.

FRESH OYSTERS in SHELL
Are always procurable at
NOONAN'S RESTAURANT,
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Feb. 23rd 1875. 2778

$8,000.00

will now purchase Ashfield's Brick Block on Duke Street, Ottawa,—"hardly the best of the buildings" being parts of Lots 3 and 4, Block B. Lebreton's flats, 8x128, with buildings thereon, viz: one three and half story brick building (not veneered) used as shops and dwellings, on Duke Street, fire wall and two story Kitchen and sheds in rear, wooden tenement on Britannia street. On the line of the Water Works, Main Sewer, and Street Cars.

Trade is fast working to this end of the City, no doubt purchaser would double his money in ten years. For further particulars apply to
JAMES ASHFIELD,
Crockery & Glassware Merchant.
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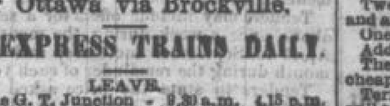
Apply to any Grocer, Druggist, or Hardware shop.
Dec. 29, 1874. 2730-3awk

Railways.



CANADA CENTRAL
—AND—
Brockville & Ottawa Railways
For Ottawa via Brockville.
TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY.

LEAVE.

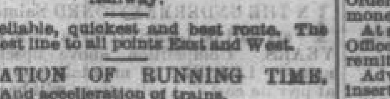
Brockville G. T. Junction	9.30 a.m.	4.15 p.m.
Ottawa	10.40 a.m.	5.00 p.m.
Renfrew	9.30 a.m.	6.10 p.m.

ARRIVE.

Ottawa	1.20 p.m.	7.40 p.m.
Renfrew	2.15 p.m.	8.50 p.m.
Brockville	2.10 p.m.	8.40 p.m.

10.40 a.m. Train from Ottawa makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train for the West at 2.10 p.m.
4.15 p.m. Train from Brockville makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train from the West, arriving in Ottawa at 7.40 p.m.

A. B. FOSTER,
Managing Director.
Brockville, Jan. 11, 1875.



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Trains will run daily, as follows:—

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1 Express	1.40 P.M.	Grand Trunk Mail from the East	4.10 P.M.
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5 Express	4.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express from West	7.10 P.M.

† Every day.

GOING SOUTH.

No.	Leave Ottawa	Connecting with	Arrive at Prescott Junction
*2 Express	10.45 A.M.	Grand Trunk West and Central Vermont and Rome & Watertown Rys.	1.05 P.M.
4 Express	2.00 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express East	4.25 P.M.
8 Express	10 45 P.M.	Grand Trunk East & West & Rome & Watertown Railway	1.30 A.M.

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Sure connections with Grand Trunk trains to and from both East and West.
Time faster than by any other route.
Trains are run on Montreal time.
THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director, Otta…
Dec 15 1874.

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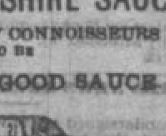

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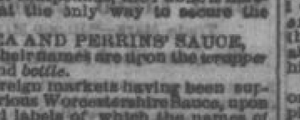

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The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

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Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

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Publications.

THE SUN.

Daily & Weekly for 1875

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The Weekly Sun will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the Weekly Sun the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

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The price of the Weekly Sun is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the Weekly Sun at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, postpaid for a year.

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Every number of the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a select story and the latest and most important news by telegraph from all parts of the world up to the hour of publication.

During the session of Congress the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a summary of the proceedings and the latest News by telegraph from Washington, Political, Religious, Fashionable, Artistic, Literary and Sporting intelligence, Obituary Notices, Varieties, Amusements, Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day, a review of the Cattle and Dry Goods Markets, Financial and Commercial intelligence and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

The HERALD employs no agents in the country nor in distant cities to canvass for subscribers, as none are necessary. Any person pretending to be an agent for the WEEKLY HERALD should be treated as a common swindler. The club system has abolished the agency system. It is safe and cheap.

The price of subscription, whenever practicable, should be transmitted by Post Office Orders. It is the safest mode of transmitting money by mail.

At small Post Offices in the country where Post Office Orders cannot be obtained, money may be remitted in Registered letters.

Advertisements, … limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

Price of the DAILY HERALD, four cents a copy. Annual subscription price, $12, always in advance.

Write the address on letters to the NEW YORK HERALD, in a bold and legible hand, and give the name of each subscriber, of Post Office, County and State so plainly that no errors in mailing papers will be liable to occur.

APPLETON'S
AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA
NEW REVISED EDITION.

Entirely rewritten by the ablest writers on every subject. Printed from new type, and illustrated with Several Thousand Engravings and Maps.

The work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA was completed in 1863, since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States, and the signal developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature, and art, have induced the editors and publishers to submit it to an exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition entitled THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.

The movement of political affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and their fruitful application to the industrial and useful arts and the convenience of refinement of social life. Great wars and consequent revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar moment. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work appeared, has happily been ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced.

Large accessions to our geographical knowledge have been made by the indefatigable explorers of Africa.

The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.

In preparing the present edition for the press it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination.

None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming in fact a new Cyclopædia, with the same plan and compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with such improvements in its composition as have been suggested by longer experience and enlarged knowledge.

The illustrations which are introduced for the first time in the present edition have been added not for the sake of pictorial effect, but to give greater lucidity and force to the explanations in the text. They embrace all branches of science and of natural history, and depict the most famous and remarkable features of scenery, architecture, and art, as well as the various processes of mechanics and manufactures. Although intended for instruction rather than embellishment, no pains have been spared to insure their artistic excellence; the cost of their execution is enormous, and it is believed that they will find a welcome reception as an admirable feature of the Cyclopædia, and worthy of its high character.

This work is sold to subscribers only, payable on delivery of each volume. It will be completed in sixteen large octavo volumes, each containing about 800 pages, fully illustrated with several thousand Wood engravings, and with numerous colored Lithographic Maps.

Price and Style of Binding.

In extra Cloth, per vol.	$5 00
In Library Leather, per vol.	6 00
In Half Turkey Morocco, per vol.	7 00
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In Full Morocco, antique, gilt edges, per vol.	10 00
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Nine volumes now ready. Succeeding volumes, until completion, will be issued once in two months.

Specimen pages of the American Cyclopædia, showing type, illustrations, etc., will be sent gratis, on application.

First-class canvassing Agents Wanted. Address the Publishers,
D. APPLETON & Co.,
549 & 551 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.

WATER will be supplied to parties requiring it, commencing on Saturday, the 27th, from 7 a. m. to 6 p.m., at the following points:
Hydrant No. 1, Broad street, north of Queen.
" 2, Albert street, west of Bay.
" 3, Cathcart street, west of Dalhousie.
" 4, Augusta street, north of Rideau.
Tickets at five cents per puncheon (not over 120 gallons), can be procured by application at the Water Works Office, Rideau street.
By order,
C. … CUNNINGHAM

Miscellaneous.

HAY & OATS
FOR SALE.
Apply to Wm. M. BEATTIE & Co.,
George St. near Central …

Meeting for Sunday School TEACHERS.

A Meeting of this class of Christian workers for the preparation of the Lesson is held every Saturday evening in the Room… the Young Mens' Christian Association, and is open to all—Ladies as well as Gentlemen.

TO CONTRACTORS.
Tenders for the Ottawa Exhibition Building

Tenders are invited for the erection of the proposed buildings, for the accommodation of the Provincial Exhibition on the grounds of the Agricultural Society, Bank Street Road.
1st. For the lumber and all materials required.
2nd. For the labor required.
3rd. A bulk sum for the material, labor, and everything required for the erection of the several buildings.
Plans and Specifications, also conditions and forms of contract, will be seen at the office of James Mather, Esq., Architect, … on and after MONDAY, 22… inst.
Tenders to be addressed to Chairman of Exhibition Committee, and left with A. S. Woodburn, Elgin Street, not later than 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, the 25th inst. All tenders to give the names of two responsible sureties.
The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.
By Order,
A. S. Woodburn,
Secretary of Exhibition Committee.
City Hall, Ottawa,
17th Feb., '75.

H. M. ROWE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
BALTIMORE OYSTERS
To be had in perfection, at
James Buchanan's
… SUSSEX STREET
January 8th, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
PERCIVAL BLACKBURN WINNING and WILLIAM GALT HILL, Plaintiffs,
vs.
JOHN COWAN, Defendant.
A Writ of Attachment has issued in this cause.
WM. F. POWELL, Sheriff,
By JOHN NICHOLSON, Deputy-Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ottawa, Feb. 1…

MEN WANTED. British Columbia. The Dominion Government is about to build a line of Telegraph through British Columbia, which will form the B.C. Section of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Line. This Section is about 600 miles in length, through a generally wooded country, the timber requiring to be cut down and cleared a distance of … on each side of the wire. To do this work … or 300 men will be wanted, principally choppers and woodmen. The Contract has been awarded to Mr. F. J. Barnard and work will commence about the first May and will occupy 18 months.
The Government is also about to commence the Construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway on Vancouver Island. This work will afford employment to hundreds of workingmen. The Rails for this road will shortly be shipped from England and the work of construction will commence early in the Spring.
There is a great scarcity of laborers in British Columbia of the class required …; and men of energy, who wish to try their fortunes in the Pacific Province may safely go so; ordinary laborers are now getting $… per month and found; …
The land laws of the Province are exceedingly liberal in free grants, … by those who wish to settle.
For the information of those who wish to emigrate, it may be stated that a third class … by Rail from New York to San Francisco …; Panama, …; to Victoria, Steerage fare …
Further particulars respecting the above matters can be obtained by applying to … Dewdney, M.P., Ottawa, Ontario.

STANDARD
AMERICAN BEVEL TABLES
… class Bevel, 5 x 10 tables, complete with … and having the celebrated "*Phelan & Collender Combination Cushions*" of which I am sole owner and patentee. … are not sold to manufacturers in New York or Canada, being reserved for my own trade. Price per table, packed and delivered at Card cars, $300 gold.
H. W. COLLENDER,
Successor to Phelan & Collender,
738 Broadway, New York.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.
ALEX. TAYLOR
Successor to D. McLarnon,
—CORNER OF—
RIDEAU & CUMBERLAND STS.
—DEALER IN—
FLOUR AND FARM PRODUCE.
A selected stock always on hand to suit parties. Orders promptly attended to.
The highest price will be paid for all kinds of Farm Produce.

THE BEST
HOME MUSIC BOOKS
Piano at Home.
Four Hand Pieces, $2.50. Large selection of popular pieces. Most excellent practice, and most entertaining to play.
Ritter's History of Music.
2 VOLS. Each $1.50. Condensed … books, and is terse, complete, interesting, and the most useful book of reference in musical literature.
Clarke's New Method.
For Reed Organs, is still the leading … in point of sale, is enlarged, improved, and in every way keeps up its high reputation. Price $2 50.
Organ at Home.
… The largest and best collection of popular Reed Organ music. 200 pieces; large pages …
River of Life.
New edition. 35 cents. Full of the sweetest Sabbath School Songs.
All books sent, post-paid, for retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & Co.,
711 Broadway, N.Y.

THE TIMES

is published every lawful morning. Price … cents per week, sent to subscribers … Canada, SIX DOLLARS per annum.
The rate for Transient advertisements is TEN CENTS PER LINE, … for each insertion. For Special Notices, … Reports of Meetings, Financial Statements of Banks, Railway Companies, Insurance Companies, and matters of like description … amongst the Reading Matter, FIFTEEN CENTS PER LINE.
Special Contracts are made for a definite period.
Condensed Advertisements on the First Page, when not exceeding Twenty Words, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, and ONE-AND-A-HALF CENTS for each word over twenty. The advertisements referred to are as follows:—
Any one specified article—
For Sale or Wanted.
Lost or Found.
Board Wanted.
Business for Sale.
Business Wanted.
Houses for Sale.
Houses to Rent.
Houses Wanted.
Board and Lodging.
Cattle Strayed or Stolen.
Farms Wanted.
Farms for Sale or to Rent.
Live Stock for Sale or to Rent.
Money Wanted or to Loan.
Situations Wanted.
Situations Vacant, &c., &c.
Professional and business cards inserted in the first page for one year, when not exceeding twenty words, once a week, $5; twice a week, $10; and every day, $…, each word over twenty in the same proportion.
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, … and deaths with funeral notices attached …

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is published every Friday morning and contains news of the week from all parts of the world, valuable agricultural matter, and the chief editorial articles of THE DAILY TIMES, price $1.00 per annum in advance.
Complete and trustworthy Market Reports, Latest Telegraphic Despatches, Parliamentary Reports, and all other matter incident to a first class weekly newspaper.
Subscription Rates for the Daily Times:
When paid weekly, Twelve and a-half Cents.
When paid yearly, Six Dollars in advance.
Ottawa, 21st Dec., 1874.

THE TIMES (Daily Edition) is published every lawful day (and Weekly Edition every Friday), by Alexander … and John Charles Boyce, … at their office, on Wellington …

The Times

VOL. VIII. NO. 3789 — OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH, 10, 1875 — PRICE 3 CENTS.

Wants.

WANTED.—A wet nurse for the Countess of Dufferin's BABY. Apply at Rideau Hall. 3787-6

WANTED.—A Partner in a first class Tailoring Establishment must be thoroughly acquainted with Book-keeping and also capable of attending to financing. First class reference required. Address C., this Office. 3784-tf

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young man familiar with accounts as clerk or book-keeper. Good references.

PARTNER WANTED.—A Partner having a Capital of about $500 is wanted to assist in carrying on a patent manufacture, the returns of which are immediate and the Profit over 100 per cent, and the Sale t limited. For further information apply to J. BERMINGHAM. 3786

HELP WANTED.

To men and women wanted to sell a complete history of the "Life, Labours and Death of Livingstone," also "The Family Bible," both Protestant and Catholic. beautifully illustrated. Together with Maps, Charts and a great variety of pictures. For particulars address SCHUYLER SMITH & CO., Publishers, London, Ont.

WORK FOR ALL.

At home, male or female; $35 per week, day or evening. No Capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with ten cent return stamp, M. Young, 173 Greenwich street, New York.

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH and expenses sure to Agents everywhere, selling our New Braided White Wire Rope Clothes Line. Sells readily at every house. Samples free. Address, HUDSON RIVER WIRE CO., 76 King Street west, Toronto, Ontario.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female Agents in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars FREE. P. O. VICKERY & Co., Augusta, Me.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted. All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all their time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post Card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. y37 Sdaw.

WANTED.—We will give Men and Women A BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having spare time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars and a free...

J. LATHAM & Co., Washington St., Boston.

Houses to Let.

FURNISHED HOUSE To Let for twelve months, from the 1st of May next, or sooner if required. Rooms good and lofty. Locality central and convenient, being within five minutes' walk of Parliament Buildings. Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply by letter to X Y Z, TIMES office.

TO LET—Nos. 4 and 5 Brooklyn Terrace' apply to Wm M. Beattie & Co., George Street, near Central School East. 3786 1m

Rooms to Let.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accommodated with FIRST-CLASS Rooms, on Sister Street, either with or without Board. Terms MODERATE. Apply at NOONAN'S RESTAURANT, Sparks Street. March 1st 1875.

TO SENATORS and M. P's.—Mrs. McIntyre, (Wellington Street, opposite the Bank of British North America) has a Parlour and four Bedrooms, suitable for Senators or Members of Parliament—with or without Board. The Rooms are well warmed with stoves and drums, also lofty ceilings and well ventilated. 3780

Board & Lodging.

BOARD with or without rooms, and rooms without... Table and rooms first-class. Corner ... Sparks and Bank streets, and within two minutes' walk of the Parliament Buildings. MRS. FORGIE.

Jan. 25, 187... 379-3m

Lost.

LOST.—On Sunday morning, 7th inst., a Brown Spaniel Dog. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving him at No. 6 McCormick's Terrace O'Connor Street. Any person keeping the dog after this notice will be prosecuted.

Found.

FOUND.—On the 25th February, in Centre Town, a HORSE. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at Mr. CORBETT's, Cor. Queen and O'Connor streets, or at this office. March 2, 1875. 3781

Legal Notices.

D. R. AVERILL, of New York, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act enabling him to obtain Letters Patent of Invention for certain improvements in Paints.

H. J. GIBBS, Solicitor for Applicants. Dec 28, 1874. 3728-9 laws

NOTICE.—Application will be made at the next session of the Dominion Parliament for a Bill to Incorporate the Lower Ottawa Boom Company, the object of said Company being to place Booms in the Ottawa River wherever the same may be deemed necessary between the City of Ottawa and the Village of Hawkesbury, for the purpose of catching escaped Saw Logs, Timber and Lumber, and to levy and collect tolls for the maintenance of the same with power to the Company to acquire and hold lands necessary for the exercise of their corporate powers.

COCKBURN, WRIGHT & CLEMOW, Solicitors for the Company. Dec. 21, 1874. 3727-2awkm

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

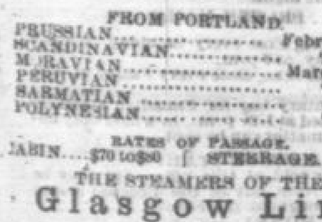
PERCIVAL BLACKBURN WINNING AND WILLIAM GALT HILL, Plaintiffs vs. JOHN COWAN, Defendant. A Writ of Attachment has issued in this cause.

WM. F POWELL, Sheriff. By JOHN NICHOLSON, Deputy-Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Ottawa, Feb. 12th 1875 3678-2

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

The shortest, cheapest and quickest passage to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow. The Best is one of the largest, fastest and safest in the world. Vessels will be despatched as follows:—



FROM PORTLAND.

PRUSSIAN	February	20
SCANDINAVIAN	"	27
MORAVIAN	March	6
PERUVIAN	"	13
SARMATIAN	"	20
POLYNESIAN	"	27

RATES OF PASSAGE. CABIN....$70 to $80 | STEERAGE.......$25

THE STEAMERS OF THE Glasgow Line are intended to sail between the Clyde and Portland during the season of Winter Navigation.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN	$60
INTERMEDIATE	40
STEERAGE	25

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.

Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. (When tickets are not used the amount is returned, less a small deduction.)

For through tickets and every information apply to D. W. COWARD & CO., Agents, 11, Sparks-st. Ottawa July 22 1873.

ANCHOR LINE. STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY. PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION UNSURPASSED. Rates of passage from New York To Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Belfast. Cabin $50 to $70 gold, according to accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. For passage or other information apply to Henderson Brothers, 7 Bowling Green, New York, or their Agent. GOULDTHRITE & MUSGROVE, Ottawa

Business Cards.

T. C. COURSOLLE, Architect and Measurer. 53 Sparks Street, Ottawa 2

DONALD M. GRANT, Insurance and Real Estate Agent. Mortgages purchased and Loans negotiated. OFFICE—No. 3 Bell's Block, Elgin-st., Ottawa. Nov. 27 1874. 2428

MARRIAGE LICENSES. OFFICE—Regan's New Brick House Besserer Street, Nearly Opposite Protestant Hospital. Oct. 20 1874.

Bankers.

P. D. BROWNE, Banker, Montreal. Dealer in Greenbacks, U. S. Bonds and Checks. Commercial paper discounted. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and U. S. Interest allowed on deposits. Oct. 20, 1874. 3680-3awky.

BOND BROTHERS, Bankers and Stock Brokers, Montreal. Negotiate sales of Property and Patents, and organize Companies. Money invested in first-class securities to pay 7 and 8 per cent. interest. Stocks purchased and carried on a margin of 10 per cent. interest at lowest current rates. Dec. 3, 1874. 3709y3awk

Legal Cards.

R. C. W. MacCUAIG, Official Assignee. City of OTTAWA, County of Carleton. 3765-tf

WILLIAM MOSGROVE, Barrister, Conveyancer, &c., Solicitor in Chancery. Office—Opposite the Russell House, over Gibson's Confectionary. Money to lend on Real Estate. 3727-ly.

O'CONNOR & O'DOHERTY, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Mosgrove's Building Rideau-st., Ottawa. HON. JOHN O'CONNOR, Q.C. G. J. O'DOHERTY. Dec. 4, 1874.

SCOTT, STEWART & GORMULLY, Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys and Conveyancers, &c. Bell's Block. Elgin-st. HONBLE. R. W. SCOTT, Q. C. McLEOD STEWART. J. J. GORMULLY. Oct. 17, 1874.

O'CONNOR & HOGG, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. OTTAWA, ONT. DANIEL O'CONNOR. | W. D. HOGG. Sept. 9, 1874. 3667

WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK, Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys, Conveyancers, Notaries, &c., &c. Office—Bell's Block, opposite Russell House. W. H. WALKER. | R. CASSELS, Jr. | P. PENNOCK. July 21, 1874. 3625

J. W. WARD, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitors, &c. Office—Over Mr. B. Heckell's Flour Store, corner of Sussex and York-streets, Ottawa. 2630y

TAILLON & CHRYSLER, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, &c. Office—Hardy's Block, Rideau Street. G. TAILLON, | F. H. CHRYSLER. June 3, 1873.

PINHEY, CHRISTIE & HILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., (Of the late firm of Lewis & Pinhey.) Offices—Elgin Street, Ottawa. C. H. PINHEY. A. J. CHRISTIE. | H. P. HILL. Feb. 5, 1874. 454-3m

W. MARSHAL MATHESON, Barrister, Attorney, Notary, &c. Office—Master in Chancery Chambers, Court House, Ottawa, Canada.

L. W. P. COUTLEE, B.C.L., Barrister, Advocate, &c. for the Province of Quebec. Barrister Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., for the Province of Ontario. Main Street, Hull, P. Q. 3328-3m

C. V. H. FERLAND, Advocate. Temporary Office at Dr. Jos. Beaudin's, Main Street, Hull. Hull, March 9, 1874. 2519

O. ARCHAMBAULT, Notary Public and Advocate. Has opened an office in the Village of Hull, Province of Quebec, for the transaction of all Notarial and Legal business, either in the Province of Quebec or Ontario. Special care given to the collection of accounts in both Provinces. Hull, Oct. 26, 1874. 2469

THOMAS P. FORAN, Advocate, Solicitor, &c. No. 12 St. James street, MONTREAL. Sept. 9, 1873 2362-3m

Medical Cards.

DR. LOGAN, Homœopathic Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Residence—Albert Street. Office hours from 8 to 11 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m. Special attention given to diseases and displacements of the uterus. 1757

DR. J. P. LYNN, May be consulted at his Office, corner of O'Connor and Albert-sts. Ottawa, Oct. 22, 1874. 2491.

DR. BURROWS, C.M.L.C.P.S.L.C., M.C. P.S.O., Graduate McGill University, Montreal. Surgeon Northumberland and Durham Cavalry. Late Associate Coroner N. and D. Office and Residence:—Corner of Hugh and Sparks sts. 2558-6m

DR. O. C. WOOD, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, OTTAWA, ONT. Day Office—Sparks-st., Centre Town. Night Office—at his residence, Maria-st., Centre Town. Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by a new but certain, speedy and almost painless process. Reference given to parties successfully treated if required.

DR. J. D. R. MACDONELL, Ottawa South side of Rideau-st., near Gloucester. Consultations at all hours. 2454.

PAIN-KILLER.

After thirty-five years trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera, or any sort of Bowel complaint it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency, and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.

It is used Internally and Externally. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cts. PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors. January 13th, 1875 2741

W. McCONNELL, D.D.S., L.D.S., Surgeon Dentist. Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, also of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. OFFICE—41, Sparks-st. 2522y.

TALMAGE'S PAPER. THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK. "THE BEST RELIGIOUS PAPER." A CHOICE OF TWO BEAUTIFUL PREMIUMS. An Illuminated Portfolio of Twelve Gems by Hendschel, each 8½ x 10½ in., or the superb Chromo, "The Twins," 22x28 in., after Landseer Price $3.25 including postage. No extras of any kind. Without Premium, $3 per annum. ATTENTION, AGENTS. Liberal commission and exclusive territory. Samples and circulars free. Send Postal Card at once to HORATIO C. KING, Publisher. Box 5105, New York. Oct. 28.

Auction

ATTRACTIVE —AND— UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE, —ON— Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,

At 7.30 p. m. Private Sales every day for the accommodation of ladies; commencing this

SATURDAY, MARCH 6TH,

and to be continued until all is sold.

The subscriber has the stock of the Insolvent, T. P. Moore, now in his hands, to be sold by Auction, and Private Sale, 75 per cent, under first cost. The Stock is extensive, comprising, in part, over $1,000 worth of the very best real hair, hair braids, chignons, switches, wigs, ringlets, &c.; 1,000 very fine English chromos, 1,000 steel engravings, 2,000 very fine large size photographs of persons and places, writing desks, work boxes, perfumery and perfumery cases, solid gold rings and jewellery, fancy goods in endless variety, glass cases, counters, window awnings, furniture, carpets, mirrors, pictures, pianos and other musical instruments, marble slabs, marble wash basins, marble clocks, and an endless variety of other goods, all for immediate sale. Ladies can be furnished with most exquisite articles at a nominal cost at private sales every day; ladies in attendance to show the goods. Mr. Moore, who is considered one of the finest Hair-dressers on the continent, will be found on the premises to superintend the Hairdressing department. The whole stock must be cleared out this month, so let all go and partake in the bargains.

J. BERMINGHAM, Auctioneer. Ottawa, March 6th, 1875. 3787

J. M. ROSS & Co., Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

Have leased those NEW and SPACIOUS Rooms recently vacated by Jardine Brothers, 82 Sparks Street, where they intend to carry on the business in all its branches. Sales of REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE, and all kinds of MERCHANDISE

Will be effected on the most prompt and reasonable terms. Their Premises are eminently adapted for displaying goods of every description, requiring light and space.

Sales every Tuesday at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Parties selling out will please bear this in mind and send in their Goods at an early day.

ACCOUNT SALES guaranteed immediately after sale

N. B. Selling every night a Stock of Stationery, Books, and Fancy Goods. Large Sale of OIL PAINTINGS on Tuesday next.

Bank Notices.

BANK OF OTAWA. Office: Victoria Buildings, Opposite Western Block of Parliament Buildings.

DIRECTORS: James MacLaren, Esq., President. Charles Magee Esq., Vice-President. C. T. Bate, Esq., Hon. L. R. Church, M.P.P., Robert Blackburn, Esq., M.P., Alexander Fraser, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Allan Gilmour, Esq., George Hay, Esq.

A General Banking Business Transacted. Interest Allowed on Deposits. Gold, Currency and Sterling Drafts Purchased and Sold. Savings' Department.

PATRICK ROBERTSON, Cashier. 11-2-75. 3678

THE L'ORIGNAL and CALEDONIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

A MEETING of the Provisional Directors of the above Company will be held at the RUSSELL HOUSE, on Thursday, the eleventh day of March, instant, at 4 o'clock, p. m., for the allotment of stock and the general business of the Company.

E. McGILLIVRAY, C. KEEFER, J. A. GOUIN, FRANCIS CLEMOW, K. ARNOLDI.

Ottawa, 3rd March, 1875. 3-5fd

Hotels.

ALBION HOTEL, Court House Avenue, OTTAWA, Ont.

W. H. CHALKER, — — Manager. ROBERT GRAHAM — — Proprietor.

Omnibus to and from the Cars and Boats free. 3784

Carpets.

OTTAWA CARPET AND FURNITURE HOUSE.

SHOOLBRED & CO.

Desire to inform their friends and the public that they are now receiving regular consignments of Furniture of all descriptions from Messrs. R. Hay & Co., (late Jacques & Hay,) Toronto, &c. &c., to which they confidently invite the attention of purchasers, both as regards Workmanship, Quality and Good Value, as we are selling at a Small Advance on Mill Prices.

A Large Stock of Curtains on Hand. SHOOLBRED & CO. 49 Sparks Street. Ottawa, January 4, 1875.

A. E. GENDREAU'S New Parliamentary Tonsorial PARLOUR is now open.

FIRST CLASS Hair Dresser employed. Ladies' Combings done up in First Class style, and on the Shortest Notice. Charges Moderate.

Mathewman's New Buildings, Wellington Street, between Dufferin Bridge and Elgin Street. 3757

DATURA TATULA FOR Asthma and Bronchitis,

is admitted by all who have tried it, to ensure more speedy and certain relief than any other remedy. The Testimonials daily received attest this to a remarkable degree.

General Alexander says:—"I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."

Dr. McVeag reports:—"It had the most wonderful effect I ever witnessed."

Sold in tins. Cigars and Cigarettes in boxes. Pastiles, for Inhalation, in boxes. Wholesale and Retail of

SAVORY AND MOORE 143 New Bond-St., London, W., And Retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world, who also supply Savory & Moore's Pancreatine and Pancreatine Wine, by the aid of which persons take Cod Liver Oil without nausea or indigestion.

Clarke's New Method FOR REED ORGANS. By WILLIAM H. CLARKE. Price $2.50.

Mr. Wm. H. Clarke, a distinguished organist and composer, was especially fortunate in the compilation of this fine work, which sprang into popular favour immediately on its issue, has had remarkable success, and continues to be the leading method. Contains, in addition to instructions, a capital collection of Reed Organ Music.

All books sent, post paid, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, New York. 2773

MUSIC BOOKS BEST FOR QUARTET CHOIRS.

Thomas's Sacred Quartets, Baumbach's Sacred Quartets, Buck's Motet Collection, Baumbach's New Collection, Buck's 2d Motet Collection, Church and Home, Hayter Church Music, Trinity Collection. Price of each book in boards, $2.50. Cloth, $3.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE,

JAS. BERMINGHAM, AUCTIONEER.

I am instructed by the Proprietor to offer for Sale, by overbidding,

90 City Lots, (Size, 50x132 Feet,) —IN THE— CITY OF WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, ON Saturday The 20th Inst.;

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., and 7.30, P. M., at MY ROOMS.

ELGIN STREET, OPPOSITE RUSSELL HOUSE.

Terms and Conditions made known at Time of Sale.

These lots are part of the late Mulligan property, are high and dry at all seasons of the year, and are eligibly situated on and near the main highway leading westward.

For those not having the thousands necessary for investment here or those wishing to lay by something for a child, this is a good opportunity to invest in a city which is the natural gateway to the whole fertile belt.

The growth of Winnipeg during the last four years has been marvellous, though under the most unfavourable conditions as to trade, communications, &c., and competence has been attained by many citizens from small investments. Now, with a large expenditure for the Thunder Bay and Pembina Branch R. R. going on and the attention of the continent drawn to it by arrival of large bodies of Scotch and Mennonite emigrants this spring, its growth will rival that of Chicago or Melbourne.

Parties intending to remove to Manitoba, next season who purchase at this Sale can have their title registered in time for the Spring Voters' List, so as to be able to vote the first year.

Plans of the city and the property, together with Pamphlets, &c., as well as other information may be had at my rooms.

Reference may be had respecting situation of property to Members for the Province, and other Manitoban citizens now here.

Views of the City may be seen in the windows of Langford and Smith & Stewart, bookstores, Upper Town and Centre Town.

WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK, Solicitors.

JAMES BERMINGHAM, Auctioneer. Ottawa, March 9th 1875.

Amusements.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency the Governor General.

MR. EASTTY, The Celebrated Elocutionist and Unrivalled Delineator of Dickens, will give TWO READINGS, GOWAN'S HALL, ON Friday and Saturday, MARCH 12 and 13.

PROGRAMME. PART I.

1. King Robert of Sicily ...... Longfellow. A Roman Catholic Legend.
2. Gone with a Handsomer Man. Will Carleton. From Farm Ballads.

PART II.

3. Bardell vs. Pickwick ...... Dickens.

PART III.

4. The Young Heir ...... Anon. "An incident on board an Atlantic Steamer."
5. Lord Dundreary on "Poor Richard's Maxims" ...... Chas. Burnand.
6. "The London Lecture," ...Artemus Ward.

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents; Family Reserved Seat Tickets, $2 00. (Admitting Three.)

Doors open at 7.30, Readings commence at 8. Conclude at 9.45.

Tickets and plan of Hall at Nordheimer's. An entirely new Programme for second Reading.

HOSPITAL BAZAAR.

The Ladies conducting the above Bazaar beg to inform the public that THE ENGLISH TOYS Have arrived, and as they did not come in time to offer them last week, they will be disposed of On Thursday and Friday next, (Positively Two Days only) In the shop lately occupied by Messrs. Campbell and Almas, HENEY'S BLOCK, SPARKS STREET.

The Sale will commence each day at noon, and parties wishing to see A Choice Selection of English Toys, Should call and invest here, as the whole are marked very low and must be sold. There will also be a Table for the few articles remaining over from the Bazaar, which it is to be hoped will find ready sale, as prices are reduced so that bargains may be given those who call.

March 10, 1875. 37-9-2in

Grocers.

GO TO EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE'S FOR YOUR GROCERIES.

You will always find a full stock of Groceries Glassware and Crockery at prices that can't be obtained elsewhere.

FINE Uncolored Japan Tea, Only 50c. per lb. Apples wholesale and retail.

EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE. Cor. Kent and Wellington-sts. Jan. 9, 1875.

"Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef." "Nutritious Condiment for Horses and Cattle." "British Egg and Butter Powder."

CHAS. STEPHENSON & Co., Sole Agents for Ottawa and District Corner O'Connor and Wellington Sts 3768

Burnett's Extracts For cooking purposes.

Burnett's Extracts "Preeminently superior." —Parker House, Boston.

Burnett's Extracts

LEMON, VANILLA, ROSE, ALMOND, NECTARINE, CELERY, ORANGE, PEACH, NUTMEG, CINNAMON, CLOVES, GINGER.

Burnett's Extracts "The best in the world." —Fifth Av. Hotel, N. Y.

Burnett's Extracts "Used exclusively for years." —Continental Hotel, Phila.

Burnett's Extracts

The superiority of these Extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.

PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE, MONTREAL, P. Q. Agents for Dominion of Canada. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON, Proprietors.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS! SAPOLIO, For Polishing and Cleaning purposes, for Metals Shop Windows, China, &c. &c.

HAND SAPOLIO, For Cleansing purposes. A most desirable substitute for soap, especially for artizans and mechanics.

Apply to any Grocer, Druggist, or Hardware Dealer. Dec. 28, 187... 3740-3awk

USE the Norwich Egg Powder for making all kinds of Cakes WITHOUT EGGS. To be had of all Grocers.

H. J. WEEKES & Co., Toronto. Sole Agents for Ontario. 3784-1y

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE.

Several Sets of Single Harness For Sale Cheap for Cash. Enquire at Rowe's AUCTION Rooms, Rideau Street. Ottawa, March 3rd, 1875. 3784

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, Ottawa, 1875. —AND— CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

PARTIES requiring Models, Inventions &c. worked out, and represented, at the above Exhibitions, can have them done in the best style, by a practical man, whose work took Awards at the English Exhibition, 1864, Dublin, 1865, Paris, 1867. Best references as to capabilities, &c., can be given. Apply,

THOS. S. BARNEY, Mechanical Engineer, Cor Daly & Nelson streets, Ottawa. 3774

THE NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL QUESTION.

Speech by Hon. Malcolm Cameron.

During the debate on Mr. Costigan's motion on Monday night, Hon. Malcolm Cameron said he felt a practical difficulty in dealing with the question, because all his past history, feelings and convictions were in favour of the object sought to be attained by the mover of the resolution, and yet he could not see his way clear to vote for it. He was one of those who voted for separate schools at their inception. Hon. members knew he was driven from Lambton because he supported separate schools; because he believed no people could prosper and carry on the Government of a country when there were even a small minority who felt in their consciences that they were being trampled upon. There never were stronger prejudices aroused in any country than those which were excited in Upper Canada against separate schools, and he warned the people of New Brunswick to guard against hasty legislation on this subject. He objected to the resolution, however, because it proposed that the Imperial Parliament should step in and assist in the management of the affairs of New Brunswick. He warned hon. gentlemen who for party or other purposes would ask England to overrule the local constitution, that they were 'sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind,' and that the obstruction would be caused by the very storm they were now raising. We had a right to ask the Imperial Parliament to change the federal, but not the local Constitution. In regard to the Senate, to which reference had been made, he had laboured twenty years to have the Senate made a respectable body by having it elected by the people. He was opposed to the Imperial Parliament being asked to interfere in New Brunswick affairs, because the people of Ontario would not submit to any such interference. If such were attempted we would hear more than we did about Downing Street rule, three thousand miles distant, because the Province of Ontario would not permit its constitution to be changed, except by the authority of the people themselves; and he would not, therefore, be a party to asking the Imperial Parliament to legislate on the local affairs of any Province of the Dominion.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

UNITED STATES.

The Presidency pro tem. of the Senate.

NEW YORK, March 9.—A Washington despatch says there is quite a lively contest for Presidency *pro tem.* of the Senate between the friends of Anthony and Ferry, of Michigan. The chief argument used by the friends of Ferry is that of locality, and they claim it is not just that the President of the Senate and the President *pro tem.* should be chosen from the east and from the adjoining States. Ferry, as well as Anthony, is an excellent presiding officer.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Vice-President Wilson being absent to-day, the Senate proceeded to the election of a President *pro tem*, and Hon. Thos. W. Ferry, of Michigan, was elected.

Senate Standing Committees

WASHINGTON, March 9.—In the Senate to-day, the Standing Committees were announced. The following changes have been made in the chairmanships of the various Committees:—Conkling has the Committee on Commerce, in place of Chandler; Hamlin, the Post Office and Post Roads, in place of Ramsey; Oglesby, Public Lands, in place of Sprague; Ingalls, Pensions, in place of Pratt; Hitchcock, Territories, in place of Porman; West, Railroads, in place of Stewart; Sargent, Mines and Mining, in place of Hamlin; Boutwell, Revision of the Laws, in place of Conkling; Patterson, Education and Labour, in place of Flannagan; Royton, Civil Service and Retrenchment, in place of Wright. Two Committees are given to the Democrats, Thurman being Chairman of that on Private Claims, and Stevenson Chairman of that on Revolutionary Claims. After the announcement of the Committee, the Senate resumed consideration of the resolution for the admission of Pinchback, and Morton continued his argument.

Senatorial Excursion to Mexico.

NEW YORK, March 9.—A Washington despatch says the proposed Senatorial excursion to Mexico gives rise to considerable talk. Cameron of Pennsylvania seems at the head of the affair, and Morton is also expected to accompany the expedition. The party is to go about the first of May. They will be taken from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, and return by a war vessel of the Gulf Squadron, and that fact has encouraged rumours that political interests are to be served.

Arkansas Affairs—The Existing Government to be Recognised.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Senator Clayton has telegraphed to his supporters in Arkansas that they must give in their allegiance to the Garland Government. There is no longer any hope that action will be taken in Washington from which any advantage can be gained by holding out any longer against the recognition of any obedience to the existing State Government.

Call of $30,000,000 of Registered Bonds.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The *Times* says, in connection with the expected call by Secretary Bristow of thirty millions of bonds for the Sinking Fund, that the entire call will be for registered bonds, which are held almost exclusively in this country.

Murder and Suicide by a Mother.

SEYMOUR, Conn., March 9.—A Mrs. Evans, yesterday, cut the throats of her two children, aged 3 and 6 years, and then cut her own throat. None of the wounds were immediately fatal, but all three will die. Mrs. Evans was reported in a dying condition last night. The act was committed early in the morning, while the children were in bed, and it was not discovered till nearly noon, when the neighbours went to shovel a pathway in the snow for Mrs. Evans. No cause for the act is known, but insanity is conjectured.

CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE

(By Telegraph.)

TORONTO.

Obsequies—Deputation—Strike Avoided—Masonic.

TORONTO, March 9.

The funeral of Dr. Lizars took place at 10:30 this morning, and was attended by the medical profession and a large number of citizens.

The deputation from the City Council and Board of Trade to confer with the Government on the Pacific Railway policy will leave the city on Thursday evening.

It is understood that the engine drivers on the Grand Trunk Railway and the authorities on that line have come to an understanding and the threatened strike will not take place.

The Masonic Order of Rome and Constantine is to be introduced into Toronto on Thursday, at the meeting of the Holy Land Conclave.

MONTREAL.

Great Fire at the G.T.R. Sheds—Stocks.

MONTREAL, March 9.

At five a.m. this morning a fire was discovered at the east end of the G.T.R. offices, Point St. Charles, and in a few minutes had complete possession of the building, an immense structure, 400 feet x 100 feet. The firemen worked under the disadvantages of weak water pressure, and by 6 a.m. the flames caught in the freight car repair sheds adjoining, and this building being of wood, was also soon a mass of flames. By 7.30 both it and the brick building, in the upper part of which were the general offices, were totally destroyed. The loss will amount to $120,000. The Company sustain irreparable damage by the burning of books and papers. The property is insured for $60,000, mostly in American companies represented by the Phœnix. The origin of the fire is unknown, but as no stoves were in the offices, it is feared it was set by incendiaries. The machine shops and engine houses were saved.

The Money market was easier. The Stock Market was firm, active, and advanced.

HALIFAX.

Meeting of Legislature.—Snow Storm—President of Council—Loss of a Schooner.

HALIFAX, March 9.

The Provincial Legislature meets on Thursday next.

There was a heavy snow storm all day yesterday.

The Hon. John Creighton has been appointed President of the Legislative Council in room of Mr. Brown, who has become Treasurer.

The schooner John Stewart has been ice-bound since January in the harbour. Upon the breaking up of the ice last week it was discovered that her cargo of lime had set the schooner on fire, and she became a total loss.

QUEBEC.

The O'Farrell Case—Dorchester Election.

QUEBEC, March 9.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, yesterday, Mr. O'Farrell's motion for leave to appeal from Mr. Justice Stewart's judgment, rejecting the petition for writ of prohibition against the Council of the Quebec section of the bar, was rejected with costs.

In the Dorchester Contested Election, Mr. Justice Bosse dismissed the petition against the return of the sitting member, Mr. Rouleau, with costs against the petitioner.

Local Intelligence.

RETURNED.—The Hon. George Brown returned to the city yesterday from Toronto, and is stopping at the Russell House.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—A very successful missionary meeting was held last night in the King street Wesleyan Methodist Church. A number of interesting addresses were delivered.

POLICE COURT.—The case of Mr. J. W. Arless, for refusal to pay wages, was up before the Magistrate yesterday, when the complainant was awarded an amount of $20 in full of all claims against the plaintiff.

FIRE ALARM.—The fire alarm was rung at about one o'clock this morning for a barrel full of flames in rear of McKay's paint store, corner Metcalfe and Sparks Streets. The police were unusually active when the fire was over.

CONVALESCENT.—The many friends of Mr. A. H. Taylor will be glad to learn that yesterday he took a change for the better, and that hopes are now entertained that he will recover from his recent severe affliction. He has been confined to his bed for nearly a fortnight.

A RAILWAY DEPUTATION.—Messrs. Chas. Legge, M. P. Ryan, Duncan Macdonald, George Bury, and E. L. De Bellefeuille arrived from Montreal yesterday and are staying at the Russell House. They are here on business connected with the Northern Colonization Railway.

OBITUARY.—The remains of Mrs. Archibald left the Russell House yesterday shortly after one o'clock p.m., for the depot of the St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway. A large number of sleighs, containing members of Parliament and friends of the deceased, followed the remains to the train.

BOUCHETTE TESTIMONIAL.—The friends of Mr. Bouchette, late Commissioner of Customs, have succeeded in raising a testimonial fund amounting to $1,250. It was decided at a meeting held yesterday to present Mr. Bouchette with a handsome gold watch and chain and to invest the money raised in Dominion stocks for his benefit.

NEARLY READY.—The new Reformed Episcopal Church is almost ready for occupation. An army of painters were at work yesterday finishing it up with a view to getting it ready for Sunday next, the 14th inst. The internal appearance is really handsome, and it is comfortably seated for 700 persons. Bishop Cheney will conduct the inaugural services.

DEPUTATION FROM L'ORIGNAL.—Messrs. Butterfield and Millar, of L'Orignal, are in the city at present with a view to obtaining assistance for the proposed steam ferry over the Ottawa, from that town to a point on the north shore, to connect with the Northern Colonization Railway. They are also desirous of having located in L'Orignal a branch of the new Bank of Ottawa.

OPENING STREET GRATES.—The City Engineer had a number of men busily employed yesterday opening the grates at the street corners to carry off the surplus water that is now fast accumulating in the different streets from the effects of the sudden thaw. One was put in last fall at the corner of Elgin and Sparks streets, and will do much towards obviating the difficulties experienced in this locality in previous years.

CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME.—On Monday evening next, the 15th inst., at 7 o'clock, the pupils of the ladies of the Congregation de Notre Dame will give a grand literary and musical entertainment in the magnificent hall in the new wing of the building now about being completed. The many friends of this flourishing educational institution will be glad to notice the progress of which the recent addition to the establishment gives such substantial evidence.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—The Ottawa Corporation, having persistently neglected to enforce the by-law (if there is one) which provides for clearing the snow off the sidewalks, may yet render some service to their constituents by putting a check upon the numerous individuals, who, like Jehu, may be known by their habit of driving furiously. With impassable sidewalks and dirty roads, the way of the pedestrian is hard enough without adding to his miseries by allowing him to be driven over.

MR. EASTTY'S READINGS.—Our readers would do well to peruse the advertisement in another column of Mr. Eastty's series of readings, which take place in Gowan's Hall, Sparks street, on the evenings of Thursday and Friday next. This gentleman has earned a reputation for himself as an elocutionist, and judging from the encomiums of the press through out the country, he has entertained large audiences in the places he has visited. He will read from some of the best authors, and the programmes offered for both nights are selected with care.

INSPECTION OF THE COUNTY GAOL.

The Inspector's Report—The Prison Found to be Satisfactorily Managed—Good Order and Cleanliness.

Mr. Langmuir, Inspector of Prisons, paid an official visit to the County Gaol yesterday, and herewith is appended a copy of his report, which will be found of interest to most of our readers:

"This gaol was examined to-day, and found throughout in the best possible order, with the greatest cleanliness and neatness observed in all its rooms and departments. The bedding and clothing are sufficient for the requirements of the Prison, and are of good quality.

"Since my last report, considerable improvements have been made in the water closet, fixtures, which have not only improved their sanitary condition, but has rendered them safer than they were before.

"Water is now furnished from the City Water Works, and is ample in supply. This arrangement will do away with the trouble that has existed in the Gaol, owing to the insufficient supply from local sources.

"It is reported that the drains from the Gaol are in a bad condition, but whether this arises from the frost, or from structural defects, has not been ascertained. The evidence of the defects is furnished by the foul smell from the openings, and sickness in the Prison, attributable, it is alleged, to the same cause.

"If there is anything more important than another it is that the drainage of gaols should be effective and complete. If this is not attended to, sickness and disease will most assuredly follow. I would strongly recommend for the consideration of the County Council that a competent engineer be engaged to make a thorough examination of the existing system of drainage, with a view to the permanent remedy of all defects or incompleteness of the system.

"There were 27 prisoners found in custody, viz., 22 males and 5 females. Of this number there were under sentence 22, awaiting trial 4, idiotic 1. As no Government provision can be made for the idiot Hawley, owing to the lack of accommodation, I would recommend that the Council take steps to have him cared for in a private family. The gaol is not a proper place for such an unfortunate.

"The absence of insane persons from this gaol is most satisfactory.

"The various books were examined and found to be well and properly kept.

"J. W. LANGMUIR, "Inspector"

SPRING ASSIZES.

First Day.

The Court of Assize and *Nisi Prius* opened yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock before Justice Morrison. Mr. B. M. Britton, of Kingston, is acting as Crown Prosecutor.

The Grand Jury were duly empanelled, after which they retired and selected a foreman.

His Lordship, in addressing the jury, adverted to the lightness of the criminal calendar, and the absence of any very heinous crimes. He said it reflected creditably upon so large and populous a community. He then laid down the law bearing on the cases that would come before the Grand Jury for their consideration, and said every assistance would be given them in this direction by the Crown Prosecutor. He would ask them to visit the gaol and report upon its condition and management. He concluded by expressing the hope that their labours would be short, and that he could early relieve them of their onerous duties.

There being no civil cases ready, the Court was adjourned till 9.30 o'clock this morning.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The Queen vs. Francis McGinnis—Indicted for rape and housebreaking.

The Queen vs. John Dea—Charged with rape and housebreaking.

The Queen vs. James Green—Indicted for housebreaking and rape.

The Queen vs. H. C. Thompson—Charged with receiving goods under false pretenses.

The Queen vs. Ezra McCrea—Indicted for robbing the public mail.

The Queen vs. James Loughren—Charged with an attempt to defraud.

CIVIL DOCKET.

Hunton *et al.* vs. Humphreys *et al.*—H P Hill for plff., M Stewart for dft.

Childs *et al.* vs. Featherstone *et al.*—J H Bell for plff., P Pennock for dft.

La Banque Nationale vs. Skead *et al.*—G Taillon for plff., P Pennock and M Stewart for dft.

McCuan vs. Powers *et al.*—C F Fraser for deft.

Henry vs. Mosgrove—H P Hill for plff., W Mosgrove for deft.

Baldwin vs Fraser—F C Clemow for plff., H P Hill for deft.

Ontario Bank vs. Humphries—P Pennock for plff., M Stewart for deft.

Ontario Bank vs. Bradley—P Pennock for plff., F C Clemow for deft.

McGillvray vs Moylan—D O'Connor for plff., E P Remon for deft.

Dufresne *et al* vs. Blondon *et al.*—D O'Connor for plff., A Gibb for deft.

Crain vs. Barnhart—W H Walker for plff., T F Nellis for deft.

Pidgeon vs. Riopelle—J O'Reilly for plff., A Gibb for deft.

Gorman vs. McBrien—E P Remon for plff., P Pennock for deft.

Brennen vs. Chapman *et al*—E P Remon for plff., H H Loucks for deft.

Larocque vs Mohr *et al*—G Taillon for plff., E P Remon for dft.

Cotton vs. Quebec Bank—Hon J O'Connor for plff., R. Miller for deft.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

RUSSELL HOUSE.—G Tromby, Prescott; Jno Butterfield, John Miller, L'Orignal; Thomas White, jr., Lewis A. Hall, Mde Gaynon, W J Learmouth, J G Miller, H Macfarlane, L A Boyer, Montreal; Mde Thibendeau, Quebec; Hon. P H Moore, Morris Station, P.Q.; A Stafford, A Bypes, Quebec; W Clarke, Winnipeg; C L Baker, Lindsay; O E Foster, F White jr., Pembroke; R Campbell, Eaganville; Mr and Mrs D F Jones, Gananoque; A G Ramsay, Hamilton; B M Button, Master E H Button, J O'Reiley, Kingston; Hon George Brown, Toronto; Earl of Dunraven, England; Wm Benson, St Catharines; C W Bunting, Clifton; John Bertram, Peterboro; Hamilton A Hill, Boston; Hon H H Cook, Toronto; James Brown, Belleville; W C Edwards, Rockland; P A Crossly, John Gordon, Chas Legge, M P Ryan, D M Macdonald, Geo Bury, E L De Bellefeuille, Montreal; H Ryan, Perth; Mr and Mrs Laurier, Drummond; ... Dickenson, Manotick; Charles H Rigly, Glace Bay; R A McDonald, Sydney, C.B.; E J Jenkler, H L Redhead, Brockville; ... Garwick, Arnprior; Geo A Cox, Petrolia; D McCurdy, Ogdensburg, N.Y.; J R Hendrum, John Yoling, Belleville.

DANIEL'S HOTEL.—G. Striker, L. Ross, Walter Ross, Picton; Charles Francis, Belleville; A. C. Henry, Montreal; Mike Moran, Smith's Falls; S. Cantler, Aylmer Road; Hugh Sutherland, Millaille Miller, Orillia; Charles R. Wilkes, Owen Sound; H. M. McLean, Eardley; Wm. H. Carpenter, Orillia; Miss Ackett, Mrs. Ackett, Edward H. Murray, Buckingham; ... Shanley, Rochester, N.Y.; James Gray, Perth; W. R. Conroy, W. R. Thistle, Aylmer; A. G. McMillan and wife, Montreal; James Keeler, Spencerville; Thos. Day, Montreal; John Cosgrove and lady, Buckingham; L. W. P. Coultee, Aylmer Road; W. G. Weverley, Montreal.

Noonan's Restaurant

Simply because you can always procure a good BREAKFAST.

A CAPITAL DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT TEA
OR SUPPER

At any moment, without delay, at

Noonan's Lunch and Oyster Rooms,

SPARKS STREET, WEST.

Feb. 27th, 1875. 3739

FRESH ARRIVALS

At their New Establishment, opposite their Old Stand

Fresh Fragrant Tea, at	40c.	worth	50c.
Choice Selected do	50c.,	do	60c.
Extra Choice do	55c.,	do	65c.
Finest in the City,	65c.,	do	75c.

Bologna Sausages, at equally low prices.
Breakfast Bacon, " "
Spiced do, " "
Selected Hams, " "
Stilton Cheese, " "
Print and Tub Butter " "
Pickles and Sauces in large variety.

Also a very choice stock of

Wines, Brandies, Rum, Gin, &c.

AT

CAMPBELL & ALMAS,

Ryan's New Block, Second Door from O'Connor Street.

Ottawa, Mar. 10th, 1875. 3788

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

THE THEATRICALS,

For Wednesday, the 17th instant, are unavoidably

POSTPONED

Till Thursday, the 18th Inst.

R. F. WARD,
A.D.C.

New Advertisements.

Theatricals: Government House.
Bill of Fare: European Dining Rooms.
Oysters: Queen Restaurant.
Auction Sale: J. Bermingham.
Readings: Gowan's Hall.
Cooking Stoves: Moore Bros.
Silver Light: W. Hearn.
Boots, &c.: W. A. Lamb.
Notice: Moore Bros.
Rubbers, &c.: W. E. Brown.
Tenders for Printing: J. Joint.
Notice to Contractors: J. Van Bridger.
House to Let: X. Y. Z.
Patents: Gibbs & Counsolle.
Groceries, &c: Campbell & Almas.
Toys, &c: Hospital Bazaar.

Correspondence.

The Editor desires it to be distinctly understood that while inserting the communications of Correspondents, he is in no way to be held responsible for the opinions expressed therein.

McDOUGALL AND THE TELEGRAPH BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—You published yesterday a communication of mine copied from the London daily *Standard*, on the subject of "Canada and Cheap Telegraphy." You thought proper to introduce the letter to your readers by some comments of your own, which, so far as they are intended to reflect on me, are wholly unwarranted. You tell the public that I am "now in Ottawa using the great influence I possess with members of the Senate to induce them to reject the Marine Telegraph Bill," and you insinuate that I am doing this for some corrupt or "unpatriotic" reason.

I think you are mistaken on the first point, and I know you are wrong on the other. I am not aware that I have any "influence" with the Senate, not being a member of it, and I have not expressed any one's views but my own to Senators or others on the bill referred to; nor am I retained by, or responsible to, any human being for my opinions on that or any other public question.

While representing the late Government in England, I conferred with the authorities at the Colonial office on the Cable question, and subsequently defended the Parliament of my country through the public press against the attacks of the city editor of the *Times*, who was dismissed shortly afterwards for prostituting that paper to the desires and schemes of stock-jobbers. A few Senators have been good enough to ask my opinion of the object and probable effect of the Marine Telegraph Bill, as passed by the House of Commons. I have not hesitated to answer, and, as my habit is, I answered them frankly, honestly, plainly, and without waiting to consider whether my opinions would be agreeable to individuals, great or small, in office or out of it, promoters of bills in Parliament or their partners elsewhere.

I am not a member of either the local or general Government, nor yet of the House of Commons, and I have no doubt you will be glad to hear that I am neither "solicitor" nor "counsel," directly or through "partners," of either of the companies interested in this bill. As a lawyer, I suppose I would have as good a right to accept a retainer to defend the interests of English capitalists who have invested their money in a hazardous undertaking, of inestimable value to Canada and to the world, as Mr. Crooks has to accept the retainer of another set of capitalists who want to seize the property and business of their rivals without paying for it, through the operation of an Act of Parliament. The Treasurer of Ontario uses his "great influence" with Mr. Blake in behalf of his clients for a consideration, and Mr. Blake uses his great influence with the Commons, and I am told also with the Senate, to secure for Mr. Crooks' clients the private bill they seek, under the guise of a measure for the public good. Mr. Blake says that though he helped Mr. Crooks, he was not retained—a statement which, for his own reputation as a distinguished lawyer and legislator, I trust is strictly true. For myself, having no Parliamentary influence or constituency to sell, I claim the right, as a Canadian freeman, to point out (to those who ask me) the inutility, the injustice, the impolicy, the dangerous consequences to our character and credit abroad, of Mr. Crooks' client's bill. And I think it is due to me and to your readers that my opinions of this Telegraph Bill—not now expressed for the first time, and not suggested, or paid for, or formed to please any client on either side of the Atlantic—should be briefly stated. The use you have attempted to make of my letter to the *Standard*, written before I had seen the *ipsissima verba* of Mr. Crooks' bill, or had ascertained its real character, is another reason for explanations which might otherwise seem obtrusive.

1. While acting as the confidential representative in London of the late Government, and especially of the Marine and Fisheries Department, I raised the question at the Colonial Office of securing the exercise by Newfoundland, of the option to purchase the exclusive rights of the cable company in that island, and had conversations and correspondence with Lord Kimberley on the subject. The following letter will show that my suggestions were not without effect. I have the enclosed despatch in my possession, but as I am not sure that it has been laid before Parliament in England, I do not feel at liberty to publish it here:—

Downing Street, 29th May, 1873.

SIR,—With reference to your private note to Lord Kimberley of the 13th May, I am directed by His Lordship to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from the Governor of Newfoundland relating to the exclusive privileges granted to "The New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company," under the Act of the Legislature of Newfoundland, cap. II. of 1854.

Lord Kimberly has instructed the Governor to furnish a report from his Ministers upon the whole question.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. J. HOLLAND.

Wm. Macdougall, Esq.

2. After the appointment of Mr. Jenkins, and the (tacit) withdrawal of my commission by the Minister of Fisheries, I continued the correspondence with Lord Carnarvon on the cable question, but entirely on my own responsibility, as I stated, and he understood.

3. The following are extracts from my last communication to Lord Carnarvon before returning to Canada:—"Canadian public opinion will not be much divided on two points. 1st—The right to make the shores of the Dominion free to all cable companies, and even discriminating, if need be, against monopolies. 2nd—That legislation on the subject is entirely within the discretion and competence of the Federal Parliament. If the Mackenzie Cabinet assume the responsibility of Mr. Blake's Bill, and insist upon its re-enactment, they will certainly carry it. As a British Canadian and a Unionist, I should exceedingly regret to see any thing like a dispute between the Dominion and Imperial authorities on a question of this kind. Already this cable monopoly has hindered, if it has not actually prevented, the accession of Newfoundland to the Confederacy. Two alternatives present themselves to my mind, either of which in the public interests would be preferable, in my judgment, to the passing of a measure of the character of Mr. Blake's Bill. 1st. The Government of Newfoundland might be aided by England and Canada jointly to extinguish the present monopoly in terms of the charter, allowing adequate compensation to the company. 2nd. The two Governments might, by a joint arrangement, acquire the existing cables as public property, making them an adjunct of the "Postal Department."

I then submitted figures to show the advantage to the Government, even in a financial view, of this latter plan, provided the price of the cables was fixed at their then market value. I concluded with this observation: "The moral effect of this partnership would be great, and the political advantage of the association, to use Lord Dufferin's phrase, in the maintainance of this material link of union between the mother country and her great colony, would count for something in the trials and hazards of the future."

Lord Carnarvon was then at Highclere, and I intimated that I did not expect a reply, as I knew he had not yet decided, or at least had not made public his decision, on Mr. Blake's bill. His Lordship, however, replied stating that although I was "good enough not to require an answer, looking to the very important subject of which your letter treats, I do not like "to leave it unanswered." The letter is private, and therefore I cannot without his consent make known the views he expressed. Events show that neither of my suggestions have yet been adopted.

I come now to Mr. Blake's bill as amended in the Commons, which you tell the public I have advised Senators to "reject." Let me premise that my object—and all my correspondence, public and private, proves it—was to secure cheap ocean telegraphy, but not by violently robbing existing companies of their rights and property and giving it without compensation to others. Another point—and this was the main purpose of the letter to the *Standard*—I contended stoutly for the right of the Canadian Parliament to pass laws, even bad laws, if limited in their operation to its own jurisdiction and not open to the objection that they affected injuriously imperial interests. I have not changed my opinions or my "sentiments" on either point. My objections to the Government bill entitled "An Act to regulate the construction and maintenance of marine telegraphs" are:—

1. It neither regulates the construction nor the maintenance of marine telegraphs. As far as it has or can have any operation it tends to prevent their construction and to obstruct the maintenance of those now in operation. The title is therefore false and misleading, and should be amended.

2. It is not demanded by any public interest, and has not been asked for by any public body or party, political or commercial, in Canada or elsewhere, except the Direct Cable Company of London, and their agents, solicitors, &c., in this country.

3. It is their bill, and their object is not to cheapen ocean telegraphy, but to force the existing cable company to buy up their stock now at a discount of 50 per cent., in the hope that it may then be sold at par.

4. It is a private bill, and will operate, and is intended to operate, on private interests only, and is aimed at a single corporation, whose rights, privileges and profits another corporation desires to share, not by purchase or contract, but by the coercive effect of any Act of Parliament. It is a violation, therefore, of every principle of legislative morality that such a bill should be fathered by the Government and called a public measure.

5. It is wholly unnecessary. None of the pretended public objects provided for in the first 16 sections require legislation. To compel English cable companies incorporated in England to reincorporate in Canada, serves no legal or useful or necessary purpose. It is simply offensive in spirit, obstructive in operation, disturbing to capitalists, and therefore damaging to the interests of Canada.

6. Its only effective operation will be, and is intended to be, extra-territorial. It says—not in plain English, but in the English of a cunning Chancery special pleader—"You Englishmen who risked your millions in the bottom of the sea to give the world telegraphic communication with America, and made contracts with foreign countries for your protection in the future, shall be excluded from Canada unless you give up these contracts and advantages in favour of our proteges, Messrs. Labouchere, Crooks & Co." Though it may be competent for any independent country to announce such a policy to the world as regards future conventions and investments, European jurisconsults will hold, I venture to think, that the attempt to make it retroactive, and a forfeiture of existing rights, would be against the comity of nations, and furnish a just ground for reclamations and reprisal to the country thus treated.

7. The bill is utterly silent on the only point that can or ought to justify it to the people of Canada. It does not stipulate that cable companies using the coasts of the Dominion shall, in return for the privilege, convey messages originating in this country or addressed to persons resident within it at a moderate or any maximum rate. It the rival companies amalgamate, as they will do under this bill, the moment the direct cable is laid, rates will go up to a dollar per word, or more. The Canadian Parliament will then find that it has been made use of by Crooks & Co. to coerce a foreign company to buy up the stock of another foreign company, the clients of these gentlemen, at a price that will put something like half a million sterling into their pockets; that this has been done under the pretence of public right and public good, and that not more than ten men in Canada, perhaps twenty, will reap the slightest advantage from it. The disgrace and the loss of credit abroad, I leave for some other Canadian to tell us after the event.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.,
WM. McDOUGALL.

(Continued on fourth page.)

The Times.

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, MAR 10, 1875.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL QUESTION.

On Monday afternoon, Mr. Costigan, in a singularly temperate and argumentative speech, brought up again the vexed question of the New Brunswick School Law. The subject has already been discussed until it is threadbare, and there was really nothing new about it. Besides, although it forms Mr. Costigan's special *forte*, to which he has, to all appearance, devoted all his legislative ability and very much of his time; and although he has displayed some really admirable qualities each time he has called the attention of the House to it, we may say, without any intention to disparage, that he is not the most likely member of the Commons to have anything very novel to say on any matter. The assertion, made by a contemporary, that Mr. Appleby was extreme in his views, and somewhat intemperate in his language, does the hon. gentleman an injustice. He probably did resort a little more to the arts which pleaders use than was necessary, and the honest indignation which one holding his opinions might naturally feel was perhaps imparted to his language and his demeanour in a greater degree than in the case of Mr. Costigan; but he was logical, and his reasoning, from the particular stand he takes, was very forcible. Among the other notable speeches made on the subject, was one by the veteran member for South Ontario, which we publish in another column, and which speaks for itself. This afternoon the further discussion of the motion will be resumed, and we trust the temperate tone which characterized the proceedings of Monday will be maintained throughout.

Although, as we have said, the issue presented by Mr. Costigan has been discussed till it is threadbare, it comes up on this occasion in a somewhat changed form. Up to the present time the Federal Legislature has simply been asked to give New Brunswick such protection as they thought necessary until the constitutionality of the School Law could be tested. In consenting to do that much, the majority of the Legislature pledged their moral sympathy to the cause; beyond that, of course, their pledges, if they had wished it, would have been made in vain. The condition of the minority in New Brunswick is unquestionably not to be envied, although they have themselves provoked their opponents to extreme measures by their unreasonable and unreasoning conduct. There was a good deal of force in the remark made by Mr. Palmer on Monday night—and we are thankful to have even one opportunity of getting an idea from the hon. member for St. John—that the solution of the difficulty would be easy and speedy if it were in the hands of the Federal Legislature. But unfortunately the solution does not lie there. Nor is it in the power of the Federal Legislature to lend any other than its moral sympathy to the Roman Catholics of New Brunswick. If Mr. Costigan's resolution were carried, their case would not be a whit improved, but, on the contrary, it would in all probability be made worse. Nothing is more clearly established than that no alteration of the Constitution affecting the rights, privileges, and immunities of Provinces can be made without the consent of all parties to the Confederation compact. All our legislation points to that conclusion—the Supreme Court Bill for example; all our movements in the direction of legislation admit it—the proposals of Mr. Mills for the reconstruction of the Senate for example. To pass the address moved by Mr. Costigan would be but to irritate the majority of the people of the Province of New Brunswick unnecessarily, and probably instigate them to even greater rigour than they have hitherto exercised in enforcing the provisions of the law which appear to be obnoxious to the Roman Catholics. Greater rigour, if that were possible, on the part of the majority unfortunately means more determined resistance on the part of the minority—a result too disastrous to the prosperity of the country and too threatening to the unity and amity of the various States of the Confederation to be contemplated without misgiving. What lies in the power of the Federal Legislature to do should be done towards settling the difficulty, so long as nothing is attempted which would open the way to a breach in the Constitution. Indeed, to members from the Province of Quebec no argument will be required to enforce this view. One of the great objections the Roman Catholic population of that Province had to the Union was that it would make them subject to the dictation of the Protestant majority of the other Provinces, who might use the power of their greater numbers to denude them of ecclesiastical and other rights to which Protestants generally are known to be strongly opposed, and a Federal Union was resolved upon largely to meet this difficulty. If the Constitution, therefore, can be amended to suit the views of the Roman Catholic minority of New Brunswick, there is no guarantee whatever that it may not become necessary to do the same thing to meet the views of the Protestant minority of Quebec. Whatever moral influence the Legislature may have, it will doubtless be exercised, as on former occasions, in favour of those aggrieved, but we scarcely think that it would be wise on the part of any party in Parliament, however much they may desire to see Mr. Costigan's suggestions carried into effect, to open the road to a course which may react against themselves ere long. What the Parliament of Canada can legitimately do it has already done, and to ask it to encroach upon powers which have been specially reserved for another body is neither safe nor advisable, altogether apart from the consequences to which it might lead.

Parliament of Canada.

Third Parliament—Second Session.

SENATE

(*Continuation of Wednesday's proceedings.*)

On motion for the second reading of the

MILITIA AND DEFENCE BILL,

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said the object of the bill was to provide that the command of the Militia should be given to an officer in Her Majesty's regular service. They were all aware that the Government had appointed a distinguished officer, Major-General Smith, to that command, and this change in the Militia Act was necessitated by that appointment.

The bill was read a second time.

On the second reading of the bill from the House of Commons, amending the Act to provide for the

PRESERVATION OF THE PEACE

at and near public works,

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said the object of the bill was to enable the Governor in Council to put in operation the Act known as the one for the better preservation of peace in the vicinity of public works, and it also provided that it should apply to works that were not strictly public works, such as railways, canals, bridges and works of a similar character.

After some conversation, the bill was read a second time.

COPYRIGHT.

On consideration of the Copyrights Bill, as amended by the Select Committee,

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST said this bill had been amended in Committee in a manner to conform to necessary circumstances. He was greatly indebted, in the preparation of the bill, to his hon. friend from Montreal, who had given the benefit of his large experience, and he was also indebted to the Hon. Mr. Campbell for much valuable assistance. The changes were of a character to protect, as much as possible, the introduction of cheap literature for our population. This was one of the first objects of the bill. They had also to protect authors in their rights, and no Act could be passed by this House which did not give a certain protection to English authors. They had tried to shape this bill in such a way as to make it acceptable to English authors. In the next place, they had endeavoured to protect the printers of this country, and they gave to Canadian publishers the right of reprinting foreign works upon which no copyright had been taken out by the author himself. With these explanations, he moved the second reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. RYAN said he had no hesitation in saying that this bill had undergone at the hands of the Committee a great deal of very close scrutiny, and they had been assisted in that Committee, as had been stated by the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, with the views of those gentlemen most interested in the bill in this country. The printing and publishing industries of the country had been well represented before the Committee, and had favoured them with a vast deal of information. He was happy to say that in everything they had regarded, and were anxious to regard in the fullest way and the strongest manner, the rights of the English author and the English publishers, and he thought it would be found when the Bill came before the Committee of the Whole House and was thoroughly investigated, as he hoped it would be, that it was of such a character as would make it very acceptable to publishers as well as authors on the other side. He thought it would also be found that they had achieved in this bill the great objects which they had always in view—that of protecting Canadian industry, and at the same time that of giving a fair compensation to the English and foreign authors for any of their works which we claimed to republish here. This bill protected the English author: if he wished to come and take out a copyright in this country and to register his copyright within one month from publication on the other side he was quite at liberty to do so, to make his own arrangements, and to choose his own publisher here; but as a condition of obtaining copyright in Canada, his work must be printed and published here. It had justly been considered a hardship to an author to republish his work here without any compensation, and he thought it was Lord Lytton who very strongly put it in a letter which he wrote to the English Copyright Association, stating that it was not fair to an author to allow any one to publish his works, because in doing so, unless he could select the publisher himself, a very inferior edition of his works might be published, and a great many errors creep in over which he would have no supervision. The bill provides that the author, if he wishes to publish in this country, and does so within the time prescribed in the law, shall have an opportunity of doing so through any publisher that he thinks fit to choose in the Dominion. On the other hand the bill provides that if, through neglect of the author to take out his copyright here, or if he is unwilling to do so, then individuals in this country may take out a copyright for such works. Failing, however, the taking out of copyright in any work in Canada, the bill does not prohibit the importation of the cheap editions which we now receive from the United States. This is done in justice to the general reader, who might not otherwise have an opportunity of receiving the cheap literature which we have been so long accustomed to in this country. There was no hardship, he said, in that with the right to publish copyright works under certain restrictions, we in this country would ere long be able to furnish as cheap and as proper literature than we received from the United States. That result they—the printers and publishers of Canada—were sure of accomplishing. To-day there had been put into their hands a return to a memorial he moved for a few days ago, and he found thereon an answer to an application sent from both Houses of Parliament at the last session urging that the bill of 1872 should be assented to by Her Majesty. This return gave the opinion of the law officers of the Crown and of other gentlemen learned in the law, showing that the Canadian Act of 1872 would have been an infringement of the Imperial Act of 1842. He thought himself it would have been so, and consequently the Imperial Ministry very properly declined to obtain Her Majesty's sanction to that bill, but in the present bill he thought they had accomplished what would be considered satisfactory on the other side, and in no way conflicting with Imperial legislation. Not to detain the House too long, he would read the 9th paragraph of Lord Carnarvon's despatch to His Excellency the Governor General, which was in the hands of the gentlemen of the House, and they could also read the previous paragraphs. His Lordship said: "I am aware that the subject of Colonial copyright has long been under consideration, and that attempts were made by Her Majesty's late Government, in connection with your own and your Ministers, to arrive at a settlement of this difficult and most important question. I am glad now to express my readiness to co-operate, and my confident hope that we may without difficulty be able to agree on the propositions of this measure, which, while preserving the rights of the owners of copyright works in this country under the Imperial Act, will give effect to the views of the Canadian Government and Parliament." Now, he believed that the bill which was now before them, as amended by the Special Committee would accomplish that very desirable object. He would not now detain the House by going over the history of copyright before this Legislature, but

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Cloth cases, for binding, $1 00 each.

A Complete Set, 20 vols., in cloth, $140 00, sent on receipt of the money.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Remedies.

MANHOOD RESTORED.—A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address,

J. H. REEVES,
78 Nassau-st., New York.

Jan. 22, 1875. 3745

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

Extract from a Letter

Dated 18th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningham, near Warminster, Wilts: "I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 76 years old. Remaining, gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of
Beecham's Vegetable Pills, London.

July 1874.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

is warranted to cure all disturbances from the Ordinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, travel, and pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Apothecaries' Hall, Lincoln, London.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidge & Co., Coleman street, London.
Newbery & Sons, 37 Newgate street, London.
Sutay & Sons, 10 Hartshorn street, London.
Sanger & Sons, Oxford street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS IN CANADA.

Montreal—Lymans, Clare & Co.
Montreal—Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Toronto—Elliott & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
" Sharpe & Owen.
Hamilton—Winer & Co.
Halifax—Avery Brown & Co.

NOTICE.

Morson's Effectual Remedies

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for Indigestion, is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, ¾ and 1 pint bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a specialty, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodyne being unequal in strength, Morson's is now prepared this. Sold in 1 oz. 1 oz., and 2 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's Gelatine, and for Jellies, Blancmange, &c. Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124 *Southampton Row,*
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON
WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

USE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES Selected, and Shipping orders executed on the shortest notice.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMES

(Patronized by all the Royal Courts of Europe.)

Rimmel's Shaughang, Vanda, Rimmel Jockey Club, Frangipane, and other perfumes of exquisite fragrance.

Rimmel's Lavender Water, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.

Rimmel's Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.

Rimmel's Shaving Oil Soap, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.

Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Cosmetic and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Bal and Parties.

Rimmel's Violet, Rose, Leaf, Rice, and other Toilet Powders. A liberal allowance to shippers.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96 Strand, 128 Regent Street, and 24 Cornhill, London; 17 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, and 78 King's Road, Brighton.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors.

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES

FOR

CONSUMPTION, WASTING AND INDIGESTION,

Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine.

As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subject their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength and weight are increased digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.

Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,

SAVORY & MOORE,

143 NEW BOND-ST., LONDON, W

And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply AVORY AND MOORE'S DATURA TATULA Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis &c.

THEY ARE Dying -BY- INCHES!

ARTERIAL blood contains the elements of Vitality and Nutrition, which is conveyed into the capillary system, and, after supplying the proper nourishment, is sucked up by the minute branches of the venous system, and carried back to the lungs for vital reoxperation. By reason of much that is wrong in living and medical treatment, this stream of blood does not flow through the body is not always pure or free from inflammatory particles, which may pass off by insensible perspiration through the skin, with the waste matter through the skin or with the waste matter through the intestines, but cold or wet may stop their outward escape, and the internal drainage may become inactive, when the corrupt particles are apt to coagulate, forming pustules, scaly eruptions or running sores, bronchitis &c. They may scatter about a nerve, causing neuralgia, and by attaching themselves to the arterial system and veins, large or small, and inflaming them by their corrosive influence, cause those intensely painful sensations called Rheumatism. Nature struggles to drench out or dislodge if possible these corrosive particles, and the parts become very red from congestion or pressure of blood therein. This is called Inflammatory Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Gout. If nature does not succeed in washing out these acrimonious atoms she stifles them in the undue supply of blood from their parts, ceases to contend, and performs circumspection as best she can; however, the passage of the blood through the affected channels still continues painful. This is Chronic Rheumatism, which may exist without its usual accident the Acute kind.

The above only true theory points out the correct treatment of this and other distressing maladies. Dissolve these corrupt particles that have lodged in the affected parts, so that in the circulation they may be carried off externally or internally, and having thus removed the cause the effect ceases.

The experiment of twenty years in the London Hospital, England, has demonstrated to the Medical Faculty of Europe, that the only Medicine having control over this class of diseases is the

DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE!

It is the result of a lifetime of scientific study and is now or the first time offered to the Canadian public, prepared by a careful, experienced and conscientious physician, in obedience to the dying request of a numbered friend in the profession, in the trade and among the public. Every bottle is warranted to contain the full strength of the medicine in its highest state of purity and development, and is superior to any medicine ever compounded for this terrible complaint.

A BLESSING TO THE POLICE.

MONTREAL, 18th June, 1868.

DEVINS & BOLTON:

GENTLEMEN,—Having been one of the many martyrs of rheumatism that I meet on my every day rounds, I was induced to try the celebrated DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE. I had suffered the last five or six weeks the most terrible acute pains across my loins and back, so severe indeed that I could hardly walk with the help of a stick. I commenced the Diamond Remedy, following the directions carefully. Relief came immediately with the first bottle, improved rapidly with the second, completely cured and freed from pain after finishing my fifth small bottle. You are at perfect liberty either to refer privately or publicly, as I feel very thankful for the relief, and sympathize with my fellow sufferers from rheumatism.

Yours respectfully,
J. E. CARDINAL,
Sanitary Police Officer,
51 Lebelle street.

In sim

Travellers' Guide.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Leaves 9.45 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 10.45 p.m
Arrive 7.15 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 7.10 p.m

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Leave ....10.40 a.m., 5.00 p.m.
Arrives.......... 1.20 p.m., 7.40 p.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Leaves Prescott Junction going west. ....1.40 p.m., 1.57 a.m
Leaves " " east. 4.45 p.m., 4.35 a.m

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILWAY.

Leaves Ogdensburg.. 8.00 a.m., 2.25 p.m.
Arrives in New York.10.00 p.m., 7.00 a.m.
Leaves New York.... 6.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m
Arrives in Ogdensburg .... 1.15 a.m., 7.45 p.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.

Leaves Ogdensburg for Boston ....12.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston. 8.00 a.m., 12.50 p.m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Moore Bros. have 70 cook-stoves which they are selling at cost price at their great clearing sale now going on, corner Sparks and O'Connor streets. 3789

Moore Bros. have made arrangements to leave the city in May, so their stock must be cleared out before 1st May. 3789

Baskets, woodenware, tinware, &c., going very, very cheap at Moore Bros. 3789

Gas superseded by the silver light. W. Hearn, druggist, east end Sapper's Bridge. 3789

Offices to let in the Victoria Chambers. Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig. 3760

SKIN DISEASES, of whatever nature, are completely eradicated by the use of Fowle's Pile and Humour Cure; its effect is marvellous for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ring-Worm, and even Leprosy; it has proved itself an almost never failing cure. (See special notice.) 3733

All that art can accomplish in beautifying, strengthening and preserving the human hair is effected by Burnett's Cocoaine. This incomparable hair dressing imparts a glossiness that is healthy and natural. It is a cooling vegetable oil, agreeable and clean and dresses the hair perfectly. 3778.

THE HUMAN HAIR.—How many persons abuse this delicate and beautiful ornament, by burning it with alcoholic washes and plastering it with grease, which has no affinity for the skin, and is not absorbed. Burnett's Cocoaine, a compound of cocoa-nut oil, &c., is unrivalled as a dressing for the hair—is readily absorbed, and is peculiarly adapted to its various conditions, preventing its falling off and promoting its healthy growth. 3784

PARTIES requiring trees for spring planting from the nursery grounds of Auguste Dupuis, Esq., of the Village des Aulnaies, Province of Quebec, so celebrated for their adaptation to this section of country, from the fact of their being inured to a rigorous climate from their early growth, and therefore preferable to those raised to the south of the Ottawa district, should lose no time in sending their orders to the agent here, Mr Lemieux, whose advertisement is found in another column. All orders should be sent in at once, to ensure early attention and arrival here on the opening of spring. 3789

FALSE MODESTY.—For people to allow disease to become seated upon them rather than consult a physician, or to suffer as many do for years with the different kinds of piles, without going at once to the druggist for Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure, which is an infallible cure. 3729

HEMORRHOIDS (OR PILES) are permanently cured by Mathieu's Pile Ointment, or money refunded. Price $1 per pot, or six pots for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the Wingate Chemical Company, Montreal, and retail by all druggists, or will be forwarded to any address on receipt of price by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 3762

House Keepers! If you desire to get a profitable tea call to Baskerville & Bros. and have them to select for you. If the tea is not pleasing to your taste they will refund the money for what you return. Their wines, liquors and general groceries are of the best brand.

People's Tea Store,
36 Rideau street,

Thomas' Excelsior Electric Oil—Worth Ten times its weight in Gold.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity a lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from the different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparta, Ontario, writes: "Send me six dozen Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Have sold all I had from you and want more now. *Its cures are truly wonderful.*" William Maguire, of Franklin, writes: "I have sold all the agent left; it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes: "Please forward six dozen of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am nearly run out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes: "Send at once a further supply of Electric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well, and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, writes: "Send me some more Electric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P. Q., write: "The Electric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb, & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write: "Send us one gross Electric Oil. We find it takes well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 50 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y. and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ontario, sole agents for the Dominion.

Note.—*Electric*—Selected and Electrized. 3727

"A Repository of Fashion Pleasure, and Instruction."

HARPER'S BAZAR

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The *Bazar* is edited with a contribution of tact and talent that we seldom find in any journal; and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion.—*Boston Traveller.*

The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates, in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patrons for the children's clothes, to paterfamilias by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading-matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S BAZAR, one year $4 00

$4 00 includes payment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of *Harper's Periodicals*, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

An extra copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy; postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The seven numbers of HARPER'S BAZAR, for the years 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, elegantly bound in green morocco cloth, will be sent by express, freight prepaid, for $7 00 each.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express orders of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Clothing.

The retail Clothing Business so long carried on by Joseph Metcalfe is now transferred to the Firm of JOHN SMITH & CO

Mr. Smith's knowledge of the Ready Made Clothing business (14 years experience), and their determination to keep the best class of Goods to be had, and to sell at the lowest prices possible, will be a GUARANTEE to Mr. Metcalfe's old Customers and the general public, that they will have every satisfaction in buying their Clothing

—AT THE—

CLOTHING Establishment,
59 *Sparks Street.*

3781

Thos. Lawrence

Has re-opened his

Clothing Establishment

AT

76 Sparks Street

And will dispose of the balance of his Winter Stock at reduced prices.

A large lot of

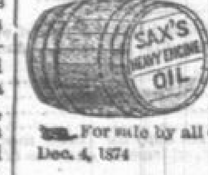
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

On hand, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Mr. LAWRENCE will be glad to receive orders from his old friends and customers as formerly.

Feb. 19, 1875.

Hardware, &c.



THIS EXCELLENT Machine Oil has for the last 12 years been used by the leading Manufacturing establishments of the Dominion.

For sale by all Oilmen.

Dec. 4, 1874 3710-y

OUR BRANDS OF

ARCTIC

—AND—

Heavy Engine Oil

Are unequalled by any Machine Oils in the market. Guaranteed not to freeze. Orders solicited.

W. J. CRAVEN & Co.,
241 St. Paul-st., Montreal.

Agents for Ottawa District—
3741y CALDWELL & Co., Sparks-st

OTTAWA

Mills' Supply Agency

OTTAWA ONT.

No. 17 Sparks-st., Near Russell House.

CALDWELL & CO. . . Managers

Saws, Belting, Files, Packing, Files re-cut, Axes, Judson's Standard Governors and Graduating Valves, Steam Pumps, Rue's Little Giant Injector.
Also, Agency of the GLOBE GAS LIGHT COMPANY, &c.

March 26, 1874.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.

No.24 No.24

The Largest and Best

Assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware

In the city is to be found at

THOS. BIRKETT'S.

N.B.—Our prices and quality of goods he defies competition.

Remember the

Sign of the Anvil, 24 Rideau-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 21, 1874.

NEW FIRM.

THOMAS SHORE & COMPANY,

(Successors to LEE & THOMPSON.)

Beg leave to call the attention of the Public to their large and varied assortment of all descriptions of

FINE AND COARSE HARNESS

which they are offering to the Public at the lowest rates. They have also always on hand all descriptions of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Riding Saddles Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Bags, Whips, and everything in connection with their line of business.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. None but the best workmen employed.

THOMAS SHORE & CO.
Sparks Street, near Bank.

H. MEADOW'S & CO.,

Have in stock the latest and best

COAL STOVES! COAL STOVES! COAL STOVES!

Hot Air Furnaces fitted up in public buildings and private dwellings.

City reference given.—The following are a few: Quebec Bank, Ontario Bank, Bank of Commerce, Central School East, Magee & Russell, G. May, Esq., John Tilton, Esq., John Thompson, Esq., James Hope, Esq., Bronson & Weston, L. Crannell, Esq., and many others.

Illustrated pamphlets and estimates given on application

H. MEADOWS & CO.,
35 Sussex-St.

Oct. 3, 1874.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—*Boston Globe.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE one year..........$4 00

$4 00 includes payment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

An Extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy; postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, now comprising 49 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express orders of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Books & Stationery.

NEW BOOKS.

Thomson's Straits of Malacca, Indo-China, and China	$4.00
Farrar's Life of Christ	2.50
Descent and Darwinism, by Prof. Oscar Schmidt	$1.50
Days near Rome, by Augustus J. C. Hare	6.45
Social Pressure, by Sir Arthur Helps	2.25
The Law and the Lady, by Wilkie Collins	.75
Hope Meredith, by Eliza Tabor	.50

For sale at

HENDERSON & Co's.
39 Sparks Street.

Ottawa, Feb. 17, 1875. 3779

BOOKS ON SALE

AT P. NAUGHTEN'S
RIDEAU STREET.

Journals of The House of Assembly of Lower Canada, from 1792 to 1837.
Journals of The House of Assembly of Upper Canada, from 1826 to 1839.
Journals of The House of Legislative Council of Canada, from 1841 to 1868. *English and French.*
Statutes of Canada, from 1841 to 1872.
Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Ontario and Quebec, in *English and French.*
Trade and Navigation of Canada, from 1850 to 1873
Cadastres complete in 7 vols., folio.
Wicksteed's Table and Index to the Statutes of Canada. 25 cents. 3678.

Government Notices

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received until Saturday, the 27th of March next, for constructing the Steam Heating Apparatus, Gas and Water Supply Pipes, &c., also fencing Road, Sidewalks &c., for the Normal School Building and Grounds, on Elgin Street, Ottawa.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this Department, and at the Office of the Clerk of the Works, on the Normal School Grounds, Ottawa, where forms of Tender can also be procured on application.

The bona fide signatures of two parties for the due performance of the work, should be attached to each Tender.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

C. F. FRASER,
Commissioner.

Dept. of Public Works, Ontario.
March 2nd 1875.

STEAM SERVICE BETWEEN VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA and SAN FRANCISCO.

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General of Canada, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Tuesday, the 4th May next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails twice a month by steamships of not less than 1,000 Tons, nor of less speed than 10 knots an hour, between Victoria, B. C., and San Francisco, for a term of five years, commencing on and from the 1st August next.

Tenders may include offers for a service as above, once a week during the months from April to September inclusive, and twice a month during the remainder of each year.

Tenders to state the price asked for the double voyage from Victoria to San Francisco and back, or *vice versa*, and payment will be made at Victoria quarterly.

Stipulations of proposed contracts may be had at the Post Offices of the Chief Cities of the Dominion, including Victoria, B. C.; at the Offices of the British Consuls in New York and San Francisco; at the Office of Messrs. Allan Brothers, Liverpool, and at the Office of the Agent, General for Canada in London, Edward Jenkins, Esq., King Street, Westminster.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Secretary.

Post Office Department, Canada,
Ottawa 26th Febr. 1875.

SALMON ANGLING.

IN THE UNDERMENTIONED Salmon Rivers will be LEASED for a term of FIVE YEARS. Competition above upset prices named. LESSEES to maintain guardianship at private cost. Applications will be received to 1st MAY next.

River	Natashquan (*North Shore*)	$800
do	Trinity (*near Point des Monts*)	100
do	St. Margaret (*en bas*)	100
do	Trout (*near Moisie*)	50
do	Mistassini (*near Godbout*)	20
do	Becscie, do	20
do	Malbaie (*near Percé*)	100
do	Grand Pabos, do	200
do	Little Pabos, do	100
do	Tobique (*New Brunswick*)	100
do	Nashwaak, do	100
do	N. W. Miramichi, do	200
do	Jupiter (*Anticosti Island*)	100
do	Salmon, do	50

By order of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

ADDRESS,

W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries Ottawa.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, Feb. 19, 1875.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT on American Invoices until further notice: 13 per cent.

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

Bookbinders.

A. MORTIMER,

BOOKBINDER,

PAPER RULER, AND

Account Book Manufacturer,
RIDEAU-ST., OTTAWA.

Ruling, Perforating, Numbering

—AND—

GENERAL BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENT.

All orders for Books requiring printed headings carefully attended to.

Aug. 12. 2669y

PRESS NEWS AGENCY.

The undersigned begs to acquaint his brother journalists that he is prepared to act as Correspondent, and to furnish Telegraphic Despatches or Letters, &c., by mail, or to transact any business in connection with the Press requiring to be done at the Capital.

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Rideau-St.

CLARKE'

WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

The Great Blood Purifier and Restorer

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases and sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It cures old sores,
Cures ulcerated sores on the neck,
Cures ulcerated sore legs,
Cures blackheads, or pimples on the face,
Cures scurvy sores,
Cures cancerous ulcers,
Cures blood and skin diseases,
Cures glandular swellings,
Clears the blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of testimonials from all parts.

Sold in bottles 2s 3d each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all chemists and patent medicine vendors throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Apothecaries Hall, Lincoln, England.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidge & Co., Coleman-st., London.
Newbery & Sons, 37 Newgate-st., London.
Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon-st., London.
Sanger & Sons, Oxford-st., London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS IN CANADA.

Montreal—Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Lymans, Clare & Co.
Toronto—Elliott & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
" Shapter & Owen
Hamilton—Winer & Co.
Halifax—Avery, Brown & Co.

Furniture.

NEW

Furniture Warerooms,

ANGUS & CO.

Dealers in Furniture, Beds, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Cornices and Curtains.

85 SPARKS STREET.

Opposite Heney's New Block.

Jan. 11, 1874.

HARRIS & CAMPBELL

In returning thanks to their friends and the public, beg leave to inform them that they

HAVE OPENED A NEW ESTABLISHMENT ON SPARKS-ST.

(With a well-assorted stock of FIRST-CLASS

Plain and Fancy Furniture,

Manufactured by the best Houses in Canada and the United States, which they will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

Call and inquire for yourselves. Remember the place,—SPARKS-ST., 2ND OR WEST OF CONNOR-ST.,
May 9, 1874.

Carvers & Gilders.

WILSON & ORR,

Carvers & Gilders

LOOKING-GLASS and

PICTURE FRAME

MANUFACTURERS

60 Sparks-st.

SHOW CASES MADE TO ORDER.

March 12, 1874. 2514y

Boots & Shoes.

SEASONABLE.

Children's Rubbers, at 35 cts.
Misses' " at 40 cts.
Ladies' Long Rubber Boots, at $1.50.

And other goods at proportionately low prices at

Lamb's Clearing Sale.

A large lot of Slippers, at Cost and under, all kinds of Leather

BOOTS & SHOES

At a shade over first cost, at Lamb's Clearing Sale. In fact, you can save lots of money by buying your feet wear at Lamb's Clearing Sale, which will be opened to the public only a short time, as the stock is fast disappearing. A good opportunity for buying out a good and well established business. Personal application to

W. A. LAMB,
28 Sussex-st.

Mar. 19. 1875. 3789

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED OUT

50 Cases of

Boots, Shoes,

RUBBERS, &c.,

Which will be sold CHEAP for Cash only.

W. E. BROWN.
15 SUSSEX-ST., OTTAWA.

Mar. 10, 1875. 3789

Druggists.

EAST END

Drug Store.

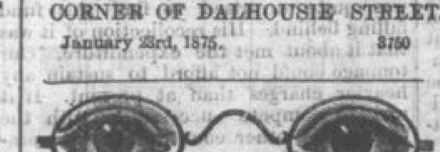
T. T. SHEPHERD.

Chemist & Druggist,

RIDEAU STREET,

CORNER OF DALHOUSIE STREET.

January 23rd, 1875. 3750



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For all Sights

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT, TINTED CRYSTAL SPECTACLES for the relief of dim, weak and failing sight, enabling the wearer to read and work by day or night with perfect ease and comfort

Protected by letters patent. Sole agent in Ottawa.

WM. HEARN,
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST.
Dufferin Bridge, Ottawa.

Sign, Mortar and Spectacles. Thermometers, Telescopes, Microscopes, &c. 3761

NOTICE

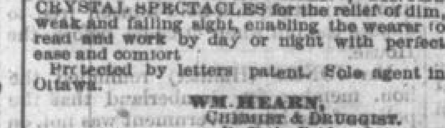
All parties indebted to

Mr. T. RAJOTTE

Are hereby requested to call in at Messrs. T. RAJOTTE & Co., Pooley's Bridge, and settle their accounts at once. Otherwise, the same will be placed in the Collector's hands for immediate collection.

T. RAJOTTE & Co.

Feb. 23 1874.



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Adjoining the Bank of B. N. America, WELLINGTON-ST., the best and most convenient Livery stables in the city.

Parties desirous of securing good rigs, prompt attendance, and reasonable rates, will please favor the undersigned with a call.

N.B.—Horses boarded and groomed in the most satisfactory manner. A specialty made of this feature.

BROWNLEE & CO

March 11, 1874. 2518y

DR. POMROY,

CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN

May now be consulted in his

ROOMS, RUSSELL HOUSE

Hours from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Bronchial and Throat Affection. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold at all Drug Stores. KERRY WATSON & Co., Chemist, Wholesale Druggists, [Trade Mark secured] Montreal.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

Oct. 7, 1874.

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CANADA

Agricultural Insurance Co'y.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000.

COL. A. C. DeL HARWOOD, President.
WILLIAM ANGUS, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. GOES, Managing Director
JAMES A. SMITH, Inspector.

Ottawa Branch- - - - - - - - 38 Sparks Street.

CLUFF & MILL, GENERAL AGENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Is hereby given to our patrons and the public generally in the Ottawa district, that this Company have decided to continue a Branch Office in this City and have leased the large and commodious stone building, recently occupied by Messrs. Angus & Co., No. 38 Sparks Street, where they have OPENED AN OFFICE, under the management of Messrs. CLUFF and MILL, their newly appointed General Agents for the Ottawa Branch. 3768

OTTAWA

BUILDING SOCIETY.

OFFICE, York Street, North Side, Near Sussex.

OFFICE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10 a.m. till 4 p.m.

ESTABLISHED, FEBRUARY 6th, 1875.

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PRESIDENT—M. Nazaire Germain.
VICE-PRESIDENT—M. Stanislas Drapeau.

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The Subscription Books are now open at the Society's Office, York street, north side, near Sussex street, where Prospectuses, By-Laws, and all other information may be obtained.

The first payment on Subscribed Stock will be payable on or before the 4th March next.

The Office opens daily from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., and on the first four days of the month from 8 a.m. till 9 p.m., for the purpose of receiving payments by Stockholders.

RODOLPHE MATTE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa, February 13th, 1875. 3770

Machinery.

SCOTT, CAYLEY & CAYLEY,

MACHINERY DEPOT,

70 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Manufacturers' Agents and Dealers in Iron and Wood Working Machinery.

OF THE BEST CANADIAN, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAKE

ENGINES AND BOILERS, NEW AND SECOND HAND

MILL MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ROCK DRILLS, BELTING, FILES, AND GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES.

SPECIAL AGENCIES—Cameron Special Steam Pump; J. A. Fay & Co., Cincinnati, O., Wood Working Machines; American Saw Co'y., Trenton, N. J.; Joseph Hall Manufacturing Co'y. &c., &c.

Send for Circulars and Catalogues

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE.................70 SPARKS-ST., OTTAWA.

Oct. 17 1874. 3649y

Hardware.

Giving up Business.

GOING WEST.

MOORE BROS.,

have made arrangements to go West in May, so have decided to sell their stock by clearance sale to commence on MONDAY, 8th inst. As the whole stock consisting of

Stoves, Tinware, Hardware, Children's Carriages, Woodenware, Baskets, Lamps and House Furnishing Goods.

Must be sold by 1st May, Great Bargains will be given for Cash.

Remember the place, corner Sparks and O'Connor Streets.

MOORE BROS.

March 6, 1875. 3787

Plumbers, &c.

New Wind-Mill Pump

P. B. FERGUSON,

PRACTICAL

PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER,

SPARKS STREET

3rd DOOR WEST OF BANK STREET.

OTTAWA.

3777-1y.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting

EXECUTED EXPEDITIOUSLY BY

MASON & Co

54 SUSSEX-ST.

BATHS, WATER CLOSETS, STEAM-FITTINGS, &c., fitted up with Latest Improvements, by first-class workmen. Particular attention is requested to our first-class stock of GAS FIXTURES

J. T. MASON & CO.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting, Tinsmiths and Galvanized Iron Roofers.

BLYTH & KERR,

25 RIDEAU STREET,

ATTEND promptly to fitting up Water Services, Baths, Sinks, &c., with Hot and Cold Water Pipes, Gas Pipes and Fixtures, Hot Air Furnaces. Estimates for work in any of the above lines on application.

Sole Agents for the New Improved Eureka Hot Air Draft Furnace.

Coal Oil.

Lamps & Chandeliers

The Largest Assortment in the City.

AT THE OIL DEPOT, SUSSEX-ST.

C. S, SHAW & CO.

Jan. 8, 1875.

S. ROGERS,

UNDERTAKER

6 and 7 Nicholas-St., Ottawa.

Funerals furnished with every requisite. Country orders promptly attended to.

Persons requiring Coffin Trimming, Crape Hat-bands, Scarfs &c., can have them sent ready prepared on receipt of order or telegram. Coffins and Caskets of every description always on hand.

S. ROGERS,
6 and 7 Nicholas-st., Ottawa.

TREES, SHRUBS, &c.

Auguste Dupuis, Esq.

Proprietor of the well known Nurseries at St. Roch des Aulnaies, Province of Quebec, has established

AN AGENCY IN OTTAWA

For the supply of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Shrubs.

These Trees being raised in Lower Canada are preferable to those from American Nurseries being thoroughly acclimatized, and better adapted to stand the winters of this district.

Catalogues and prices can be had on application to the undersigned, who is now ready to receive orders for the spring of 1875. Parties wanting Trees should lose no time in ordering.

J. E. LEMIEUX,
Ottawa-st., between King & Nelson-sts.

To Surveyors and Engineers.

FOR SALE a first-class

Theodolite and Level.

ALSO,

A good Horse, a Montreal built Cariole,

HARNESS, ROBES, &c.

May be seen at BUCKLEY'S Stables. Six months credit on approved endorsed notes.

HECTOR McLEAN
Auctioneer, Sparks-st.

December 23, 1874.

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES! Restore your Sight! THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,

By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYESIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957) No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

Groceries, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1854. OTTAWA, 1874-5.

THOS. PATTERSON

Purveyor to His Excellency the Governor General, Earl Dufferin,

Direct Importations from the Producers

In France, England, Holland and Spain.

BRANDIES, PORT AND SHERRY WINE, GIN, PORTER, &c

PURE AND UNADULTERATED, for Family use and Medicinal purposes,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Teas,—BLACKS, GREENS and JAPANS—Finest Grades.

Coffees—FRESH ROASTED, Ground daily on the premises, at usual price

FANCY GROCERIES IN GREAT VARIETY;

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Flavouring Syrups, Syrups and Extracts; Crackers variety of kinds, such as Orange and Lemon Wafers; Cerisbed's Sugar Wafers Patent Foods for Children; Gelatine's Fruits, fresh and crystallized; The celebrated NABOB PICKLE AND SAUCE. Try them.

Rawling's English Soda Water, Potass Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale and Brighton Seltzer. Also Glasgow Peas Meal.

Dec. 24 1874. THOS. PATTERSON.

THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE

HOUSEKEEPERS, REMEMBER THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE, 36 RIDEAU ST., OTTAWA. We are offering General Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and Provisions, (Teas and Sugar in particular) at prices that cannot be competed with in this city. Our Wines and Liquors are all of the best quality, and our Goods generally guaranteed to customers. Protect your own interest; let not hearsay lead you to this place or that place. Try the Goods, and judge for yourselves.

Aug 1, 1874. P. BASKERVILLE & BROS.

Ladies' Ware,

GREAT CLEARING SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS.

Commencing FRIDAY, 5th MARCH. inst.,

Our entire STOCK will be sold out at an

IMMENSE SACRIFICE,

POSITIVELY, the Greatest Bargains ever offered in the City.

REMEMBER this is a bona fide sale as our prices will show.

HANEY & FORGIE,

Kavanagh's Block, opposite E. McGillivray's
254 & 256 Wellington Street.

Ottawa, March 4th 1875.

No 234 WELLINGTON STREET.

—BY—

J. W. RYAN.

All Parties living East of Dufferin Bridge and West of Pooley's Bridge, who Trade to the

Amount of Two Dollars

In the above Establishment, will, after the FIRST of FEBRUARY, 1875, until further notice have their

Street Car Fare Paid Back and Forth Each and Every Time.

A FULL AND NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

Always on Hand.

Feb. 3, 1875. 3760

Dry Goods.

For the best FITTING SUITS,
Go to **CHAS. BRYSON'S**
For the best FITTING COATS,
Go to **CHAS. BRYSON'S.**
For the best FITTING PANTS,
Go to **CHAS. BRYSON'S.**
For the best FITTING VESTS,
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FIRST-CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

JOSEPH DIMBLEBY,

Is now offering at his

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

29 RIDEAU-ST.,

The remainder of his large

Stock of Fall & Winter Goods

At Reduced Prices for Cash.

Also, a large and well-assorted stock of

Gentlemen's Underclothing, Scarfs, Ties, Collars

&c., &c.

A good fit guaranteed or no sale. All Goods warranted shrunk.

Jan. 7, 1875

D. S. McKINNON & CO.,

78, *SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.*

DEALERS IN

PianoFortes, Cabinet Organs, Organettes, Music Books, etc.,

Agents for HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S, J. & C. FISCHER & CO.'S, HARDMAN & CO.'S, THE MATHUSHEK CO.'S Piano Fortes; W. BELL & CO.'S. Cabinet Organs and celebrated Organettes.

Of the above list we might single out The Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Piano Fortes, and The W. Bell & Co.'s celebrated Organettes, but for a medium priced Piano Forte, we cordially commend The Hardman. The Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos have long been recognized ever where as being among the very best made in America. The reports of the Judges at the different Exhibitions at which they have been exhibited, together with the opinions of the most distinguished Pianists and musicians in the world, present a weight of testimony in their favor which cannot be resisted, and assure the purchaser of his receiving a superior instrument in every respect.

Every instrument fully guaranteed.

Illustrated price list sent on application.

3774

Marble Works.

W. H. MANSON,

Travelling Agent.

N.B.—W. M. Somerville will not be responsible for any debt without his written order, nor acknowledge any receipt but his own.

OTTAWA

Marble and Granite Works,

Established 1860, by

BY W. M. SOMERVILLE,

Rideau-st., corner of Ottawa-st., Ottawa.

Cemetery Fencing, Grates, Railway and Building Castings

AGENCY OF

Fair Haven Marbleized Slate Works,

OHIO SANDSTONE

Drain Pipes & Fancy Clay Goods

OTTAWA MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

[ESTABLISHED 1860.]

P. A. TAYLOR, Proprietor.

The largest and Best-selected assortment of

Monuments, Headstones Obelisks,

in Marble, Scotch Granite, or Sandstone.

The newest design in CEMETERY FENCING, suitable for the various Cemeteries.

A well-arranged stock of MANTLES, in American, Italian, and Coloured Marbles of new and chaste designs. GRATES from the best American and Canadian Houses, Receding or Plain, or either Plain or Mounted.

June 18, 1874.

IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD

USE THE

Diamond Yeast Cakes

SMOKERS!

For a Good Smoke

—Use THE—

MYRTLE NAVY.

See T. & B. on each Plug.

Drunkenness Cured.

DR. McKINLEY, of Chicago, residing in Hamilton Ont., to educate his son, cures Chronic Drunkenness.

Send for printed matter by the ladies of Chicago.

T. E. McKinley,
Box 365, Hamilton, Ont.

MONEY! MONEY!! MONEY!!!

All who want to realize on STOCKS, MERCHANDIZE, FURNITURE, &c., should address, or call at 82 Sparks Street, or box 686 P. O. Immediate returns, and reasonable charges. 3712.

FOWLE'S

PILE AND HUMOR CURE.

For Internal and External Use

WARRANTED A SURE & PERFECT CURE For all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Tetter or Ring-Worm, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the Skin.

One Bottle warranted to Cure all cases of Piles; From One to Three Bottles in all Cases of Humors.

This remedy has been faithfully tested and found to be an almost infallible cure for the above named diseases. Its success has been so universal that the Proprietor guarantees a cure to those who will use his medicine, or in case of failure to refund the money paid. Since it was first introduced he has received many thousands of testimonials, proving its efficacy for the cure of the awful diseases it is recommended for. The Pile and Humor cure is entirely vegetable in its composition, and can be used in perfect safety in all cases. There is no danger in driving the humor in, as it cures on the surface and the patient's bodily health continually proves while under this treatment.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

(Continued from second page.)

he would beg the hon. gentlemen to bear in mind how long this question had been before them, and how numerous, yet hitherto ineffectual, had been their efforts to arrange it. The House was under a great obligation to the Minister of Agriculture who had brought this bill to what he confidently hoped they might consider a successful issue. He might mention *en passant* that this was a bill upon which the Senate had been at work for the last seven years, and for which the country would be indebted to the Senate if it became law, for it was one of general interest to the community at large, and would result in great benefit to our printers and publishers. And he hoped that in another place, where their attempts to do good and to legislate for the advantage of the country seemed to be depreciated and to be held to be of very little use, this bill might be taken as an example of what the Senate sometimes did for the good of the country, and as showing that they were not altogether a useless body (hear, hear,) and that they could originate measures which it had not even occurred to the House of Commons to undertake. Perhaps he ought not to make this remark, but he trusted hon. gentlemen would excuse him for doing so. (Hear, hear.) In looking back at the history of this copyright question there was one thing which he regretted, and which he was sure the House would also regret, and that is, that one of the strongest adherents of this measure, Mr. Lovell, of Montreal, who was from the first very earnest in this matter, and mainly through whose efforts in pressing the matter upon the attention of the House the bill had been originated—it was greatly to be regretted, he repeated, that Mr. Lovell, in despair of seeing the measure accomplished after the many disappointments he had met with, had finally determined to remove a large portion of his establishment out of the Province to Rouse's Point, in the State of New York, where he had recently erected a large establishment which would employ about 500 printers and bookbinders. This was a serious loss to the country; however, his Montreal establishment was still conducted by his sons, and he (Mr. Ryan) hoped that under the provisions of this bill the activity and prosperity of that establishment would be renewed and fostered, and that our printers would be again back to this country, and would find that they could get quite as much pay, and, perhaps, more than they obtained in the United States. He had mentioned that the special committee had been greatly assisted in the preparation of this bill by gentlemen having an intimate knowledge of the business of both printers and publishers, and by those interested in the sale of English works by arrangement with the owner of the English copyright, and all concurred in the bill prepared by the hon. Minister of Agriculture. As to the details of the bill he had no doubt the hon. Minister of Agriculture would be prepared to go into them in Committee, and he (Mr. Ryan) trusted that when the bill came before the House of Commons it would be dealt with in the same spirit in which this House had dealt with it. It was a measure which would be fruitful in benefit to the country, and it ought to be treated irrespective of party feeling on either side. (Hear, hear.)

Several bills then passed a second reading.

NOVA SCOTIA PETTY OFFENCES ACT.

Hon. Mr. MILLER said he was responsible for this bill, which, he explained, was intended to repeal a portion of the criminal code of Nova Scotia inconsistent with the Dominion law. Only the latter could apply to criminal offences, and the existence of a Provincial Statute on such subjects was neither permissible nor judicious.

Hon. Mr. KAULBACK expressed his approval of the bill and its objects, agreeing with the last speaker as to the inconvenience of having two different statutes relating to the same offences, with different amounts of punishment inflicted in consequence.

The bill was read a second time.

The House then adjourned till Thursday.

THURSDAY, March 4.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Hon. Mr. MILLER presented the eighth report of the Committee on Standing and Private Bills.

A number of petitions were presented praying for the passage of a prohibitory liquor bill.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Hon. Mr. McLELAN moved that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House a comparative statement of the number of tons of freight, not to include Government freight, carried over the Intercolonial Railway in Nova Scotia during the months of October, November and December in the years 1873 and 1874, and the months of January and February 1874 and 1875, respectively; together with the average distance carried, the average rate received per ton, and the average rate per mile per ton. He said in moving for these returns he desired to show the financial position of that portion of the road. He believed the members of both Houses and the country generally entertained the opinion that the road in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was being worked at a very considerable money loss to the Dominion. He thought that impression prevailed in Parliament, and had led the Government to take a step which he considered was unnecessary and unjust to the people of Nova Scotia and New Brunwick, and had created a strong feeling of hostility to them. He referred to the increase in freight tariff of about 33 per cent. in New Brunswick and 25 in Nova Scotia. The rate is the same now in both provinces, but the greater increase in New Brunswick was from the fact that the rates had been lower on that portion of the road by from ten to twelve per cent., hence, when the rates were made uniform and increased, the proportionate increase was more than in Nova Scotia. In both provinces, the increase has created an intense feeling of hostility to the Government in a population of about three hundred thousand, from Halifax to St. John, who saw their farms, their produce, and their industries, of whatsoever nature, seriously diminished in value by the enhanced cost of transportation. It was, therefore a step which Government should have very carefully considered. The people of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are not singular in their desire for, or in their estimate, of the value of cheap transportation. You appreciate it here, and it is the aim of our neighbours over the border. In 1867 a gentleman in the Department of Agriculture at Washington found so many complaints coming from the west and south of the exactions imposed by railway companies, that he personally examined the subject, and having satisfied himself of the justice of the complaints, founded the organization known as the "Patrons of Husbandry" in Dec., 1867. That organization has spread all over the Union, and at the National Convention in April, 1874, it numbered about one and a half million. In their annual address on that occasion they declared that, "keeping in view the first sentence in our declaration of principles of action, that 'individual happiness depends upon general prosperity,' we shall therefore advocate for every State the increase in every practical way of all facilities for transporting cheaply to the seaboard, or between producers and consumers, all productions of our country. We adopt it as a fixed purpose to open out the channels in nature's great arteries, that the life-blood of commerce may flow freely." In old Canada, as in the Lower Provinces, the several Governments were "Patrons of Husbandry" in providing easy movement of the products of the country to the consumer. In Quebec and Ontario there was, previous to Confederation, a very large expenditure on canals, and large subsidies to the Grand Trunk and Northern Railways, and it is now proposed by our present estimates to make such farther expenditure in deepening canals as will bring the whole up to about eighty million dollars. Every year large subsidies are paid for tug and steamboat service, and in the last two years about twelve million dollars' value of railway material have been admitted to Ontario and Quebec duty free. He referred to this, not as objecting but as approving, a wise policy. Without these means of cheap transit this country would be comparatively valueless. The farmer settled in the interior would have no market and no inducement to produce anything beyond sustaining life. Looking at the question of cost of transportation he found that a ton of wheat in Montreal, as in any other seaport, for exportation was supposed to be of the value of about $49.50, and a ton of corn $24.75. Now, if this grain had to be carried by common highway a distance of one hundred and seventy miles, the wheat would be worth only $24 and the corn would be entirely valueless where grown, while, at three hundred and thirty miles from market, the wheat would be entirely valueless. But, when carried by railway, the wheat has a value of $44.50 and the corn $19.80. Before the Ohio Canal was opened wheat at a certain point was quoted at 37 cents per bushel, but immediately on opening the canal it rose to 87 cents. This illustrates the wisdom of the policy, and shows that there may be indirect advantages compensating for a great outlay, whilst the direct revenue returns may be comparatively small. In this expenditure under consideration—of canals and steamboat service—the working expenses were not even paid, there being on last year's accounts a deficiency of over $200,000, besides a further sum charged to capital of $1,193,610. He did not wish to be understood as objecting in any way to this. He approved not only of the construction of public works, but of the working them even at a loss in direct revenue returns until the industries of the country are established and a traffic created. Suppose the Pacific Railway was completed to-morrow, you would not pretend to charge the few passengers and freight that might take the first trains the full expenses of the trains to British Columbia. No man will pretend that this could be done. A section of road from Moncton, in New Brunswick, to Newcastle, is shortly to be opened. He asked his hon. friend from York (Hon. Mr. Wark), who he remembered denounced the location of the road in that wilderness—would it be right to charge the few passengers and freight that in the outset will travel that road, the full cost of the trains and interest on capital. No man would use it on such terms. Time and encouragement must be given to create a traffic on this road as well as all other new roads. This practice and policy which you are pursuing here on your canals and other works he asked to have extended to the working of the railway from St. John to Halifax. The people of these provinces who constructed the greater portion of these roads, creating the debt with which they entered Confederation, do not object to pay a fair and reasonable compensation for the work performed under the conditions. He would show that the old rates, of which they did not complain, were sufficient to meet ordinary working expenses, and were in excess of the amount returned by railway companies as the cost of moving freight by rail. He contended that the increased traffic thrown on both the old roads by the opening of the connecting links, rendered a large expenditure in bringing the road up to meet this increased traffic. The old iron rails had to be removed in many places and laid with steel; sidings had to be lengthened and increased in number. The report of the Minister of Public Works shows the whole cost charged to revenue in

1874	$1,301,550
Of this, he calls extraordinary expenses in steel rails, cars, &c., and which we may deduct	275,719
	$1,025,831
The earnings for the year are given as	893,430
Leaving for the year a deficiency of	$132,401

which mainly arises from expenses in meeting new traffic. But admitting this deficiency in the year ending June, 1874, Mr. Brydges in his report on the road says there is a steady increase in traffic of 12 to 15 per cent., and we have had the announcement by the Premier that the result of the six months ending December last, five of which under old tariff, show an improvement of ninety to one hundred thousand dollars—say on the year $180,000, which would give a surplus of $47,599 for the year 1875 under the old tariff if allowed to remain. Now, with this result, and with this steady increase of traffic, it may be asked why was this old tariff interfered with? why was it suddenly raised 25 per cent.? The only answer I am able to find to this question is in Mr. Brydges report, page 58, that "the line can be made as far as Newcastle to pay its way." That an unproductive branch of seventy miles may be worked, and the loss paid out of the earnings of the main line. On this point he (Mr. McLelan) entirely disagreed with Mr. Brydges, or rather with the Government, as Mr. Brydges' for whom he entertained the greatest respect, was only acting upon the instructions and wishes of the Government in this matter. He (Mr. McLelan) declared it would be most unfair and unjust to the people of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and especially so to Nova Scotia, to impose on them a tariff intended to not only meet the working expenses on the main line, but also on seventy miles of unproductive road through an unbroken forest to Newcastle. (Hear, hear.) That was the point on which he was at issue, not with Mr. Brydges, but with the Government. It was hard enough that Nova Scotia should have been for years paying ten to twelve per cent. higher rates than New Brunswick, and now to be taxed 25 per cent. more to pay the anticipated loss on the branch to Newcastle, shortly to be opened, was cruelly unfair and unjust. He would not detain the House to show how impossible it was to run that branch through seventy miles of forest without a large loss until industries were created and traffic developed. His hon. friend from York would bear the strongest possible testimony that this line, especially in the outset, could only be run at a loss a loss which should be borne by the general revenues in the same way as the loss on canals and other services is borne in the outset. In one respect the people on this branch had not the same claims to a low tariff as the people of Nova Scotia in the counties through which the old section passed, inasmuch as these counties had paid the right of way. After some further remarks the hon gentleman referred to the railway reports to show that the average rate paid under the old tariff on all freight, including coal, was in 1873 nearly 2½ cents per ton per mile, and in 1874 the average, there being more coal, was about 2¼ cents. He then compared these figures with the cost of carrying freight on a large number of American railways, as given in the returns made under oath by the managers of the state authorities, quoting prices varying from 1-89 100 cents per ton per mile down to nine-tenths of a cent. He also stated, on the authority of the *Scientific American*, that the maximum cost of carrying freight from Chicago to New York was seven tenths of a cent per ton per mile; therefore, he said, whilst the people of Nova Scotia were paying so much more than the actual cost of carrying freight on those roads, it was not at all unreasonable that they complained when twenty-five per cent. additional was imposed on them.

Hon. Mr. FERRIER asked if his hon. friend had compared the rates of the other roads in those provinces with the rates in the Northern States.

Hon. Mr. McLELAN said he had not been able to ascertain the certified rates in any but the States named. What he maintained was that a freight train worked to its capacity could carry freight far below what Nova Scotia paid under the old tariff, and the object should be to draw in freight to enlarge the volume of freight, instead of which the new tariff had unquestionably driven traffic from the line and the trains run comparatively empty at the same cost as if full. Hon. gentlemen present from the Maritime Provinces would bear him out in the statement that traffic after the imposition of the new tariff had left the road. Taking the returns so far as we have them this is apparent. Comparing the four months of 1874 immediately preceding the new tariff with the same months of 1873, there was a steady increase in receipts from freight amounting for the four months to $24,016, or an average of $6,004 per month under the old tariff. In the following month of December, under the new, the increase had been only $1,768. Taking the receipts

for December, 1873, of	$40,717
Add average increase of four preceding months of 1874	6,004
And we should have for 1874	$46,721
But on this the tariff was increased say 25 per cent	11,680
Making a sum of	$58,401

which, had the tariff maintained the average rate of increase, we should have received under the new tariff an increase over 1873 of $17,684, but instead of this we had only an increase of $1,768, showing a large falling off in quantity carried.

Hon. Mr. FERRIER thought his hon. friend's statistics were not conclusive, as they did not cover a sufficiently long period of time.

Hon. Mr. McLELAN held that there could be no other conclusion than that there had been a large falling off in traffic when the rates were so largely increased. He desired to call the attention of the House to that increase of rates. It will be found, on reference to the railway report, that the average distance freight carried is about 50 miles. The old and new rates in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia for that distance were:

	1st Class, 100 lbs.	2nd Class, 100 lbs.	3rd Class, 100 lbs.	4th Class, 100 lbs.	Average.	Per ton per mile.	Per car load.
Old Tariff, N B...	16c.	14c.	12c.	10c.	13c.	5¼c.	[illegible]
Old Tariff, N.S...	17c.	14c.	13c.	10c.	14½c.	5½c.	$29
New T. ff	23c.	19c.	15c.	11c.	17c.	6⅞c.	$34

Average increase, say 25 per cent.

With such an increase in rates and the result in December, there must unquestionably have been a large falling off in traffic, entailing not only a loss to the Dominion Treasury, but a most serious loss to that section of country in suddenly breaking up the regular and accustomed flow of traffic, and trundling empty cars over the road at the same cost as if loaded. On page 27 of Mr. Brydges' report he states that under the old tariff the trains were not filled to their capacity. It should be borne in mind that there is nearly a fixed cost per train whether run empty or loaded. He referred to Mr. Brydges' action on Grand Trunk and Great Western in reducing rates frequently to catch freight rather than have it take other conveyance. He quoted Mr. Brydges' opinion that special rates should be given to certain points in New Brunswick to get the traffic carried by schooners in the season of navigation, arguing therefrom that if a reduction of rates would increase traffic in one case, it would have, if generally applied, the same tendency. He cited a number of American and English authorities in support of this position, and referred specially to the case under consideration. The road in New Brunswick had always been run at about ten per cent. less rates than in Nova Scotia. When the connection was made this difference was continued. The returns of the two years before the House show that the tendency was to draw a larger trade to St. John than to Halifax, there being 59 per cent. freight west to St. John and 41 per cent. east to Halifax. It has been stated that reductions have been made, and special rates given on through traffic. He did not consider that this met the difficulty. Ninety-three per cent. of the traffic is local, and the average distance of all traffic is only fifty miles; but apart from this, he considered the adoption of special rates would be unsatisfactory, leading to charges of favouritism and abuse, and would not give that general confidence that would tend to the establishment of new industries and the creation of additional traffic. He contended that Mr. Brydges' recommendation for a uniform tariff from St. John to Halifax should be made, but on the basis of the old Nova Scotia tariff, which, he claimed, would give a larger volume of traffic and more than meet all expenses, and that the branch to Newcastle should be worked without taxing Nova Scotians to pay an anticipated loss thereon. He concluded by moving for the address.

[*To be continued.*]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, 9th March.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 p.m.

NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL QUESTION.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE desired to call attention to what occurred at the close of the debate yesterday. When he made the suggestion he did last night, he was under the impression that the result of the adjournment of the debate would be that the motion of the hon. member for Victoria would take its place high up on the Orders. He had since been informed that that result only took place when the adjournment of the debate was caused by the adjournment of the House. He would therefore move, in the absence of the hon. member for Victoria, that the said motion stand first upon the public orders for to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said there was scarcely any necessity for this motion, as there was an understanding that the question would be taken up immediately after private bills.

The motion was carried.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and read the first time:—

Mr. BABY—To authorize F. X. Galarneau to build a bridge over the Assumption River at Portage.

Hon. J. H. CAMERON—To further amend the Act respecting Controverted Elections.

Hon. Mr. GEOFFRION—To compel persons delivering merchantable liquids in casks to mark on such casks the capacity thereof.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT—To amend the Act respecting Life Insurance Offices.

IMMIGRATION.

Hon. Mr. SMITH moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to-morrow to consider certain resolutions relating to the transport of emigrants to Canada from European ports.—Carried.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

Hon. Mr. SMITH (Westmoreland) moved for Committee of the Whole for to-morrow to consider the expediency of extending provisions similar, as nearly as circumstances permit, to those of "The Seamen's Act, 1873," to vessels employed in navigating the inland waters of Canada.—Carried.

INSPECTION OF GAS.

The bill to amend the Act 36 Vic., Cap. 48, relating to the Inspection of Gas was read the third time and passed.

SALARIES OF COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

The report of the Committee of the Whole on the resolutions on the subject of the salaries of the County Court Judges of Nova Scotia was received and concurred in.

POSTAL SERVICE.

The report of the Committee of the Whole on certain proposed resolutions for the purpose of amending the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 16, for the regulation of the Postal Service, was concurred in, and the resolutions were referred to the Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 11.

The Bill to amend the Act for the Regulation of the Postal Service, was read the second time and referred to the Committee of the Whole, with the resolutions on the same subject; M. Jette in the chair.

The first seventeen sections were passed without discussion.

On clause No. 18,

Mr. BOWELL asked how it was proposed to carry out this provision. It seemed to him that it conferred extraordinary powers on the Postmaster-General. It gave him power, on what seemed to him satisfactory evidence, to prevent the delivery of any letter containing a remittance obtained on fraudulent representation. Suppose a wholesale merchant had, through some of his agents, taken orders in the country by misrepresenting facts, and the purchaser should find on receiving them, and after the value of them was remitted, that he had been cheated. Suppose in a case of this kind the purchaser telegraphed to the city where the goods were purchased to have the letter containing the money detained, what would be the result? The wholesale merchant might have thirty letters from the same place on the same day. Was he to have all these detained and opened? If this were not the means by which the object of this clause was to be carried out, how would it be accomplished?

Hon. D. A. MACDONALD said this was an extreme view to take of this clause. Several applications had lately been made to the Department to detain letters containing remittances for certain parties, especially in the United States, and also addressed to a firm in Montreal, on the ground that the money was obtained by fraud. To such an extent had frauds of this kind been carried on in the United States that a stringent law was passed in Congress to prevent them, and this clause was almost a transcript of it. He was satisfied that whoever might occupy the position of Postmaster General, the power conferred on him by this clause would be exercised with discretion.

Hon. Mr. TUPPER asked what evidence the Postmaster-General proposed to require before taking the very serious step of opening a letter sent through the Post Office.

Hon. D. A. MACDONALD—It is determined that when application is made to the Department there must be undoubted evidence brought before me before any attempt will be made to detain and open a letter. There must be clear evidence that fraud has been committed before a letter can be opened.

Hon. Mr. TUPPER—Is that to be sworn testimony or the mere statement of some parties that they believe such to be the case.

Hon. D. A. MACDONALD—There is no doubt they must make clear to the Department by affidavit or otherwise that it is a case of fraud before the Department will take action.

Mr. BOWELL—As most of these applications must be made by telegram, the moment the latter was received by the Department money letters must be stopped until it is clearly shown whether there is a case of fraud.

Hon. D. A. MACDONALD—No letter will be opened until such time as there is clear proof of fraud in the transaction.

After some further remarks by Mr. BOWELL,

Mr. YOUNG said he understood that the clause was not intended to apply to special letters particularly.

The idea, he thought, was to meet the case of certain persons who came over here, generally from the other side of the lines, and advertised some false or fraudulent enterprise, and by that means obtained large remittances by mail from different sections of the country for what was really a fraud. Under this clause, when satisfactory evidence was adduced to prove that those persons were engaged in a fraudulent business, which they generally made known by advertisement, the Postmaster-General would have the power to interfere with letters containing remittances to them. When those persons were engaged in a fraudulent business, it would not matter much how many of their letters were opened, because the sooner they were detected in their improper acts the better.

Hon. J. H. CAMERON understood the principal object sought to be attained was to suppress enterprises of the nature of lotteries and gift enterprises, which had flooded Canada in common with the States of the Union. At one time, there was an establishment in Montreal, for the purpose of conducting enterprises of that kind, which within a short period received about $50,000 in post office orders and bank remittances. The words used in the clause were found in the United States Post Office Act, but they were placed in connection with certain words, which showed to what they applied, viz., letters, gifts and other enterprises, &c., and when the words were so placed, no difficulty arose. As this clause was drawn, the Post Office Department would be called upon to try questions between merchant and customer and merchant and merchant, which were never contemplated. The whole difficulty would be obviated by amending the clause, by adding the words "appearing in that connection in the United States Act."

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said he did not consider it advisable that the Post Office Department should exercise any supervision over the contents of the mails, and urged the withdrawal of the clause.

Right Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said that it might be reasonable to give such power to the Postmaster-General himself. He would possess the confidence of the House and the country. At the same time it was quite impossible that he could exercise personal supervision in all parts of the Dominion. Suppose a scheme of a fraudulent character were being carried on on the Pacific coast, and letters containing money were passing from Victoria, B. C., to San Francisco. The Postmaster General could not act himself, and would have to delegate the power to the local postmasters because it was quite apparent that the whole machinery connected with the mails between those two points could not be stopped in order that the letters might be forwarded to Ottawa. The rule was that the Postmaster-General could only delegate his authority to his deputy, but the Act would be inoperative unless the Postmaster General should be able to delegate his powers to a great number of officials, and these powers were not such as ought to be vested in others. The evidence of fraud might be satisfactory to the Postmaster-General, and yet prove fallacious, and a great loss might occur owing to letters being stopped while passing through the mails, and there is no provision under which the sender could obtain any remedy. He quite understood the object which the Postmaster-General has in introducing this clause into the bill, yet he conceived it would be infinitely better that a few persons should suffer than that the public should lose confidence in the mails being carried. Hon. members would recollect the case of Sir James Graham, Postmaster General, in England, who opened certain letters connected with the Mazzini affair. The matter was enquired into by a Select Committee, who, however, refused to report against the action that had been taken. In the course of the evidence, he believed, it was proved that there were direct incentives in the correspondence to assassination. The correspondence was further connected with secret conspiracies on the continent. Yet Sir James Graham, although he was acting under the authority of law, never overcame the feeling which arose on account of that proceeding and confidence in the post office was much weakened; and not until the most solemn assurances were given by the Government that no such case would again occur was confidence renewed in the Department. He believed that never since that day had a letter been opened in its passage through the British mails. For these [illegible] better that this clause should be dropped out of the bill rather than that public confidence should be weakened in the Post Office.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE observed that there were undoubtedly a great many difficulties connected with the granting of these additional powers to the Postmaster-General, and, therefore, he would feel inclined to advise his hon. friend to leave this section out.

Hon. D. A. MACDONALD said that, as far as he was concerned, he would be very glad to leave it out, as it would cause a great deal of trouble and expense to the Department. However, he had received communications from all parts of the country asking for some protection of this kind against fraudulent schemes.

The clause was struck out.

Section No. 19 was amended so as to make the Act come in force on the 1st of October next.

The other sections of the bill having been adopted, the committee rose and reported the bill with amendments. Report to be received to-morrow.

BANKS AND BANKING.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Bill to amend the Act on Banks and Banking, Mr. Young in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. Cartwright moved the following amendment:

1. Sec. 40 of cap. 5, 34 Vic., shall be amended by the addition of the following words:

"Nor shall the bank directly or indirectly purchase or deal in any shares of "the capital stock of the bank, except when "it is necessary to realize upon "any such share or shares held by the "bank as security for any pre-existing and matured debt.' Carried.

After a brief discussion the bill was reported with amendments (which were concurred in), was read the third time and passed.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Act respecting the administration of justice, and for the establishment of a police force in the North West territories. Carried.

The House went into Committee,—Mr. Costigan in the chair, and reported the bill.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved the second reading of the bill "to amend the Act respecting the "Public Debt and the raising of loans authorized by Parliament." Carried.

The House went into Committee—Mr. Oliver in the chair—and reported the bill.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the following bill, which was read the third time and passed:—

To amend the Act regulating the issue of Dominion notes (Hon. Mr. Cartwright.)

The bill to amend the Immigration Act of 1872 was read the second time, on motion of the Hon. Mr. SMITH.

After recess,

The House went into committee on the bill to provide for the inspection of insurance companies, which was read the second time, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The House went into Committee on the bill for the appointment of harbour-masters, when the Hon. Mr. SMITH announced that he intended to make some amendments when it came up for second reading. The resolutions were read the second time.

Hon. Mr. SMITH introduced a bill based on the resolutions, which was read the first time.

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER introduced a bill to provide for the salaries of County Court Judges in Nova Scotia and for other purposes.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider resolutions to amend Act 31 Vic., Cap. 74, respecting the treatment and relief of sick and distressed mariners.

Hon. Mr. SMITH explained that the Act provided that shipowners, instead of paying twice to this fund, should pay three times each year. The present fund was insufficient to meet the expenditure. Last year the amount received was $41,500; the amount expended $66,443. Government did not consider this a fair charge on the revenue, and therefore increased the fees.

Mr. FORBES wished to know the reason for imposing this charge three times a year instead of twice. Would it not be better to increase the present amount and collect it twice in the year?

Hon. Mr. SMITH said by adopting this mode the tax was placed mainly upon large ship-owners—steamships, for instance. If the amount was increased and the collections made only twice in the year, the tax would fall on sailing vessels which were not so well able to meet it.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL protested against this legislation, which had a tendency to increase the charges on shipping. He was quite surprised to find this fund falling behind. His recollection of it was that it about met the expenditure. Our tonnage could not afford to sustain any heavier charges than at present. If it was to compete successfully with the shipping of other countries, the Government should continue the policy which the late Administration inaugurated, and which built up the shipping interests of Canada. Instead of increasing the charges on shipping, the late Government had diminished them. While he would not oppose the resolution, he would look into the matter, and hold himself free to oppose the bill when it came before the House.

Mr. JONES (Halifax) reminded the hon. member for Cumberland that the policy of the late Government was not, on all occasions, to diminish the charges of shipping. In this very fund, and in the appointment of harbour masters, they had increased the tax on ship-owners.

Hon. Mr. SMITH said his sympathies were entirely with the shipping interest, but it was not the only interest in this Dominion. He saw no reason why it should sustain this fund. That it was necessary would be seen from the fact that during the last three years the expenditure had increased very considerably over the receipts. In 1872 the receipts were $34,911; expenditure, $38,947. In 1873, receipts, $37,136; expenditure, $41,016. In 1874, receipts, $41,500; expenditure, $66,443. It would be seen that the expenditure was going on progressively, and he did not think this House would say this fund should be maintained out of the revenue of the country. If it was to be sustained at all, it was evident that the fees must be increased.

After some further discussion, the Committee rose and reported the resolutions, which were read the second time.

The Interpretation Act was reported in Committee with certain amendments, was read the third time and passed. The Bill to amend the Act providing for the organization of the Secretary of State's Department also passed the third reading.

CULLER'S WORK.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on resolutions relative to the Supervisor of Culler's office.

Mr. McDOUGALL (Renfrew) asked for explanations as to the nature of the measure. Last year a special committee was appointed to consider this question, but their report was not adopted for the reason that the matter was one which should be left in the hands of the Government. He wished to know what was the intention.

Hon. Mr. GEOFFRION said the object of the measure was to organize the office on the same principle as the Excise, to be a part of the Inland Revenue Department. At present it was known the cullers were organized something like the pilots. They were put on a rotation list, and parties requiring their service were obliged to take the first on the list. Under the proposed system, the office would be organized on the same principle as the Excise Depart-[ment].

Mr. CARON asked if the charges on timber would be increased by this measure.

Hon. Mr. GEOFFRION replied that the Government did not intend to increase the charges. On the contrary, they expected to be able to diminish them, because the number of cullers would be reduced, and those who were retained would be paid stated salaries, as other officers of the Department.

Mr. CARON asked if the Government intend to superannuate or provide for cullers who have been for a number of years in the service, or whether the number was to be diminished, without provision being made for those who had been in the service.

Hon. Mr. GEOFFRION said the bill about to be introduced would supply the information asked for.

The resolution was reported and concurred in, and a bill based on it was introduced and read a first time.

SUPPLY.

The following items were concurred in:

Construction of Light-houses	$120,000
Construction of snow sheds, rolling stock, offices, &c., Intercolonial Railway	915,000
Extension into Halifax do	130,000
Increased accommodation at St. John do	200,000
Lachine Canal	1,000,000
St. Lawrence Canal	1,000,000
Welland Canal	2,000,000
Harbours and Breakwaters, Quebec	5,000
do. do. New Br'nswick	183,000
do. do. Nova Scotia..	151,500
do. do. Prince Ed Isl'd	8,250
do. do. BritishCol'mbia	18,000
Telegraph line, British Columbia	16,000
Slides and booms	32,000
Dredge vessels	44,000
Dredging	110,500
Miscellaneous works	10,000
Surveys and inspections	45,000
Arbitrations and awards	10,000
Light-house, Cape Beale	7,000
Payments to Indians under Treaties Nos. 3 and 4	35,000
Salaries of Council and miscellaneous expenses in Northwest T.	24,000
Intercolonial and other Government railways in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	487,000
St. Anne's lock	200,000
Carillon and Chute-a-Blondeau	455,000
Grenville Canal	400,000
Rideau Canal	8,000
Work at Culbute Rapids	75,000
Chambly Canal	10,000
St. Peters Canal	75,000
Miscellaneous works on canals	20,000

The House adjourned at 12 o'clock.

Miscellaneous.

BOARD OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Tenders for Printing.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned, up to the First Day of April, for the Official Printing of the Board for the current year. Any information required may be obtained from the Inspector, the Rev. H. J. Borthwick.

By Order,
JAS. D. JOYNT,
Secretary.

Ottawa, March 10th, 1875. 3789

Notice to Contractors.

TENDERS

For the Repairs to Bridge over the South Nation River, at Plantagenet, will be received up till the 25th day of March.

Plans and Specifications of the work can be seen on application to the undersigned, to whom all Tenders should be addressed.

JAMES VAN BRIDGER,
Reeve.

Plantagenet, March 8th, 1875. 3789-2w

PATENTS.

GIBBS & COURSOLLE,
SOLICITORS OF
Patents of Invention,
TRADE MARKS REGISTERED,
53, SPARKS-ST., OTTAWA.
3789

FRESH OYSTERS in SHELL
Are always procurable at
NOONAN'S RESTAURANT,
Sparks Street West.
Feb. 23rd 1875. 3776

CAUTION.

The following parties having left my employ contrary to the terms of their respective engagements, I hereby forbid all persons from hiring or harbouring them, as any one found doing so, after date of this advertisement, shall be prosecuted.

JAMES SHEAD, JR.

Auguste Ouallette, Joseph Gagnon,
Henri Terecque, Francis St. Jean,
Thomas Ouallette, Isaac Duval,
Valentine Harrison, Patk. Brown.
Feb 27th 1875 3784-3t

Railways.

CANADA CENTRAL
AND
Brockville & Ottawa Railways
For Ottawa via Brockville.
TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY.

LEAVE.

Brockville G. T. Junction	8.30 a.m.	4.15 p.m.
Ottawa	10.40 a.m.	5.00 p.m.
Renfrew	8.30 a.m.	4.10 p.m.

ARRIVE.

Ottawa	1.00 p.m.	7.40 p.m.
Renfrew	2.15 p.m.	8.50 p.m.
Brockville	2.10 p.m.	8.40 p.m.

10.40 a.m. Train from Ottawa makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train for the West at 2.10 p.m.

4.15 p.m. Train from Brockville makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train from the West, arriving in Ottawa at 7.40 p.m.

A. B. FOSTER,
Managing Director.

Brockville, Jan. 11, 1875.

THE ST. LAWRENCE
AND
OTTAWA RAILWAY.
Of uniform Gauge with the Grand Trunk Railway.

The old reliable, quickest and best route. The shortest line to all points East and West.

ALTERATION OF RUNNING TIME.
And acceleration of trains.

On and FROM TH[URSDAY], 17th DEC., 1874 Trains will run [dail]y, as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

No.	Leave Prescott Junction	Connecting with.	Arrive in Ottawa.
1 Express	1.40 P.M.	Grand Trunk Mail from the East........	4.10 P.M.
†3 Mail.	5.00 A.M.	Grand Trunk Express from East and West	7.35 A.M.
5 Express.	4.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express from West..........	7.10 P.M.

† Every day.

GOING SOUTH.

No.	Leave Ottawa.	Connecting with.	Arrive at Prescott Junction.
*2 Express.	10.45 A.M.	Grand Trunk West and Central Vermont and Rome & Watertown Rys.	1.05 P.M.
4 Express	2.00 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express East..............	4.35 P.M.
8 Express	10.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk East & West & Rome & WatertownRailway	1.30 A.M.

*Passengers by this train have time for dinner at Prescott Junction.

Pullman or Sofa Cars on Nos. 3 and 8.

Sure connections with Grand Trunk trains to and from both East and West.

Time faster than by any other route.

Trains are run on Montreal time.

THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director, [illegible]

Publications.

THE SUN.

Daily & Weekly for 1875

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavour to describe them fully, faithfully and fearlessly.

The Weekly Sun has now attained a circulation of over seven thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavour to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

The Weekly Sun will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the Weekly Sun the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the Weekly Sun, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the Weekly Sun is their paper especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys no dictation, contending for principle, and the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favours from their supporters.

The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported.

The price of the Weekly Sun is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the Weekly Sun at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, postpaid for a year.

We have no travelling agents.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only $1.20 a year, postage prepaid. No discount from this rate.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for two cents. Subscription, postage prepaid, 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent. Address,

"THE SUN,"
New York City.

March 2, 1875. 3781

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
New York Weekly Herald.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Proprietor.
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

THE WEEKLY HERALD is published every Saturday, at five cents per copy. Annual subscription price:

One Copy........ $2
Three Copies........ 5
Five Copies........ 8
Ten Copies........ 15

Postage five cents per copy for three months.

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1.50 each.

An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at the same price.

One extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty.

Additions to clubs received at club rates.

These rates make the WEEKLY HERALD the cheapest publication in the country.

Terms cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender.

A glance at portion of the WEEKLY HERALD will be appropriated to Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Pomology and the management of domestic animals. Particular attention will be paid also to Reports of the Markets.

The aim will be to make the WEEKLY HERALD superior to any other agricultural and family newspaper in the country.

Every number of the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a select story and the latest and most important news by telegraph from all parts of the world up to the hour of publication.

During the session of Congress the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a summary of the proceedings and the latest News by telegraph from Washington, Political, Religious, Fashionable, Artistic, Literary and Sporting intelligence, Obituary Notices, Varieties, Amusements, Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day, a review of the Cattle and Dry Goods Markets, Financial and Commercial intelligence and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

The HERALD employs no agents in the country nor in distant cities to canvass for subscribers, as none are necessary. Any person pretending to be an agent for the WEEKLY HERALD should be treated as a common swindler. The club system has abolished the agency system. It is safe and cheap.

The price of subscription, whenever practicable, should be transmitted by Post Office Orders. It is the safest mode of transmitting money by mail.

At small Post Offices in the country where Post Office Orders cannot be obtained, money may be remitted in Registered letters.

Advertisements, [illegible] number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

Price of the DAILY HERALD, four cents a copy. Annual subscription price, $12, always in advance.

Write the address on letters to the NEW YORK HERALD, in a bold and legible hand, and give the name of each subscriber, Post Office, County and State so plainly that no errors in mailing [pape]rs will be liable to occur.

APPLETON'S
AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA
NEW REVISED EDITION.

Entirely rewritten by the ablest writers on every subject. Printed from new type, and illustrated with Several Thousand Engravings and Maps.

The work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA was completed in 1863, since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States, and the signal developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature, and art, have induced the editors and publishers to submit it to an exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition entitled THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.

The movement of political affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and their fruitful application to the industrial and useful arts and the convenience of refinement of social life. Great wars and consequent revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar moment. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work appeared, has happily been ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced.

Large accessions to our geographical knowledge have been made by the indefatigable explorers of Africa.

The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.

In preparing the present edition for the press it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination.

None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming in fact a new Cyclopædia, with the same plan and compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with such improvements in its composition as have been suggested by longer experience and enlarged knowledge.

The illustrations which are introduced for the first time in the present edition have been added not for the sake of pictorial effect, but to give greater lucidity and force to the explanations in the text. They embrace all branches of science and of natural history, and depict the most famous and remarkable features of scenery, architecture, and art, as well as the various processes of mechanics and manufactures. Although intended for instruction rather than embellishment, no pains have been spared to [insu]re their artistic excellence; the cost of their execution is enormous, and it is believed that they will find a welcome reception as an admirable feature of the Cyclopædia, and worthy of its high character.

This work is sold to subscribers only, payable on delivery of each volume. It will be completed in sixteen large octavo volumes, each containing about 800 pages, fully illustrated with several thousand Wood engravings, and with numerous colored Lithographic Maps.

Price and Style of Binding.

In extra Cloth, per vol........ $5 00
In Library Leather, per vol........ 6 00
In Half Turkey Morocco, per vol........ 7 00
In Half Russia, extra gilt, per vol........ 8 00
In Full Morocco, antique, gilt edges, per vol........ 10 00
In Full Russia, per vol........ 10 00

Nine volumes now ready. Succeeding volumes, until completion, will be issued once in two months.

Specimen pages of the American Cyclopædia, showing type, illustrations, etc., will be sent gratis, on application.

First-class canvassing Agents wanted.

Address the Publishers,

D. APPLETON & Co.,
549 & 551 Broadway, N. Y.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

MR. MOSES LAPOINTE desires to inform his customers and the public generally that he has removed his place of business from his former stand to the new Fish Market on the south side of York street. He will be happy to meet his friends in his new stand, and do his utmost to supply them with the latest importations of fresh and other kinds of fish; also all kinds of Poultry and Game.

Miscellaneous.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders for the Ottawa Exhibition Building

Tenders are invited for the erection of the proposed buildings, for the accommodation of the Provincial Exhibition on the grounds of the Agricultural Society, Bank Street [illegible]

1st. For the lumber and all materials required.
2nd. For the labor required.
3rd. A bulk sum for the material, labor, and everything required for the erection of the several buildings.

Plans and Specifications, also [illegible] forms of contract, will be seen at the office of James Mather, Esq., Architect, [illegible] on and after MONDAY, 22nd inst.

Tenders to be addressed to Chairman of Exhibition Committee, and left with A. S. Woodburn, Elgin street, not later than [illegible] noon on Thursday, the 25th inst. All tenders to give the names of two responsible [illegible]

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

By Order,
A. S. Woodburn,
Secretary of Exhibition Committee.

City Hall, Ottawa,
17th Feb., 1875.

MEN WANTED, British Columbia.—The Dominion Government is about to build a line of Telegraph through British Columbia, which will form the [illegible] of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Line. This Section is about 800 miles in length through a generally wooded country, the timber on which is to be cut down and cleared a distance of [illegible] on each side of the wire. To do this [illegible] or 800 men will be wanted, principally axemen and woodmen. The Contract has been awarded to Mr. F. J. Barnard and work will commence about the first May and will occupy 18 months.

The Government is also about to commence the Construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway on Vancouver Island. This work will afford employment to hundreds of workmen. The Rails for this road will shortly be shipped from England and the work of construction will commence early in the spring.

There is a great scarcity of labour in British Columbia at the present time [illegible] works; and men of energy, who wish to [make] their fortunes in the Pacific Province may safely do so; ordinary labour [illegible] $40 per month and found [illegible] and found.

The land laws of the Province are liberal [illegible] by those who wish to settle.

For the information of those who [wish to em]igrate, it may be added that a [illegible] by Rail from New York to San Francisco about $80; Steerage passage by New York Panama, (meals included) [illegible] to Victoria, Steerage fare [illegible]

Further particulars relating to these matters can be obtained by applying to [illegible] Dewdney, M. P., Ottawa, Ontario.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE
ALEX. TAYLOR
Successor to D. McLaren,
—CORNER OF—
RIDEAU & CUMBERLAND STS.
—DEALER IN—
FLOUR AND FARM PRODUCE

A selected stock always on hand to supply parties. Orders promptly attended to.

N.B. The highest price will be paid for all kinds of Farm Produce.

THE BEST
HOME MUSIC BOOKS
Piano at Home.
Four Hand Pieces, $2.50. Large collection of popular pieces. Most excellent practice and most entertaining to play.
Ritter's History of Music.
2 VOLS Each $1.50. Condensed [illegible] books, and is terse, complete, interesting and most useful book of reference in musical [illegible]
Clarke's New Method.
For Reed Organs, is still the [illegible] in point of sale, is enlarged, improved and every way keeps up its high reputation. Price $2.50.
Organ at Home.
2.50. The largest and best collection of Reed Organ music. 200 pieces [illegible] well filled.
River of Life.
New edition. 35 cents. Full of [illegible] Sabbath School Songs.
All books sent, post-paid, for retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & Co.,
711 Broadway, N. Y.

HAY & OATS
FOR SALE.
Apply to Wm. M. BEATTIE & Co.
George St. near Central [illegible]

Remedies.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THE TIMES

Is published every lawful morning. Price [illegible] cents per week, sent to subscribers in any part of Canada, SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The rate for Transient Advertisements is TEN CENTS PER LINE, no paid [illegible] for each insertion. For Special Notices [illegible] CENTS PER LINE, and for Paragraphs, Reports of Meetings, Financial statements of Banks, Railway Companies, Insurance Companies, and matters of like description [inserted] amongst the Reading Matter, FIFTEEN CENTS PER LINE.

Special Contracts are made for a definite period.

Condensed Advertisements on the First page when not exceeding Twenty Words, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, and ONE-AND-A-HALF CENTS for each word over twenty. The Advertisements referred to are as follows:

Any one specified article [illegible]
For Sale or Wanted.
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Board Wanted.
Business for Sale.
Business Wanted.
Houses for Sale.
Houses to Rent.
Houses Wanted.
Board and Lodging.
Cattle Strayed or Stolen.
Farms Wanted.
Farms for Sale or to Rent.
Live Stock for Sale or to Rent.
Money Wanted or to Loan.
Situations Wanted.
Situations Vacant, &c., &c.

Professional and business cards inserted on the first page for one year, when not exceeding twenty words, once a week, $5; twice a week, $12; and every day, $18, each word over twenty in the same proportion.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, and deaths with funeral notices attached, [illegible]

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is published every Friday morning, and contains news of the week from all parts of the world, valuable agricultural matter, and the chief editorial articles of THE DAILY TIMES; price $1.00 per annum in advance.

Complete and trustworthy Market Reports, Latest Telegraphic Despatches, Parliamentary Reports, and all other matter incident to a first class weekly newspaper.

Subscription Rates for the Daily Times.

When paid weekly, Twelve and a-half Cents.
When paid yearly, Six Dollars in advance.
Ottawa, 21st Dec., 1874.

THE TIMES (Daily Edition) is published every lawful day (and Weekly Edition every Friday), by Alexander Mac[illegible] and John Charles Roger, sole proprietors, at their office, on Wellington [illegible]

VOL. VIII. N[O.] [illegible]

Wants.

WANTED.—A Good General [servant, for a] small family in the city. [illegible] office. March 11th, 1875.

WANTED.—A wet nurse [illegible] of Dufferin's BABY. A[illegible] Hall.

WANTED.—A Partner in [illegible] Establishment [illegible] ly acquainted with Book-keeping [illegible] of attending to financing. [illegible] ence required. Address C., this office.

SITUATION WANTED.—[illegible] familiar with accounts [illegible] keeper. Good references.

PARTNER WANTED.—A [illegible] Capital of about $3000 [illegible] sist in carrying on a patent [illegible] returns of which are immediate [illegible] over 100 per cent, and the Sale [illegible] further information apply to [illegible] HAM.

HELP WANTED.—100 men and women wanted to [illegible] tory of the "Life, Labours [illegible] Livingstone," also "The Family [illegible] Protestant and Catholic [illegible] Together with Maps, Charts [illegible] of pictures. For particulars [illegible] SCHUYLER [illegible] Publishers.

WORK FOR ALL.—At home, male or female; $35 [illegible] or evening. No Capital. We [illegible] package of goods by mail free. [illegible] the cent return stamp, M. You[illegible] wich street, New York.

$100 TO $250 PER MO[NTH] [illegible] where, selling our New Braided [illegible] Rope Clothes Line. Sells rea[dily] house. Samples free. Address [illegible] RIVER WIRE CO., 75 King [illegible] Toronto, Ontario.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female [illegible] in their locality. Costs [illegible] try it. Particulars FREE. P. O. [illegible] Augusta, Me.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY [illegible] Wanted, working people of either sex, [illegible] make more money at work for [illegible] spare moments, or all their [illegible] anything else. Particulars free. [illegible] States costs but one cent. Address [illegible] SON & CO., Portland, Maine.

WA[NTED].—We will give Me[illegible] A BUSINESS THAT WI[LL] [illegible] from $4 to $8 per day, can be [illegible] own neighborhood; it is a rare chance [illegible] out of employment or having [illegible] and boys frequently do as well as [illegible] lars and address [illegible] J. LAT[illegible]

Houses to [Let].

FURNISHED HOUSE To [Let] [illegible] months, from the 1st of [illegible] sooner if required. Rooms [illegible] Locality central and convenient, [illegible] five minutes' walk of Parliament [illegible] Rent moderate. For further particulars [illegible] by letter to X Y Z, TIMES office.

TO LET.—Nos. 4 and 5 Brook[illegible] apply to Wm. M. Beattie & [Co.] Street, near Central School [illegible]

Rooms to [Let].

A FEW Gentlemen can be [accommodated] with FIRST-CLASS Room[s] [illegible] Street, either with or without B[oard] [illegible] MODERATE. Apply at NOONAN'S RESTAURANT, Sparks Street [illegible] March 1st 1875.

TO SENATORS and M. P.'s [illegible] Intyre (Wellington Street, [illegible] bank of British North America) [illegible] and four Bedrooms, suitable for [illegible] Members of Parliament—with or [illegible] The Rooms are well warmed with [illegible] drums, also lofty ceilings and well [illegible]

Board & Lod[ging].

BOARD without [illegible] cases. Corner [illegible] within two minutes' walk of the [illegible] Buildings. MRS. [illegible] Jan. 22, 187[5].

Lost.

LOST.—On Sunday morning, [illegible] Brown Spaniel Dog. The [illegible] suitably rewarded on leaving [illegible] McCormick's Terrace, O'Connor [illegible] Any person keeping the dog after [illegible] will be prosecuted.

Found.

FOUND—On the 28th February [illegible] a HORSE. The owner [illegible] the same by proving property and [illegible] penses. Apply at Mr. Corbett's [illegible] and O'Connor streets, or at this office. March 2, 1875.

Legal Noti[ces].

D. B. AVERILL, of New York [illegible] to the Parliament of Canada [illegible] session, for an Act enabling [illegible] Letters Patent of Invention for [illegible] provements in Paints. H. J. [illegible] Solicitor for A[illegible] Dec 28, 1874.

NOTICE.—Application will be [made] [illegible] next session of the Dominion [illegible] a Bill to Incorporate the [illegible] Boom Company, the object of [illegible] being to place Booms in the [illegible] where the same may be deemed [illegible] below the City of Ottawa and [illegible] Hawkesbury, for the purpose [illegible] escaped Saw Logs, Timber and L[umber] [illegible] levy and collect tolls for the maintenance [illegible] same with power to the Company [illegible] and hold lands necessary for the [illegible] their corporate powers. COCKBURN, WRIGHT & CL[illegible] Solicitors for the [illegible] Dec. 28, 1874.

Steamship[s].

ALLAN LINE
OF ROYAL MAIL STEA[MSHIPS]

The shortest, cheapest and quickest [illegible] Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow [illegible] is one of the largest, fastest and [illegible] world. Vessels will be despatched [illegible]

FROM PORTLAND.
PRUSSIAN........
SCANDINAVIAN........
MORAVIAN........
PERUVIAN........
SARMATIAN........
POLYNESIAN........

RATES OF PASSAGE [illegible]
CABIN....... $70 to $80 | STEERAGE [illegible]

THE STEAMERS OF [THE]
Glasgow L[ine]
are intended to sail between [illegible] Portland during the season of [illegible] ation.

RATES OF PASSAGE [illegible]
CABIN........
INTERMEDIATE........
STEERAGE........

An experienced Surgeon [illegible] Berths not secured until [illegible] Persons wishing to send for [illegible] obtain passage certificates at lowest [illegible] England, Ireland or Scotland, [illegible] station in Canada or the United [States] [illegible] tickets are not used the amount [illegible] a small deduction.

For through tickets and every [illegible] apply to

D. W. COW[ARD]
Agents, [illegible]

Ottawa July 22 1873.

ANCHOR L[INE]
STEAMERS FROM NEW Y[ORK] [illegible]
SATURDAY.
PASSENGER ACCOMMODAT[ION] [UNSUR]PASSED.
Rates of passage from N[ew York]
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Lon[donderry] or Belfast:
Cabin $50 to $70 gold, according to [illegible]
Return tickets issued at reduced [illegible]
For passage or other information [apply to] Henderson Brothers, 7 Bowling G[reen] or their Agent.
GOULDTHRITE & MUSS[illegible]

The Times

VOL. VIII. NO. 3790 — OTTAWA, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1875 — PRICE 3 CENTS.

Wants.

WANTED.—A Good General Servant, in a small family in the city. Apply at this office. March 11th, 1875. 3790

WANTED.—A wet nurse, for the Countess of Dufferin's BABY. Apply at Rideau Hall. 3787-6

WANTED.—A Partner in a first class Tailoring Establishment must be thoroughly acquainted with Book-keeping, and also capable of attending to financing. First class reference required. Address C., this Office. 3784-tf

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young man familiar with accounts as clerk or book-keeper. Good references.

PARTNER WANTED.—A Partner having a Capital of about $3000 is wanted to assist in carrying on a patent manufacture, the returns of which are immediate and the Profit over 100 per cent, and the Sale unlimited. For further information apply to J. BERMINGHAM. 37 6

HELP WANTED.
100 men and women wanted to sell a complete history of the "Life, Labours and Death of Livingstone," also "The Family Bible," both Protestant and Catholic beautifully illustrated, together with Maps, Charts and a great variety of pictures. For particulars address SCHUYLER SMITH & CO., Publishers, London, Ont.

WORK FOR ALL.
At home, male or female; $35 per week, day or evening. No Capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with the cent return stamp, M. Young, 173 Greenwich street, New York.

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH and expenses sure to Agents everywhere, selling our New Braided White Wire Rope Clothes Line. Sells readily at every house. Samples free. Address, HUDSON RIVER WIRE CO., 76 King Street west, Toronto, Ontario.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female Agents in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars FREE. P. O. VICERY & Co., Augusta, Me.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted. All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all their time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post Card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. y37 8daw.

WANTED.—We will give Men and Women A BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having spare time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars and address J. LATHAM & Co. Washington St. Boston, M.

Houses to Let.

FURNISHED HOUSE To Let for twelve months, from the 1st of May next, or sooner if required. Rooms good and lofty. Locality central and convenient, being within five minutes' walk of Parliament Buildings. Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply by letter to X Y Z, TIMES office.

TO LET.—Nos. 4 and 5 Brooklyn Terrace; apply to Wm M. Beattie & Co, George street, near Central School East. 3786 1m

Rooms to Let.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accommodated with FIRST-CLASS Rooms, on Slater Street, either with or without Board. Terms MODERATE. Apply at NOONAN'S RESTAURANT, Sparks Street West. March 1st 1875.

TO SENATORS and M. P's.—Mrs. McIntyre (Wellington Street, opposite the Bank of British North America) has a Parlour and four Bedrooms, suitable for Senators or Members of Parliament—with or without Board. The Rooms are well warmed with stoves and drums, also lofty ceilings and well ventilated. 3760

Board & Lodging.

BOARD with or without rooms, and rooms without board. Table and rooms first-class. Corner Sparks and Bank streets, and within two minutes' walk of the Parliament Buildings. MISS FORGIE. Jan. 22, 187-. 37 9-5m

Lost.

LOST.—On Sunday morning, 7th inst, a Brown Spaniel Dog. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving him at No. 8 McCormick's Terrace, O'Connor Street. Any person keeping the dog after this notice will be prosecuted.

Found.

FOUND.—On the 28th February, in Centre Town, a HORSE. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at Mr. CORBETT's, Cor. Queen and O'Connor streets, or at this office. March 2, 1875. 3781

Legal Notices.

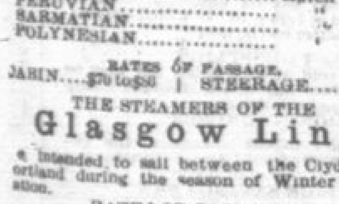
D. R. AVERILL, of New York, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act enabling him to obtain Letters Patent of Invention for certain improvements in Paints. H. J. GIBBS, Solicitor for Applicants. Dec 28, 1874. 3728-9 1aws

NOTICE.—Application will be made at the next session of the Dominion Parliament for a Bill to incorporate the Lower Ottawa Boom Company, the object of said Company being to place Booms in the Ottawa River where the same may be deemed necessary between the City of Ottawa and the Village of Hawkesbury, for the purpose of catching escaped Saw Logs, Timber and Lumber, and to levy and collect tolls for the maintenance of the same with power to the Company to acquire and hold lands necessary for the exercise of their corporate powers.
COCKBURN, WRIGHT & CLEMOW, Solicitors for the Company. Dec. 24, 1874. 3747-2awk2m

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

The shortest, cheapest and quickest passage to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow. The fleet is one of the largest, fastest and safest in the world. Vessels will be despatched as follows:—



FROM PORTLAND.
PRUSSIAN.......February 20
SCANDINAVIAN....... 27
MORAVIAN.......March 6
PERUVIAN....... 13
SARMATIAN....... 20
POLYNESIAN....... 27

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN.....$70 to $80 | STEERAGE.......$25

THE STEAMERS OF THE Glasgow Line are intended to sail between the Clyde and Portland during the season of Winter Navigation.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN.......$60.
INTERMEDIATE.......40.
STEERAGE.......25.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.
Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. [When tickets are not used the amount returned, less a small deduction.]
For through tickets and every information apply to D. W. COWARD & CO., Agents, 17, Sparks-st. Ottawa July 22 1873.

ANCHOR LINE.
STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY.
PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION UNSURPASSED.
Rates of passage from New York
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Belfast:
Cabin $50 to $70 gold, according to accommodations.
Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
For passage or other information apply to Henderson Brothers, 7 Bowling Green, New York, or their Agent.
GOULDTHRITE & MUSGROVE, Ottawa

Business Cards.

T. C. COURSOLLE, Architect and Measurer. 63 Sparks Street, Ottawa. 2

DONALD M. GRANT, Insurance and Real Estate Agent. Mortgages purchased and Loans negotiated. OFFICE—No. 3 Bell's Block, Elgin-st., Ottawa. Nov. 27 1874. 2436

MARRIAGE LICENSES. OFFICE—Regan's New Brick House, Besserer Street, Nearly Opposite Protestant Hospital. Oct. 20 1874.

Bankers.

P. D. BROWNE, Banker, Montreal. Dealer in Greenbacks, U. S. Bonds and Checks. Commercial paper discounted. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and U. S. Interest allowed on deposits. Oct. 20, 1874. 3680-3awky.

BOND BROTHERS, Bankers and Stock Brokers, Montreal. Negotiate sales of Property and Patents, and organize Companies. Money invested in first-class securities to pay 7 and 8 per cent. interest. Stocks purchased and carried on a margin of 10 per cent. interest at lowest current rates. Dec 3, 1874. 3709y3awk

Legal Cards.

R. C. W. MacCUAIG, Official Assignee. City of OTTAWA, County of Carleton. 3768-tf

WILLIAM MOSGROVE, Barrister, Conveyancer, &c., Solicitor in Chancery. Office—Opposite the Russell House, over Gibson's Confectionary. Money to lend on Real Estate. 3727-1y.

O'CONNOR & O'DOHERTY, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Mosgrove's Building Rideau-st., Ottawa. HON. JOHN O'CONNOR, Q.C. G. J. O'DOHERTY. Dec. 4, 1874.

SCOTT, STEWART & GORMULLY, Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys and Conveyancers, &c. Bell's Block, Elgin-st. HONBLE. R. W. SCOTT, Q. C. McLEOD STEWART. J. J. GORMULLY. Oct. 17, 1874.

O'CONNOR & HOGG, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., OTTAWA, ONT. DANIEL O'CONNOR. W. D. HOGG. Sept. 9, 1874. 3667

WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK, Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys, Conveyancers, Notaries, &c., &c. Office—Bell's Block, opposite Russell House. W. H. WALKER. | R. CASSELS, Jr. | P. PENNOCK. July 21, 1874. 3625

J. W. W. WARD, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitors, &c. Office Over Mr. B. Huckell's Flour Store, corner of Sussex and York-streets, Ottawa. 2630y

TAILLON & CHRYSLER, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, &c. Office—Hardy's Block, Rideau Street. G. TAILLON. | F. H. CHRYSLER. June 3, 1873.

PINHEY, CHRISTIE & HILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., (Of the late firm of Lewis & Pinhey.) OFFICES—Elgin Street, Ottawa. C. H. PINHEY. A. J. CHRISTIE. | H. P. HILL. Feb. 5, 1874. 484-3m

W. MARSHAL MATHESON, Barrister, Attorney, Notary, &c. Office—Master in Chancery Chambers, Court House, Ottawa, Canada.

L. W. P. COUTLEE, B.C.L., Barrister, Advocate, &c. for the Province of Quebec. Barrister Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., for the Province of Ontario. Main Street, Hull, P. Q. 3228-8m

C. V. H. FERLAND, Advocate. Temporary Office at Dr. Jos. Beaudin's, Main Street, Hull. Hull, March 9, 1874. 2512y

O. ARCHAMBAULT, Notary Public and Advocate. Has opened an office in the Village of Hull, Province of Quebec, for the transaction of all Notarial and Legal business, either in the Province of Quebec or Ontario. Special care given to the collection of accounts in both Provinces. Hull, Oct. 28, 1874. 2464

THOMAS P. FORAN, Advocate, Solicitor, &c. No. 12 St. James Street, MONTREAL. Sept. 9, 1873. 2982-3m

Medical Cards.

DR. LOGAN, Homœopathic Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Residence—Albert Street. Office hours from 8 to 11 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m. Special attention given to diseases and displacements of the uterus. 1751

DR. J. P. LYNN, May be consulted at his Office, corner of O'Connor and Albert-sts. Ottawa, Oct. 24, 1874. 2401.

DR. BURROWS, C.M.L.C.P.S.L.C., M.C.P.S.O., Graduate McGill University, Montreal, Surgeon Northumberland and Durham Cavalry, Late Associate Coroner N. and D. Office and Residence:—Corner of Hugh and Sparks sts. 2558-6m

DR. O. C. WOOD, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, OTTAWA, ONT. Day Office—Sparks-st., Centre Town. Night Office—at his residence, Maria-st., Centre Town. Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by a new but certain, speedy and almost painless process. Reference given to parties successfully treated if required.

DR. J. D. R. MACDONELL, Ottawa South side of Rideau-st., near Gloucester. Consultations at all hours. 2454.

PAIN-KILLER.
After thirty-five years trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera, or any sort of Bowel complaint it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency, and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.
It is used Internally and Externally.
Sold everywhere, Price 25 cts.
PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors. January 12th, 1875. 3741

W. McCONNELL, D.D.S., L.D.S., Surgeon Dentist, Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, also of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. OFFICE—41½ Sparks-st. 2522y.

TALMAGE'S PAPER.
THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK.
"THE BEST RELIGIOUS PAPER."
A CHOICE OF
TWO BEAUTIFUL PREMIUMS.
An Illuminated Portfolio of Twelve Gems by Hendschel, each 8½ x 10½ in., or the superb Chromo, "The Twins," 22x28 in., after Landseer. Price $3.25, including postage. No extras of any kind. Without Premium, $3 per annum.
ATTENTION, AGENTS.
Liberal commission and exclusive territory. Samples and circulars free. Send Postal Card at once to HORATIO C. KING, Publisher, Box 5105, New York. Oct. 26.

Auction Sales

ATTRACTIVE —AND— UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE, —ON— Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,

At 7.30 p. m. Private Sales every day for the accommodation of ladies; commencing this SATURDAY, MARCH 6TH., and to be continued until all is sold.

The subscriber has the stock of the Insolvent, T. E. Moore, now in his hands, to be sold by Auction, and Private Sale, 75 per cent. under first cost. The Stock is extensive, comprising, in part, over $1,000 worth of the very best real hair, hair braids, chignons, switches, wigs ringlets, &c.; 1,000 very fine English chromos, 1,000 steel engravings, 2,000 very fine large size photographs of persons and places, writing desks, work boxes, perfumery and perfumery cases, solid gold rings and jewellery, fancy goods in endless variety, glass cases, counters, window awnings, furniture, carpets, mirrors, pictures, pianos and other musical instruments, marble slabs, marble wash basins, marble clocks, and an endless variety of other goods, all for immediate sale. Ladies can be furnished with most exquisite articles at a nominal cost at private sales every day; ladies in attendance to show the goods. Mr. Moore, who is considered one of the finest Hair-dressers on the continent, will be found on the premises to superintend the Hair-dressing department. The whole stock must be cleared out this month, so let all go and partake in the bargains.
J. BERMINGHAM, Auctioneer. Ottawa, March 6th, 1875. 3787

J. M. ROSS & Co., Auctioneers & Commission Agents.
Have leased those NEW and SPACIOUS Rooms recently vacated by Jardine Brothers, 82 Sparks Street, where they intend to carry on the business in all its branches. Sales of REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE, and all kinds of MERCHANDISE Will be effected on the most prompt and reasonable terms. Their Premises are eminently adapted for displaying goods of every description, requiring light and space.
Sales every Tuesday at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Parties selling out will please bear this in mind and send in their Goods at as early day.
ACCOUNT SALES guaranteed immediately after sale.
N. B. Selling every night a Stock of Stationery, Books, and Fancy Goods. Large Sale of OIL PAINTINGS on Tuesday next.

Bank Notices.

BANK OF OTAWA.
Office: Victoria Buildings, Opposite Western Block of Parliament Buildings.
DIRECTORS:
James McLaren, Esq., President. Charles Magee Esq., Vice-President. C. T. Bate, Esq., Hon. L. R. Church, M.P.P., Robert Blackburn, Esq., M.P., Alexander Fraser, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Allan Gilmour, Esq., George Hay, Esq.
A General Banking Business Transacted. Interest Allowed on Deposits. Gold, Currency and Sterling Drafts Purchased and Sold. Savings' Department.
PATRICK ROBERTSON, Cashier. 11 2-75. 3678

THE L'ORIGNAL and CALEDONIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
A MEETING of the Provisional Directors of the above Company will be held at the RUSSELL HOUSE, on Thursday, the eleventh day of March, instant, at 4 o'clock, p. m., for the allotment of stock and the general business of the Company.
E. McGILLIVRAY, C. KEEFER, J. A. GOUIN, FRANCIS CLEMOW, K. ARNOLDI.
Ottawa, 3rd March, 1875. 3-81td

Hotels.

ALBION HOTEL, Court House Avenue, OTTAWA, Ont.
W. H. CHALKER, — — Manager. ROBERT GRAHAM — — Proprietor.
Omnibus to and from the Cars and Boats free. 3781

Carpets.

OTTAWA CARPET AND FURNITURE HOUSE, SHOOLBRED & CO.
Desire to inform their friends and the public that they are now receiving regular consignments of Furniture of all descriptions from Messrs. R. Hay & Co., [late Jacques & Hay,] Toronto, &c. &c., to which they confidently invite the attention of purchasers, both as regards Workmanship, Quality and Good Value, as we are selling at a Small Advance on Mill Prices.
A Large Stock of Curtains on Hand.
SHOOLBRED & CO. 49 Sparks Street. Ottawa, January 4 1875.

A. E. GENDREAU'S New Parliamentary Tonsorial PARLOUR is now open.
FIRST-CLASS Hair Dresser employed. Ladies' Combings done up in First Class style, and on the shortest Notice. Charges Moderate.
Mathewman's New Buildings, Wellington Street, between Dufferin Bridge and Elgin Street. 3767

DATURA TATULA FOR Asthma and Bronchitis,
is admitted by all who have tried it, to ensure more speedy and certain relief than any other remedy. The Testimonials daily received attest this to a remarkable degree.
General Alexander says:—"I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."
Dr. McVeag reports:—"It had the most wonderful effect I ever witnessed."
Sold in tins, Cigars and Cigarettes in boxes. Pastiles, for inhalation, in boxes.
Wholesale and Retail of SAVORY AND MOORE 143 New Bond-St., London, W., And Retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world, who also supply Savory & Moore's Pancreatine and Pancreatine Wine, by the aid of which persons take Cod Liver Oil with out nausea or indigestion.

Clarke's New Method FOR REED ORGANS.
By WILLIAM H. CLARKE. Price $2.50.
Mr. Wm. H. Clarke, a distinguished organist and composer, was especially fortunate in the compilation of this fine work, which sprang into popular favour immediately on its issue, has had remarkable success, and continues to be the leading method. Contains, in addition to instructions, a capital collection of Reed Organ Music.
All books sent, post paid, for retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO. 711 B'dway, New York. 3774

MUSIC BOOKS BEST FOR QUARTET CHOIRS.
Thomas's Sacred Quartets, Baumbach's Sacred Quartets, Buck's Motet Collection, Baumbach's New Collection, Buck's 2d Motet Collection, Church and Home, Hayter Church Music, Trinity Collection.
Price of each book in boards, $2.50, Cloth, $3.

Amusements.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency the Governor General.

MR. EASTTY, The Celebrated Elocutionist and Unrivalled Delineator of DICKENS, will give TWO READINGS, AT GOWAN'S HALL, ON Friday and Saturday, MARCH 12 and 13.

PROGRAMME. PART I.
1. King Robert of Sicily ..... Longfellow. A Roman Catholic Legend.
2. Gone with a Handsomer Man... Will Carleton. From Farm Ballads.
PART II.
3. Bardell vs. Pickwick ...... Dickens.
PART III.
4. The Young Heir ...... Anon.
"An incident on board an Atlantic Steamer."
5. Lord Dundreary on "Poor Richard's Maxims" ...... Alhas. Burnand.
6. "The London Lecture,"....Artemus Ward.

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents; Family Reserved Seat Tickets, $2.00, (Admitting Three.)
Doors open at 7.30, Readings commence at 8. Conclude at 9.45.
Tickets and plan of Hall at Nordheimer's.
An entirely new Programme for second Readings.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
THE 17th of MARCH,
Will be celebrated in Ottawa, by organizing at the St. Patrick's Hall, at 8 o'clock in the morning, and proceeding to the St. Patrick's Church, where Divine Service will be held, and the Sermon of the day preached by the Rev. Father Stenson. After service, a Procession will be formed, which will march through the principal streets, dispersing at the St. Patrick's Hall, after the customary addresses are delivered. All Irishmen and their descendants are cordially invited to join in the celebration of this national day.

THE CONCERT
In the evening a Grand Concert will take place in Gowan's splendid New Opera House, on Albert Street, which will be sustained by the most popular and talented amateurs of the city.
Admission—Orchestra chairs, $1 00; parquette circle, 75cts.; balcony, 50cts.; gallery, 25cts.
Private boxes and reserved orchestra chairs can be secured at Messrs. Gowan & Son's, Sparks Street, where a plan of the Hall may be seen.
By order, J. CASEY, Secy., St. P. L. Association. Ottawa, March 9th, 1875. 3790 3in

HOSPITAL BAZAAR.
The ladies conducting the above Bazaar beg to inform the public that
THE ENGLISH TOYS
Have arrived, and as they did not come in time to offer them last week, they will be disposed of
On Thursday and Friday next, [Positively Two Days only]
In the shop lately occupied by Messrs. Campbell and Almas,
HENEY'S BLOCK, SPARKS STREET.
The Sale will commence each day at noon, and parties wishing to see
A Choice Selection of English Toys,
Should call and invest here, as the whole are marked very low and must be sold. There will also be a Table for the few articles remaining over from the Bazaar, which it is to be hoped will find ready sale, as prices are reduced so that bargains may be given those who call.
March 10, 1875. 37-9-2n

Grocers.

GO TO EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE'S FOR YOUR GROCERIES.
You will always find a full stock of Groceries Glassware and Crockery at prices that can't be obtained elsewhere.
FINE Uncolored Japan Tea, Only 50c. per lb.
Apples wholesale and retail.
EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE. Cor. Kent and Wellington-sts. Jan. 9, 1875.

Burnett's Cocoaine — Prevents the Hair from Falling.
Burnett's Cocoaine — Promotes its Healthy Growth.
Burnett's Cocoaine — Is not Greasy nor Sticky.
Burnett's Cocoaine — Leaves no Disagreeable Odor.
Burnett's Cocoaine — Subdues Refractory Hair.
Burnett's Cocoaine — Soothes the Irritated Scalp-Skin.
Burnett's Cocoaine — Affords the Richest Lustre.
Burnett's Cocoaine — Is not an Alcoholic Wash.
Burnett's Cocoaine — Kills Dandruff.
Burnett's Cocoaine — Gives New Life to the Hair.
Burnett's Cocoaine — Remains Longest in Effect.
50 and 75 cents per Bottle.
PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE, MONTREAL, P. Q. Agents for Dominion of Canada.
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON, Proprietors.

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE.
Several Sets of Single Harness For Sale Cheap for Cash.
Enquire at Rowe's AUCTION Rooms, Rideau Street.
Ottawa, March 3rd, 1875. 3774

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, Ottawa, 1875. —AND— CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.
PARTIES requiring Models, Inventions, &c., worked out, and represented, at the above Exhibitions, can have them done in the best style, by a practical man, whose works took Awards at the English Exhibition, 1864, Dublin, 1865, Paris, 1867.
Best references as to capabilities, &c., can be given. Apply,
THOS. S. SARNEY, Mechanical Engineer, Cor Daly & Nelson Streets, Ottawa. 3774

THE NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL QUESTION.

By reference to our Parliamentary report, it will be seen that this question was disposed of at a comparatively advanced hour this morning, 3 o'clock, by a final vote of 119 to 60. Mr. Costigan's motion was not directly negatived, but we question if its author is the better pleased on that account. That any result in the direction towards which Mr. Costigan leads will follow from the motion as amended, is not to be expected. We trust, however, that he will take the broad hint that in a kindly spirit has been given to him, and that he will seek relief from the only authority competent to afford it. That authority he will find nearer home than either Ottawa or Westminster.

By Telegraph.

MID-NIGHT DESPATCHES.

FRANCE.

Rumoured Bonapartist Coup d'Etat.

PARIS, March 10.—Rumours of a contemplated *coup d'etat* by the Bonapartists are in circulation here, and cause some uneasiness.

UNITED STATES.

Meeting of Pittsburg Iron Workers.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March, 10.—A meeting of heaters and rollers of this vicinity was held yesterday to determine whether they should continue work on imported muck bar. The meeting was not harmonious, and a number withdrew from the hall in dissatisfaction. The meeting was adjourned without definite action until Thursday when it is believed a solution of the difficulties will be reached.

Cheap Transportation.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The *Tribune* says that the directors of the Cheap Transportation Association yesterday considered the diversion of trade from New York to Boston, Baltimore and other cities by discriminations in railway rates. The trunk lines on which New York depends are carried on with the sole view of bearing interest and dividends upon enormously excessive valuation. The Association finds its only hope of sure and permanent relief in a railroad to the West to be operated impartially, at least with the present attitude and relations of the principal railroad lines. It seems probable that many associations will make numerous and very urgent complaints before the discriminations and irregularities injurious to New York are done away with. The conference of representatives of the Erie, Dutch, and Columbia; Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill; Connecticut and Western New York, and New England Railways, was resumed yesterday in the Erie building, for the purpose of uniting various lines into a continuous route, for better communication between the Hudson River and the cities of New England. A harmonious feeling was produced, and union was agreed to. The friends of the movement say that by this union of different roads more complete connection will be established between New England and the Western States. A system of ferriage is to be established at Newburg, by which cars can be transported across the Hudson River. Some prominent railway men of this city, who are opposed to this united action roads referred to, asserted yesterday that it is designed by the Erie Company to get possession of this route for the purpose of checkmating the Boston and Albany Road in its competition for the Western traffic. This is positively denied. The Erie Company assert that the one object of the management is to open the coal fields and other important points' trade to the New England market by running through trains direct to Boston. It is pretended that this competition of roads will not divert trade from New York, while, at the same time, it will aid in throwing open the West the seaports, both in the matter of imports and exports. It is reported that the freight agents of trunk roads to the west held a conference yesterday in Philadelphia in connection with the Pennsylvania Central to make a definite agreement upon rates, to prevent the diversion of so great an amount of west-bound freight as recently has been transported on the Vermont Central and Baltimore and Ohio Roads.

Election for Governor.

CONCORD, N.H., March 10.—The net gain for Cheney, Republican, for Governor, over last year's election so far is 2,118.

Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—The terra cotta drain pipe factory, of Link & Black was burnt to-day.

Civil Service Reform.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—At yesterday's Cabinet session, the President called attention to the statement in his last annual message, that if Congress adjourned without legislation on the subject of Civil Service Reform, he would regard such action as a disapproval of the system, and would abandon it so far as competitive examinations were concerned. Agreeably to that notice, he yesterday stated his intention to abandon it, and officers were requested to give notice of the fact accordingly.

Burning of the Swatara Institute.

LEBANON, Pa., March 10.—The Swatara Institute at Jonestown is totally burned.

The Pinchback Question.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—In the Senate to-day consideration of the resolution for the admission of Pinchback was resumed.

Financial.

The Treasury balances to-morow will show a decrease in outstanding legal tenders of $1,285,100, the order for cancelling that amount having been sent to the Treasury to-day. This will exhibit outstanding legal tenders at $380,714,900. Other reductions will be made as national bank notes are issued.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Prelatical Congratulation on the Progress of the Protestant Church.

LONDON, March 8.—The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and all the Bishops, with the exception of two, have issued a charge congratulating the clergy and laity on the prosperity and progress of the church, and strongly admonishing the former against ritualistic practices, which tend to isolate the clery from the people.

FRANCE.

Still no Ministry.

PARIS, March 9.—The Cabinet Combination of yesterday has failed, in consequence of M. Buffet's refusal to enter the proposed ministry, and the general unwillingness of leading politicians to join the Government, the existence of which is considered precarious. M. Buffet presided at the Sitting to day of the Assembly after announcing yesterday his doing so would signify that he had relinquished the attempt to form a Cabinet. When the Assembly adjourned M. Buffet received and rejected overtures to join a combination formed by a faction of the Assembly under M. Wallon, and this scheme has also falle nthrough. The Left are indignant over the delay in the formation of a Ministry.

SPAIN.

Audience with the King.

MADRID, March 9.—Marshal Serrano had an audience with the king to-day. He protested his devotion to Alfonso, and conversed on military affairs.

AUSTRIA.

Appropriation Refused.

VIENNA, March 9.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag have thrown out the special appropriation of $75,000 with which the Government proposed to defray expenses for the representation of Austria at the United States Centennial Exhibition.

UNITED STATES.

Appointments Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Senate have confirmed the following nominations:—Godlove G. Orth, of Indiana, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria and Hungary. Horace C. Maynard, to be resident United States Minister at Constantinople. Lemuel Evans to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Texas, *vice* Thomas P. Ochiltree.

Gas Explosion at the Senate.

The explosion of a gas pipe, which tore away the ceilling in the basement of the north-west wing of the Senate, and raised the floor a foot, caused great excitement for a few minutes this afternoon. It was thought the elevator had fallen, or that the boiler used for ventilating purposes had burst. The Senators turned out *en masse*, and mingled in the throng until the nature of the noise was explained.

Smugglers Arrested.

Charles Lawrence, who was formerly indicted with G. M. Ball and others, in the recent silk smuggling frauds, has been arrested in Queenstown on an indictment for forgery. When first indicted for smuggling he escaped to Canada, and lived there openly for some time. The indictment for forgery was then prepared against him, and he was tracked to Halifax, from which place he had sailed for Queenstown, under the assumed name of Geo. G. Gordon. He will be extradited as soon as possible. H. G. Levy, commission merchant, who was some time ago indicted for smuggling in entering importations of plated ware as shell goods, escaped to Canada. District Attorney Bliss procured an indictment against him for forgery, and he has been arrested in Quebec, where he is now waiting the necessary warrant of extradition.

Appropriations of Congress.

The aggregate sum in the twelve general appropriation bills, passed during the late session of Congress, is about $175,000,000, apart from other bills containing appropriations.

To be Created Cardinals.

NEW YORK, March 9.—A special cable despatch from Rome to the New York *Freeman's Journal*, announces that at the pro-consistory to be held on Monday next, March 15th, Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, Monsignore Ledochowski, Archbishop of Posen and Gniesen, in Prussia, Deschamp, Archbishop of Mechlin and Primate of Belgium, Archbishop Manning, of Westminster, and Monsignores Bartolmi and Giannelli of the Roman Court will be created cardinals.

Elections in New Hampshire.

BOSTON, March 9.—Despatches from New Hampshire up to this time indicate an unusually large vote by each party and a possible Republican victory through the prohibition vote, which is very generally being cast for Republican nominees. The Republicans already claim the Government and twenty to thirty-one Congressional districts.

The Ice-bound Fishing Fleet.

BOSTON, March 10.—A number of fishermen from the ice-bound fishing fleet off Sandwich, arrived here to-day, having abandoned their vessels. The Crystal Wave, one of the fleet, has disappeared, and is supposed to have sunk with three men on board.

Moody and Sankey.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—George H. Hart has received a message from Liverpool to-day, announcing that Moody and Sankey, the American evangelists, commenced their labours in London on Monday, and to ask all Christians throughout America for their prayers for their labours in that city. Their work in Liverpool has been glorious.

Two Boys Crushed to Death.

SCRANTON, Pa., March 10.—A tragedy occurred at Mount Pleasant near this city to-day, by which two boys, named H. Welch and John Owens, were crushed to death in a coal screen. Both were employed in the screen room with about sixty others, and Welch was in the act of stepping across the screen when his foot was caught in the ponderous machine, which was revolving slowly. His cries brought to his aid his companion, Owens, a boy some fifteen years of age, who bravely, and in the face of a fearful fate, sought to extricate him. In the effort, his arm was caught in the screen, and before the machinery could be brought to a standstill, both boys were crushed into a shapeless mass, both their heads and arms were severed from their bodies, and presented a shocking spectacle.

Horrible Tragedy.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 9.—The *Gazette* has a report from Fauquier county, Va., stating that on Saturday last a coloured man named Hames went to the house of his mistress, between Markham and Piedmont, and seizing a hatchet made a murderous assault on the inmates, a woman and two children, cutting them terribly. The woman resisted him, and fought him from the house to a rack near by, where it was ended by her splitting his head open with an axe and killing him. The woman, too, was hurt seriously, and the children so badly that they will probably die.

CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE

(By Telegraph.)

TORONTO.

Market Fees—Death of a Bishop—Killed by a Railway Train.

TORONTO, March 10.

The market fees sold yesterday for $4,025, against $4,600 last year.

Bishop Richardson expired last evening at seven o'clock. He was eighty-four years of age, and his life represents a stirring page in Canadian history during the war of 1812-15. He saw a great deal of active service as sailing master of the Morrs, under Captain Sanson. He entered the ministry of the Methodist body in 1824, and became Bishop of the body. The deceased was President of the York Pioneers.

Yesterday afternoon a man named Thomas Elliott, who was under the influence of liquour, attempted to get on the platform of a car of the Northern train while in motion, but slipped and fell beneath the wheels. The whole train passed over his body, mutilating him in such a manner that death soon ensued.

MONTREAL.

Fire Inquest—Street Fight—Election News.

MONTREAL, March 10.

A searching inquiry has just commenced in regard to the origin of the G. T. R. fire.

Diagraceful fights occurred yesterday and to-day between English and French residents of Dufresne street, arising out of national difficulties.

The Conservative candidate talked of for Montreal Centre for the Local House is J. J. Curran.

The Montreal Centre election case is coming up on Monday next.

HALIFAX.

Tax on Commercial Travellers—Steamer in.

HALIFAX, March 10.

The City Council has passed an ordinance taxing commercial travellers $100 a year.

A telegram from St. Pierre says the steamer George Shattuck left there on the 2d instant, but up to yesterday morning was four miles off Gallantraye Island, in the ice, and blocked so far that communication was impossible. Everything is apparently all right on board.

QUEBEC.

Coming Home—Government Bonus—Probable Candidate.

QUEBEC, March 10.

Yesterday the employees of the Legislative Assembly were awarded a bonus of 15 per cent.

Mr. A. Joseph has been requested to come forward as representative for Quebec Centre in the Local House.

Mr. C. H. Hoilt, of Fall River, is here arranging for the settlement on the Government lands in the vicinity of Sherbrooke, of about 300 French Canadian families who intend returning to Canada this spring.

LONDON.

Lost and Found—Canada Silver Mining Company.

LONDON, March 10.

Mr. A. Currie, a merchant of Montreal, while purchasing a ticket at the G. W. R. station, left his satchell, containing $600, on the seat, and when he came back it was gone. Constable Smith afterwards found it hidden away it the ladies' waiting room.

Encouraging reports were received here of the value of the Canada Silver Mining Company's property at Thunder Bay.

HAMILTON.

Railway Deputation—Postponed.

HAMILTON, March 10.

It is expected that the deputation from the City Council, appointed on Monday night, will proceed to Ottawa to-day, about the Pacific Railway, bringing with them the request for a subsidized connection between Hamilton, the North Western and the Pacific Railway.

The Hamilton Election Trial was postponed yesterday till the 20th of April.

ST. CATHARINES.

A Correction.

ST. CATHARINES, March 10.

From a letter received here from Mr. John Wilson, who, it was supposed, had been frozen to death while doing duty in the Mounted Police Force, it appears it was Thomas Wilson, of Toronto, who perished.

VALETTA.

Killed in the Woods.

VALETTA, March 10.

A young man named John T. Smith was killed on Monday, while chopping in the woods near Smith's Corners, Tilbury, by a tree falling on him. He was only 21 years old.

BOARD OF SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

A regular meeting of the Board of Separate School Trustees was held in the City Hall on Tuesday evening. Present: J. W. Peachy, chairman; Messrs. Dorion, Waller, O'Connor, Martineau, Finly and Kavanagh.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved of.

A letter from Sister Demers, offering to build a school house for the use of the Board in St. Ann's Parish, was read and laid on the table. The audit of the Treasurer's books for the year 1874, by Mr Clancy, was handed over to the Board, and read by the Secretary. Also, first report of the Finance and Assessment Committee.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE AND ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE.

To the Board of Separate School Trustees:

The Finance Committee beg to report that, having examined the following accounts, and, with the aid of the Secretary, having arrived at the conclusion that they are correct, they recommend that the Chairman of this Board do sign a cheque for the same—viz., W. Finly, $9.25; Sister St. Arsene, $1.60; John Shea, $3.00; St. Mary's Academy, $14.95; Ann Enwright $1.50; Joseph Kavanagh, $3.43; W. Finly, for Returning Officers, $25.00; Severain Etu, $18.00; Mathew Keogh, $9.70; L. Tasse, $36.18.

In the accounts of Messrs. Oliver & Son and Mr. O. A. Rocque having no details in the matter to guide them in forming a conclusion, they ask time for consideration until the next meeting of the Board.

Your Committee beg and submit that it is the duty of the School Management Committee to certify to all accounts for furnishing of schools, &c., &c., before sending them to the Finance Committee, and that they will find it convenient so to do in the matter of all future accounts. All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) W. H. WALLER, JOSEPH KAVANAGH, W. FINLY.

Moved by Mr. WALLER, seconded by Mr. FINLY, that the report of the Finance and Assessment Committee, just read, be adopted. Carried.

Moved by Mr. O'CONNOR, seconded by Mr. FINLY, that the communication of Sister Demers be received, and referred to the School Management Committee, to report thereon at the next meeting of the Board. Carried.

Moved by Mr. WALLER, seconded by Mr. MARTINEAU, that the Secretary be, and is hereby instructed to notify the Collector of Separate School taxes, that Mr. W. Finly has been appointed treasurer of this Board for the current year. Carried.

Moved by Mr. WALLER, seconded by Mr. FINLY, that the report of the Auditor, Mr. Clancy, just read, be received and referred to the Finance Committee, to report upon at the next meeting of this Board. Carried.

Moved by Mr. MARTINEAU, seconded by Mr. WALLER, that the School Management Committee and Local Superintendent are hereby instructed to enquire into the desirability of obtaining the services of a duly qualified English teacher for the Victoria Ward School and report at the next meeting of the Board. Carried.

Moved by Mr. WALLER, seconded by Mr. KAVANAGH, that the present treasurer of this Board be, and he is hereby authorized to obtain from the late treasurer, the books kept by him on account of this Board, and also any balance he may have on hand on account of the Board at this date. Carried.

On motion the Board adjourned.

S. TASSIE, Secy.

OBITUARY.—The Hon. Mr. Vidal returned yesterday from Sarnia, where he has been in attendance on the obsequies of his son, who died a few days ago at Oshawa. The hon. gentleman has the sympathy of many friends in his very sad bereavement.

Local Intelligence.

RE-ELECTED WARDEN.—Mr. Charles Devlin, of Aylmer, has been re-elected Warden of the County of Ottawa.

ARRIVAL OF A JUDGE.—Judge Watters, of St. John, New Brunswick, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, and is staying with his son, Mr. Thos. J. Watters, Albert street.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was a very disagreeable day indeed. It snowed the greater part of the day, and the flakes were so large and soft as to make it as uncomfortable as if it were rain. The indications are that there will be an early departure of the snow.

COMPLETING A CHURCH.—Messrs. Keir, Whiting, and Scott arrived at the Union House yesterday, from Bowmanville, for the purpose of finishing the contemplated improvements in the interior of St. Patrick's Church, under the direction of the Hon. R. W. Scott.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—The tenth lecture of the course will be delivered this evening, in the rooms of the Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society, by Dr. Wright. The subject of his lecture is "The Philosophy of Memory," which cannot but prove of interest to those who may attend.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.—The Rev. A. A. Cameron, pastor of the Baptist Church of this city, and his lady, were visited by a large number of the members and adherents of that congregation on Tuesday night, and presented with an address and a purse containing a handsome sum of money.

ENGLISH MAIL.—An English mail will close at the City Post Office to-morrow (Friday), the 12th inst., at 12.05 o'clock p.m., destined for the steamship Peruvian, which sails from Portland for Liverpool on Saturday. A supplementary bag will close at 1.25 p.m. for the same destination, but will contain only unregistered matter.

POLICE COURT.—There was a meagre attendance at the Police Court yesterday. Only two cases required the attention of Mr. O'Gara. Richard Daly was arraigned on a charge of assaulting one Bridget O'Leary, and was fined $5 and costs. John Master was also charged with assaulting one Thomas McKinstry. He was relieved of $3 and costs.

PROTESTANT HOSPITAL BAZAAR.—The English toys which were to have been in time for the bazaar of the Protestant hospital have at length arrived. The ladies have decided to dispose of them and sundry other articles on Friday and Saturday, the 12th and 13th inst., at the store lately vacated by Messrs. Campbell & Almas, on Sparks street, in Heney's block.

SABBATH SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—A festival under the auspices of the Lower Town Sabbath School in connection with St. Andrew's Church takes place to-morrow (Friday) night in Marble Hall, Rideau Street. This school is under the superintendence of Mr. Larmonth, and has for some time back been very successful. The proposed entertainment will do much towards pleasing the children more immediately interested.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Public School Teachers' Association of Ottawa, recently held, the following officers were elected for the ensuing half-year: President, Mr. Archibald Lee; 1st Vice-President, Mr. W. A. Duncan; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. John Munro; Secretary, Mr. Joseph Martin; Treasurer, Mr. D. Robertson; Editor of the *Journal*, Mr. A. Smirl; Committee of Management, Misses Shapley, Walsh, H. Gilmour, Steacy and Kate Pilson.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—About noon yesterday, a slide, consisting for the most part of solid chunks of ice, came off the roof of the Russell House and lit on the pavement, not two feet from a lady who was passing at the time. Had she been struck, death would have been instantaneous; as it was she got a terrible fright. There are many places throughout the city where the lives of citizens are thus endangered. Some means should be taken to ensure protection to people from those avalanches.

CURLIANA.—An exciting yet friendly contest took place the night before last in the rink on Slater street between the "Duffers," with Mr. C. S. Scott as skip, and the rink which visited Kingston lately with them, of which Mr. Thomas McKay was skip. The play lasted for two hours and a half, during which time some keen curling was manifested. The match resulted in a tie, making it a draw game.

No. 3 Rink.	No. 4 Rink.
E Parlow,	J Mathews,
W C Bangs,	W M Hutchison,
J D Wallis,	D S Eastwood,
C S Scott, skip, 15.	Thos McKay, skip, 15.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

RUSSELL HOUSE, 10th.—M R Dickinson, Manotick; John Gordon, Chas Legge, M P Ryan, Duncan Macdonald, George Bury, E L DeBellefuille, J Doyle. A B Chaffee, John Earle, Montreal; G J Senkler, H L Redhead, Brockville; A Garioch, Arnprior; George A Cox, Peterborough; D McCurdy, Ogdensburgh; G E Henderson, John Treaby, Brockville; E N Macdonald, Sidney; Chas H [illegible], Glace Bay; Ulysses Dufremont, Belgium; W D Taylor, Fort Garry; P Stearne Adams, New York; T R Gue, New York; E Shanley, Boston, Mass.; W A Foster, Belleville; G Chausin, London, Eng.; J Shepperd, Fitch; J D W Case, Oswego; L R Babbit, Newburgh, New York; S Poulen, John I Donnelly, J Valois, W M Naughton, Wm E Eastty, Robert Spratt, C Hutcheson, Montreal; Allan Fraser, Kinburn; Thos Frase, Fitzroy; R Campbell, Eganville; B W Robertson, D D Calvin, H A Calvin, Kingston; Capt Scott, Halifax; Jas Rosamond, Almonte.

UNION HOUSE.—T Quinn, Montreal; John Quinn, do; John Dailey, Millerstown, Pa; H C Snow, Aylmer road; G L Parker, Buckingham; W Arnold, Nepean; T N Harmer, do; Mr and Mrs Hosking, Packenham; A Chapman, Renfrew; Jas Wark, Ross; Moses Holt, jr, Aylmer, P Q; Elijah Storr, Napanee; W Williams, do; A Blondin, Bryson; John Quinn, Quebec; C R Leeder and son, Quio, P Q; C Devlin, Aylmer; A T Mohr, Quio; A J Lockhart, Orono; J B Curtis, Oswego, N Y; D Graham, Almaston; D T Greenleese, Aylmer; H Weir, Bowmanville; F B Whiting, do; G Scott, do; J W Smith, Kemptville; A Hill, do; A R McDonald, L'Orignal; Rev W Fleming, March; W S Williams, Nepean; E McConnell, Aylmer; John Cosgrove, Buckingham; Chas B Rouleau, Aylmer; Chas Devlin, do; John Higginson, Buckingham; P Kelly, do; H M McLean, Eardley; E W Murray, Buckingham; W G Graham, Perth; G W McQueston, do; John Markkett, Fitzroy; J Chatterton, A Bannerman, C C R; O Blondin, Bryson; Mr. Perry, Cobourg; W McCoy, Montreal; Thos McLaren, Pembroke; H McGill, Montreal.

DANIEL'S HOTEL.—William J. Hay, Montreal; Francis Roberts, Chatham; Fred. Thompson, Montreal; Daniel Campbell, Breadalbane; L. Gill, Watertown, N.Y.; Thos. Lambert, W. R. Kenney, Aylmer; John McLaurin, Templeton; Daniel Davies, Prince Edward Island; M. C. Gibson, Wm. J. Murphy, Morrisburg; T. M. Sweeney, Kemptville; Chas. B. Rouleau, Aylmer; Cornelius Daly, Ogdensburg.

Noonan's Restaurant

Simply because you can always procure a good BREAKFAST

A CAPITAL DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT TEA
OR SUPPER

At any moment, without delay, at

Noonan's Lunch and Oyster Rooms,

SPARKS STREET, WEST,

Feb. 27th, 1875. 3780

FRESH ARRIVALS

At their New Establishment, opposite their Old Stand.

Fresh Fragrant Tea,	at 40c.,	worth	50c.
Choice Selected do	50c.,	do	60c
Extra Choice do	55c.,	do	65c.
Finest in the City,	65c.,	do	75c.
Bologna Sausages,	at equally low prices.		
Breakfast Bacon,	"	"	
Spiced do,	"	"	
Selected Hams,	"	"	
Stilton Cheese,	"	"	
Print and Tub Butter	"	"	
Pickles and Sauces in large variety.			

Also a very choice stock of

Wines, Brandies, Rum, Gin, &c.

AT

CAMPBELL & ALMAS,

Ryan's New Block, Second Door from O'Connor Street.

Ottawa, Mar. 10th. 1875. 3789

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA.

THE THEATRICALS,

For Wednesday, the 17th instant, are unavoidably

POSTPONED

Till Thursday, the 18th Inst.

R. F. WARD,
A.-D.-C.

New Advertisements.

Theatricals: Government House.
Readings: Gowan's Hall.
Silver Light: W. Hearn.
Toys, &c.: Hospital Bazaar.
Bill of Fare: European Dining Rooms.
Oysters: Queen Restaurant.
Concert: J. Casey.
Burnett's Cocoaine.
Sapolio.
Burnett's Cocoaine.
Fisherman's Record Book: Procter Bros.
Ottawa Literary Society: H. P. Hill.
Servant Wanted.

The Times.

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, MAR. 11, 1875.

HON. R. W. SCOTT.

We notice in the biographical sketch that accompanies the portrait of the Secretary of State in the last number of the *Canadian Illustrated News*, the omission of any reference to what may be safely accepted as at least one of the greatest achievements of Mr. Scott's life—we refer to the Separate School law of Upper Canada, a measure which, through him, if not through him alone, was, after years of struggling and heartburning on all sides, finally carried through the old Parliament of Canada, and became the law of the land. It will be remembered what a sense of relief was experienced by both Catholics and Protestants on the removal of this vexing and vigorously discussed question from the political arena, and how warmly Mr. Scott was congratulated on the service he had then rendered to the country. The omission of reference to this matter, in the paper we have referred to, especially at this particular time, when another province is endeavouring to secure the same privilege enjoyed, is at least a remarkable oversight.

MR. McDOUGALL AND THE TELEGRAPH MONOPOLY.

We stated a day or two ago that Mr. McDougall, C.B., was in Ottawa, using his influence, which we innocently presumed to be great, to defeat the Bill passed through the House of Commons and sent up to the Senate, the design of which is to free the people of Canada, and indeed the people of the whole American continent, from the grinding tyranny of the trans-Atlantic telegraph monopoly. Knowing, as who did not know, that Mr. McDougall had written a very able and a very sensible letter to the editor of the London *Standard* in favour of the Bill, and desiring that his opinions on that side of the question should be fairly placed before those whom it interested, as well as the opinions we believed him to be expressing and inculcating now, we gave a portion of our space to its republication. Mr. McDougall surely could not complain that there was anything unfair in that, for we said nothing to his disparagement, but the very contrary, and his ideas as published in the *Standard* were reproduced *verbatimqt literatim*. Yet Mr. McDougall took up a whole column of our yesterday's issue for the purpose of defending himself against some imaginary attack, as well upon his motives as upon his actions. He reminds us very much of a dog at whom a blunderbuss had been emptied while he was in the act of robbing a poultry yard: if the pump points its handle at him, when passing the premises ever afterwards, he puts his tail between his hind legs and howls. If Mr. McDougall had never been in the poultry yard, and had never been shot at, he would not have got so terribly rightened at an innocent pump handle. We stated that doubtless the motives which operated to produce his sudden change of views were of a purely patriotic and public nature, which was surely the most eminently fair thing that could have been said under the circumstances—which was, indeed, taking the most liberal and charitable view of the matter that could possibly be taken. Why, in that case, Mr. McDougall should have cared to misrepresent us, and say that we insinuated the very opposite, can only be accounted for, we fear, on the ground that a bad conscience will sometimes trouble a man, even when he is awake.

According to Mr. McDougall, it is something very wrong in Mr. Crooks to have received a retainer from the Direct Cable Company, and something equally wrong in Mr. Blake to assist him in carrying the measure through. We have only Mr. McDougall's authority, however, that these statements are facts, and we beg to be excused if we take his statements with a grain of salt. But Mr. McDougall is in nobody's pay! Pure, patriotic, unselfish William! He does his lobbying and his log-rolling for nothing—goes back upon his assertions of six months ago for the mere love of being inconsistent. There was no need to do that; his reputation in that direction has been fully established before. We do not propose to reply to Mr. McDougall: his letter to the *Standard* does that most completely. We only take the opportunity to say that the audacity with which he goes back upon his own record is—if anything that he could do can be—surprising. There is just one suggestion he makes in the course of his letter which is worthy of the consideration of the members of the upper House. He points out that there is no provision in the bill to prevent the new cable company and the old monopolists from uniting and raising the tariff to a dollar a word again. Any fair proposal to prevent such a contingency would be an improvement in the bill, and we hope to see something of the kind done ere it becomes law. We will not insult the intelligence of the people by replying to Mr. McDougall's assertions. In order to disprove them we would only have to place them side by side with his own arguments as used in the *Standard*. We withdraw the charge that he has any influence to use with the members of the Senate. We make a humble retractation, and state as our candid opinion that he is right and true when he denies it. We believe he has no influence, either there or anywhere else. We trust this will satisfy him on that point, and avoid the libel suit which he would likely have instituted against us had we persisted in the charge.

Parliament of Canada.

Third Parliament—Second Session.

SENATE.

(*Continuation of Thursday's Proceedings.*)

Hon. Mr. DICKEY was bound to say the hon. gentleman had not, in his able and elaborate statement, in any way exaggerated the widespread feeling of dissatisfaction in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with regard to this tariff. It was due to the intelligent people of those two Provinces to say that their objections to it rested upon much more solid ground than the mere question of whether the rate on a ton of freight should be one price or the other. (Hear, hear.) The situation of the line between St. John and Halifax was peculiar; for the greater part of that distance there was water communication for six months of the year; an element which entered into the question of what should be charged for traffic over the road. His impression always was, from his knowledge of the business of the road, that it would be very largely diminished by the new arrangement. The hon. gentleman having given instances of business losses, with compulsory abandonment of projected enterprises, on account of this sudden unexpected change in the freight tariff, said they had had three tariffs in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in three months, the old, a new and a modified one. Although the abatement of the special rates might be very useful to various industries along the line, yet it was of no benefit to the great body of the farmers who transported their produce over it. He had ascertained in Halifax and St. John, that for some fifty miles out from each city, along the line, a very large proportion of the farmers had returned to the old practice of drawing in their produce on sleighs. (Hear, hear.) They felt it cheaper to return to the old jog-trot system than to pay the increased rail rates. To the question—Do you expect the Government to pay for carrying your produce along the railway into Nova Scotia?—he replied—Not at all. It was said the road was to be worked on commercial principles; but it was not built with this object, but for the general benefit of the country; and there should be such a tariff as would afford a fair and reasonable return for the service rendered, nothing more.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—(Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. DICKEY contended the tariff should not be practically prohibited, and injurious to both the people and the revenue of the road. There ought to be consistency in these matters. If this road is to be managed on commercial principles, and it was wise to increase the tariff 25 to 33 per cent. on freight, why were passenger rates left unchanged? The burden of expense should be distributed equally. Traffic had already fallen off, and he ventured to say future returns would show a greater disproportion between the traffic in January than that in December, as regards the preceding period.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—Was the road blocked in January.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY—No, though last year it was. He was glad to see that, under the good, new management, there had been less obstruction this year than usual. He heartily subscribed to the doctrine that the diminution of the working expenses was attributable to the changes made by Mr. Brydges. If he (Mr. Dickey) recolled rightly, he proposed to save $10,000 in expenses. It was possible to carry that sort of thing too far, however, and diminish the care of the road to such a point as to render it no longer very safe. He understood the trackmasters, the most important element as respects safety, were very considerably reduced, lessening the means of preparing and warning against accidents. The other day he learned a rail was found broken on the Sackville iron bridge—an iron structure thirty or forty feet above the water—which might have occasioned a serious accident. This proved the necessity of extreme vigilance and an adequate staff of road guardians. He made these remarks in all good feeling, without any desire to embarrass the Government or discredit the action of their employees in any way, but for the good of the road, in the interest of which he thought a change in the tariff should be made. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. ALEXANDER observed that he had upon more than one occasion endeavoured to show that the policy of operating any of the railways as Government works was one which could never be satisfactory; was a policy which, the longer it was tried, would be found to be most embarrassing to every Government, and to be fraught with great evil. Now, in regard to those railways in the Maritime Provinces, he thought that the Government had pursued a very wise course in appointing Mr. Brydges, a gentleman who had been so many years chief manager of both the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways, and who was admitted on all sides to possess larger railway experience than any other person who could be named. They were very wise to avail themselves of his services to exercise the whole management of those consolidated lines, and he trusted that no effort would now be made to prevent the practical suggestions of so able a railway man being carried out in their entirety.

Hon. Mr. DEVER said that, hearing New Brunswick so frequently mentioned in this debate, he felt called on to submit a few remarks in corroboration of the statements of his hon. friend from Colchester, who had brought this subject before this House—a gentleman, he should say, whose knowledge on this question it could not be denied was of a very practical and extensive nature, so much so, he thought, that his lucid mode and voluminous calculations must present him at once to this House as an authority on this affair of undubited worth. He would further say that his arguments had struck him so forcibly in accounting for the falling off in the receipts of the road during the corresponding months of this year with those of last, notwithstanding the increase of tariff inaugurated by Mr. Brydges, and amounting to 25 cents, that he would relate a circumstance to hon. gentlemen which came under his own observation at Saint John, that could explain, he thought, why the earnings of the road had not advanced as expected from the higher rates of charges previously mentioned. He referred to the extensive Rolling Mills some distance from Saint John, an establishment of large proportions, involving the carriage, as every gentleman knew, of great quantities of crude and manufactured iron to and from the city, and which, under the old tariff, he had reason to believe was conveyed by rail, but which, during the present winter, was drawn on sleds by such a number of horses that it was quite difficult to accomplish the ordinary travel on that thoroughfare, and from which circumstance he could readily believe in the falling off in traffic all along the route, as shewn by the hon. member for Colchester. In conclusion he was, however, rather in favour of making public works pay a moderate commercial profit by judicious concessions to local wants, instead of putting everything under cast iron rates, and he trusted that the Government would see to this matter with as little delay as possible.

Hon. Mr. MACFARLANE said the House must be indebted to his hon. friend (Mr. McLelan) for the able way he had brought this subject before it. Indignation meetings had been held along the line in reference to this new tariff. At its inception the traffic of the road was impeded from end to end. He would do Mr. Brydges the justice to say that when he found this was so, he modified it to an extent that, so far as through traffic was concerned, gave considerable satisfaction. But unfortunately the local traffic tariff was not adjusted, and it was there the great dissatisfaction existed. It was well known that it was never intended the roads in Nova Scotia should be a paying speculation. The Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, unlike private railway companies, looked to indirect and not direct return. It was found that along those lines industries sprang up in all directions, thus benefiting the inhabitants and the general trade. This increased the consumption of dutiable goods and afforded the Government large returns for its investment. He doubted not that many reductions made by Mr. Brydges were required, and, so far, this suited the people of both provinces. But in springing this tariff on the country, he had shocked trade and dried up manufactures, driving off instead of attracting business. He believed with the member for Cumberland (Mr. Dickey) that the tariff would drive the people from the road to their boats. The hon. gentleman went on to deny a charge made in another Chamber as to Government having given a contract at the Spring Hill Mines, through favouritism. He was the president and knew that, so far from this being the case, Mr. Brydges made a hard bargain, the best for the Government.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN—Did Mr. Brydges report against the Spring Hill road?

Hon. Mr. MACFARLANE was understood to reply he did at first, but he would do him the justice to say that he did think it was from the causes assigned in another place. The coal he received was from a part of the mine not well developed then; but since a better section was reached and the product substituted. He stated he was deceived at first, but satisfied afterwards, when he found the coal answered his purpose. He (Mr. McFarlane) hoped the Government would, in the interest of the country, modify this tariff.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN was understood to complain of the increase in the freight on Prince Edward Island fish, from 60c. to $1.50 per barrel from Shediac to Boston, which would break up an important trade. He condemned this result as unjust and unreasonable; and this appeared at a time when the cars ran empty. The change was suddenly made at an inconvenient time. The hon. gentleman gave instances of losses to merchants and others from this disturbance of the old arrangement, and went on to notice an idea in the minds of Western men, that there was a great deal of corruption in the Maritime Provinces, that since Confederation a great deal of Canadian money had been diverted thither, for such as corrupt objects. He scouted such notions as baseless. He was glad to see the Spring Hill coal suited better on a second trial, and that the fuss made about it had ended in smoke. (Laughter.) He hoped that when their little island railway got into running, this Nova Scotia and New Brunswick tariff could not be imposed upon it. That was the tariff existing when the farce of opening the railway was gone through. A barrel of fish, pork or beef cost more for carriage from one end of the island to the other than would send it by steam from the island to Boston. He denounced as unreasonable the notion that Lower Province railways should or could sustain as heavy tariffs as those of Massachusetts, with its large population, the manufacturers for the Western States. He censured the sending down of Mr. Brydges, or any other person little acquainted with the Maritime Provinces, to rudely break up their commercial arrangements of long standing. He was surprised the Government had not given a proper notice. Such would have been the course of any Ministry anxious for the well-being of the country. Men with great power should be careful how they used in dealing with the rights and principles of others. The hon. gentlemen next noticed the suspicions connected with the recent management of the Lower Province roads, paying a warm tribute to the ability and integrity of Mr. Carvell, against whom, he was sure, not a little of criminality could be proved, as a few days' investigation would demonstrate.

Hon Mr. NORTHRUP said, living as he did at the end of the road, he might be allowed a few words on this subject. Halifax, last year, built three large vessels. All the materials were brought over the railroad. Under the present tariff, he was quite sure they could not be built to advantage. We loaded several ships with cargoes of timber, but with the existing tariff that would be impracticable, and so with many other articles. It was really a novel scene he witnessed himself this winter, several trains coming to Halifax with the produce of settlers. It never occurred before since the railway was opened. (Hear, hear.) How was this, he asked? They answered, we can't take the cars; if we pay the tariff we have little left for ourselves. The interests of the country along that line of railroad we e completely paralysed. The owners of various manufactories had said—we must shut down our works. He thought the old tariff would be more productive than the new. Something was due to the Maritime Provinces in this matter. He assured the Government there never was an Act that created such intense dissatisfaction as this one. The people were irritated at the interests stuck down by it. It is said we all have our hobby horses, and he thought his hon. friend from Woodstock had for his the Intercolonial. His total given as working expenses included a portion of the cost of the construction and equipment of the railway. But, much as the Canadian Canals cost, he might tell us of their great advantage in tending to build up the country. So with the maritime railways. He wanted to see the Maritime Provinces become what they should; he believed they had the resources to become the manufacturing section of the Dominion. They had all the necessary elements, but if their trade was paralysed, they would fail of attaining their proper and natural position. This was a matter well worth the attention of the Government, which, he hoped, would take early action to remedy the present grievance. He was satisfied they might by returning to the old tariff. As to special rates, you can't well draw the line. Nothing would satisfy them so well, or prove so beneficial as going back to the former arrangement. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. DICKEY rose to correct the figures of Hon. Mr. Alexander, who put the deficit of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick roads at $953,745. The hon. gentleman had made a serious mistake; of that amount no less than $443,000 was due to construction account.

Hon. Mr. ALEXANDER—I admit that.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY—I understood my hon. friend would not admit it. He spoke merely of revenue and expenses.

Hon. Mr. MILLER—I corrected him last year on the same subject, but he won't stay corrected.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY read from the public accounts, showing that the total ordinary deficit was $408,000 instead of $953,000.

Hon. Mr. ALEXANDER—Whether really the amount is placed to construction account or revenue account, it comes out of the public treasury. (Cries of oh, oh.) The large amount of deficit one year and small another have to be averaged over a period of years.

Hon. Mr. WILMOT was surprised to find his hon. friend from Woodstock (Mr. Alexander) reviving a statement he made last year, which had been shown erroneous. He (Mr. Wilmot) protested against mixing up the accounts of the Intercolonial Railway proper, which work was a portion of the agreement at Confederation, with the local railways in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which represented the debt upon which they entered the Union. The Federal Government took off those local lines the engines and rolling stock to use in the construction of the Intercolonial, and worn them out, charging the new plant to the roads. To mix up construction account with running account, which had been done, was all wrong. He could confirm the statement that this new tariff had caused the farmers for 50 miles outside St. John to bring their produce to that market in their sleds and carts rather than take the railway. Those railroads were built in New Brunswick to develope its resources—were simply iron rivers directed through sections without water communication. When the Local Government had the management of those railways, they not only paid their expenses, but a surplus into the treasury. Whether the Dominion Government had managed them in the same way or not, he was not prepared to say. The effect of sending Mr. Brydges down had in some cases been very beneficial; but he could only say that gentleman's tariff was entirely unsuited to the purpose for which the railway was built. It went to dam up the river instead of encouraging traffic over it. Whether the hon. gentleman from Woodstock knew his statement were incorrect or not, he was not prepared to say. He (Mr. Wilmot) had always declared the Intercolonial, where located, was a downright imposition; that a shorter route to the sea might have been chosen, at a saving of fifteen millions of dollars. Mr. Brydges was one of the Intercolonial Commissioners, and was supposed to be the most practical man connected with it, from his long management of railroads previously. They had seen the investigation into section five and other matters connected with that road. Was it the Commissioners who carried on that work? If so, Mr. Brydges was one of them. He (Mr. W.) was astonished at some of those investigations. Mr. Brydges, no doubt, was an able man, but it surprised him, after the attacks made upon that gentleman by organs of the Liberal and Reform party, that a Reform Government should have employed him to look after the interests of the Government railways in the Lower Provinces if they believed in those charges. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) He knew little and cared little what was said about him or any other official so long as their duties were properly fulfilled, but could not help expressing surprise at this appointment under the circumstances.

Hon. Mr. McLELAN thought it was unfortunate the public accounts should have been construed by hon. gentlemen and others in such a way as to produce the impression of a deficit of $950,000 in connection with the Lower Provinces Railways. This impression had led Government to increase the tariff. A very large portion of the amount quoted by the hon. gentleman from Woodstock went towards the completion of the Intercolonial, which was opened before finished. Several branches had been built, and two or three miles of snow sheds, the cost of which had all been saddled on the Intercolonial ordinary expenses. The sum of $275,000 could not be charged to revenue either, being for steel rails, rolling stock, and so forth. After making these deductions, there was a deficit of only $132,102. He repeated that a correct statement would show a gain on those roads for the year of $190,000. He admitted there was no abler man in the Dominion than Mr. Brydges, and none better fitted to get to the bottom of an irregularity. (Hear, hear.) The speaker went on to point the deficit in connection with the different canals, and said he did not object to it, recognizing they were also intended to build up the country, though they did not now pay working expenses. If one part did not pay, another would; it was the same with railways, which rendered great benefit to the trade of the country. He claimed it was unjust to disturb a railway tariff that was paying revenue and all legitimate working expenses. Ninety-three and a half per cent. of the traffic on the road was local, the average distance freight was carried being something like fifty miles, so special or through rates did not afford the relief needed, as they reached but six per cent.

Hon. MacDONALD corroborated the statements of the last speaker as to the effect of the tariff, and urged that a tariff could not be raised beyond a certain point without bringing in the competition of water routes. If this road were transferred to a private company to-morrow they could not enforce the present tariff. Persons had lately erected buildings for the accommodation of the stream of travellers by the highway to St. Johns, the railroad losing this business. The very modifications made by Mr. Brydges, with the sanction of the Government, showed the tariff could not be enforced. There should be no special rates for any industry or class.

Hon. Mr. WARK thought the tariff ought to have a fair trial. He did not think hon. gentlemen were justified in saying the tariff would fail, and drive off traffic; a few months' trial were necessary at least.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY—It has had three now.

Hon. Mr. WARK—Three months of the most unfortunate season of the year. We never had so unfavourable a winter. When the honmover spoke of a line through the wilderness, he should remember he opposed a route through a peopled district, to reach this very wilderness, where there never was and never would be a population. The Government to ascertain the prospects of this line sent an officer to examine it from one end to the other, or hundreds of miles. This report showed that if the Commissioners had set their wits to work to discover the best method of avoiding a way traffic, they could not have succeeded more effectually. He was prepared to prove this. When that bad branch was built it was only a feeder. Although branches did not always pay expenses, as separate undertakings, yet they were necessary as feeders, and assisted in the whole. We had heard a great deal about widespread dissatisfaction with the tariff. How would the support of one portion of Nova Scotia, Cape

(Continued on fourth page.)

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J. W. ARLESS, Proprietor.

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BILL OF FARE.
SATURDAY, Feb. 27, 1875.

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Entrees—Pig's Feet and Apple Sauce, Oyster Patties, Stewed Kidneys, Haricot Mutton.
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Vegetables — Potatoes, Turnips, Tomatoes.
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Dessert—Fruits in Season, Almonds, Raisins, &c.
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Breakfast on Sundays at 10. Dinner at 5 p.m.
DINNER, 25c.; LUNCH, 15c.
Private Dinners prepared to order.
Socials, Parties, and Wedding Breakfasts furnished in first-class style.
Gentlemen Boarded by the Month.
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NOTICE

TO

Members of Parliament.

A constant supply of FRESH OYSTERS arriving daily, per express, at the

QUEEN RESTAURANT,

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Feb. 24. M. KAVANAGH.

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SIMPSON & BETHUNE,
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Oct. 12, 1874.

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$8,000.00

will now purchase Ashfield's Brick Block on Rideau Street, Ottawa, "hardly the equal of the buildings being built on Sparks st." Lot 4, Block S, LeBreton's Bay, 50x88, with building 44x70 feet, viz: one three and half story brick building now occupied by 8 families and 4 dwellings, on Duke Street, the wall and two story Kitchen and sheds in rear, wooden tenement on Britannia street, up the line of the Water Works, Main Sewer, and Street Cars.

Trade is fast working to the end of the City; no doubt purchaser could double his money in ten years. For further particulars apply to

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Crockery & Glassware Merchant,
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BERKELEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking "Morton's Camomile Pills." I supplied to your agent, Mr. Bell, DERBY, for the above Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your Vegetable pills I was quite restored to my most state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of a case who may then be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLWARD.—To the Proprietors of MORTON'S OAK HELL PILLS. 365.

Hatters & Furriers.

NEW SPRING STYLES

—IN—

AMERICAN HATS,

ENGLISH HATS,

FRENCH HATS,

ex S. S. *Polynesian,*

—AT—

3778 **DEVLIN'S.**

HATS, Just Received **HATS,**

Fifteen Cases

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HATS!

All New Styles

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An early call solicited.

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SIGN OF THE RED HAT,

JAMES PEACOCK.

Feb. 27, 1775. 3780

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ALL OTHER FURS, CHEAP FOR CASH.

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Dec. 21, 1874.

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To be drawn Monday, March 29, 1875, one Grand Capital Prize,

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ONE PRIZE, $5,000 IN SILVER.

Five Prizes $1,000
Five Prizes, $500 } Each in Cash
Ten Prizes $100
Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each.
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Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewellery, &c., &c.
Number of Gifts 10,000! Tickets limited to 50,000
N.B.—Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.
Single Tickets $2; Six Tickets $10; Twelve Tickets $20; Twenty-five Tickets $50.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

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Cincinnati, O.

OFFICE: Exposition Building, corner Race and Seventh sts.

Feb 13 1-5 3769

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF CARLETON, } By virtue of a writ of
To wit: } Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, and to me directed and delivered, against the lands and tenements of William Willis, at the suit of Hiram Robertson, I have seized and taken in execution all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said defendant, in and to the north-west half of lot number thirty-three in the second concession, in the Township of North Gower, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario, which I will offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on Tuesday, the eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1875, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon.

WM. F. POWELL, Sheriff.
By JOHN NICHOLSON, Dy. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Ottawa, 4th January, 1875. 3735-1d & 12w

The Canadian Washer

A. R. GILES, Manufacturer, Rideau Street, between Bolton and Nicholas-sts., Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Jan. 28, 1875.

Mr. GILES, manufacturer of the Canadian Washer, Sir:—I am using one of your Washers, and find it was recommended to be, I could not get along without it to all as really a good machine.

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Notices of the Press.

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MANHOOD RESTORED.—A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple means of cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address,

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Jan. 22, 1875. 3748.

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THE FOLLOWING IS AN

Extract from a Letter

Dated 15th May, 1873, from an old inhabitant of Hornigsham, near Warminster, Wilts: "I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 72 years old. Remaining, gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S."

To the Proprietors of
Norton's Camomile Pills, London.

July 1874.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine vendors.

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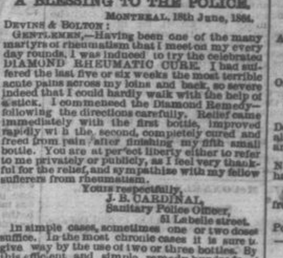

ARTERIAL blood contains the elements of Vitality and Nutrition, which is emptied into the capillary system and, after supplying the required nourishment, is sucked up by the minute branches of the venous system and carried back to the lungs for vital recuperation. By reason of much that is wrong in living and medical treatment, this stream of blood flowing through the body is not always pure or free from infinitesimal particles, which may pass off by insensible perspiration through the skin or with the waste matter through the skin or with the waste matter through the intestines, but cold or wet may stop their outward escape, and the internal drainage may become inactive, when the corrupt particles are apt to coagulate, causing pestilent, scaly eruptions or running sores, bronchitis &c. They may locate about a nerve, causing neuralgia, and by attaching themselves to the arterial tubes and veins, large or small, and inflaming them by their corrosive influence, cause those intensely painful sensations called Rheumatism. Nature struggles to drench out or dislodge if possible these corrosive particles, and the parts become very red from

Travellers' Guide.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Leaves....45 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 10.45 p.m
Arrives....35 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 7.10 p.m

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Leaves..........10.40 a.m., 5.00 p.m.
Arrives..........1.20 p.m., 7.40 p.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Leaves Prescott Junction
going west..........1.40 p.m., 1.57 a.m
Leaves " " east. 4.45 p.m., 4.35 a.m

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILWAY.

Leaves Ogdensburg.. 8.00 a.m., 2.25 p.m.
Arrives in New York. 10.00 p.m., 7.00 a.m.
Leaves New York.... 6.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg.......... 1.15 a.m., 7.45 p.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.

Leaves Ogdensburg for Boston..........12.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston. 8.00 a.m., 12.50 p.m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Moore Bros. have 70 cook-stoves which they are selling at cost price at their great clearing sale now going on, corner Sparks and O'Connor streets. 3789

Moore Bros. have made arrangements to leave the city in May, so their stock must be cleared out before 1st May. 3789

Baskets, woodenware, tinware, &c. going very, very cheap at Moore Bros. 3789

Gas superseded by the Silber light. W. Hearn, druggist, east end Sapper's Bridge. 3789

Offices to let in the Victoria Chambers. Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig. 3760

SKIN DISEASES, of whatever nature, are completely eradicated by the use of Fowle's Pile and Humour Cure; its effect is marvellous for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ring-Worm, and even Leprosy; it has proved itself an almost never-failing cure. (See special notice.) 3733

All that art can accomplish in beautifying, strengthening and preserving the human hair is effected by Burnett's Cocoaine. This incomparable hair dressing imparts a glossiness that is healthy and natural. It is a cooling vegetable oil, agreeable and clean and dresses the hair perfectly. 3778.

How seldom we see a splendid head of hair! From sickness, excessive labour or neglect, thousands find their hair gradually wasting away. *Burnett's Cocoaine* will repair this waste. The Cocoaine is a perfect hair dressing—a promoter of the growth of the hair—a preparation free from irritating matter. It has great affinity for the human skin—is rapidly absorbed, and imparts lustre and strength. 3790

PARTIES requiring trees for spring planting from the nursery grounds of Auguste Dupuis, Esq., of the Village des Aulnaies, Province of Quebec, so celebrated for their adaptation to this section of country, from the fact of their being inured to a rigorous climate from their early growth, and therefore preferable to those raised to the south of the Ottawa district, should lose no time in sending their orders to the agent here, Mr Lemieux, whose advertisement is found in another column. All orders should be sent in at once, to ensure early attention and arrival here on the opening of spring. 3789

FALSE MODESTY.—For people to allow disease to become seated upon them rather than consult a physician, or to suffer as many do for years with the different kinds of piles, without going at once to the druggist for Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure, which is an infallible cure. 3729

HEMORRHOIDS (or PILES) are permanently cured by Mathieu's Pile Ointment, or money refunded. Price $1 per pot, or six pots for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the Wingate Chemical Company, Montreal, and retail by all druggists, or will be forwarded to any address on receipt of price by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 3762

House Keepers! If you desire to get a profitable tea call to Baskerville & Bros. and have them to select for you. If the tea is not pleasing to your taste they will refund the money for what you return. Their wines, liquors and general groceries are of the best brand.
People's Tea Store,
36 Rideau street,

Thomas' Excelsior Electric Oil—Worth Ten times its weight in Gold.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity a lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from the different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparta, Ontario, writes: "Send me six dozen Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Have sold all I had from you and want more now. Its cures are truly wonderful." William Maguire, of Franklin, writes: "I have sold all the agent left; it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes: "Please forward six dozen of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am nearly run out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes: "Send at once a further supply of Electric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well, and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, writes: "Send me some more Electric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P. Q., write: "The Electric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb, & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write: "Send us one gross Electric Oil. We find it takes well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 50 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y. and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ontario, sole agents for the Dominion.

Note.—*Electric*—Selected and Electrized. 3727

"A Repository of Fashion Pleasure, and Instruction."

HARPER'S BAZAR

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The *Bazar* is edited with a contribution of tact and talent that we seldom find in any journal; and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion.—*Boston Traveller.*

The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patrons for the children's clothes, to paterfamilias by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading-matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

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An extra copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy; postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The seven numbers of HARPER'S BAZAR, for the years 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, elegantly bound in green morocco cloth, will be sent by express, freight prepaid, for $7 00 each.

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Clothing.

The retail Clothing Business so long carried on by Joseph Metcalfe is now transferred to the Firm of JOHN SMITH & CO. Mr. Smith's knowledge of the Ready Made Clothing business (14 years experience), and their determination to keep the best class of Goods to be had, and to sell at the lowest prices possible, will be a GUARANTEE to Mr. Metcalfe's old Customers and the general public, that they will have every satisfaction in buying their Clothing
—AT THE—
CLOTHING Establishment,
59 *Sparks Street.*
3781

Thos. Lawrence

Has re-opened his

Clothing Establishment

AT

76 Sparks Street

And will dispose of the balance of his Winter Stock at reduced prices.

A large lot of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

On hand, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Mr. LAWRENCE will be glad to receive orders from his old friends and customers as formerly.

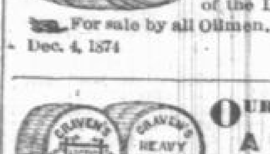
Feb. 19, 1875.

Hardware, &c.

THIS EXCELLENT Machine Oil has for the last 12 years been used by the leading Manufacturing establishments of the Dominion.

For sale by all Oilmen.

Dec. 4, 1874 3710-y



OUR BRANDS OF **ARCTIC** —AND— **Heavy Engine Oil**

Are unequalled by any Machine Oils in the market. Guaranteed not to freeze. Orders solicited.

W. J. CRAVEN & Co.,
441 St. Paul-st., Montreal.

Agents for Ottawa District—
3744y CALDWELL & Co., Sparks-st

OTTAWA

Mills' Supply Agency

OTTAWA ONT.,

No. 17 Sparks st., Near Russell House.

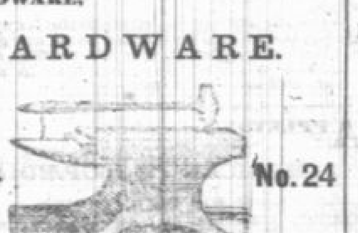
CALDWELL & CO. - - Managers

Saws, Belting, Files, Packing, Files re-cut, Axes, Judson's Standard Governors and Graduating Valves, Steam Pumps, Rue's Little Giant Injector. Also, Agency of the GLOBE GAS LIGHT COMPANY, &c.

March 28, 1874.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.



No. 24 No. 24

The Largest and Best

Assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware

In the city is to be found at

THOS. BIRKETT'S.

N.B.—Our prices and quality of goods he defies competition.

Remember the

Sign of the Anvil, 24 Rideau-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 21, 1874.

NEW FIRM.

THOMAS SHORE & COMPANY,

(Successors to LEE & THOMPSON.)

Beg leave to call the attention of the Public to their large and varied assortment of all descriptions of

FINE AND COARSE HARNESS

which they are offering to the Public at the lowest rates. They have also always on hand all descriptions of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Riding Saddles Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Bags, Whips, and everything in connection with their line of business.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. None but the best workmen employed.

THOMAS SHORE & CO.
Sparks Street, near Bank.

H. MEADOW'S & CO.,

Have in stock the latest and best

COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!

Hot Air Furnaces fitted up in public buildings and private dwellings.

City reference given.—The following are a few: Quebec Bank, Ontario Bank, Bank of Commerce, Central School East, Magee & Russell, G. May, Esq., John Tilton, Esq., John Thompson, Esq., James Hope, Esq., Bronson & Weston, L. Crannell, Esq., and many others.

Illustrated pamphlets and estimates given on application

H. MEADOWS & CO.,
35 Sussex-St.

Oct 3, 1874. 3688

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—*Boston Globe.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE one year..........$4 00
$4 00 includes payment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year $7 00; postage free.

An Extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy; postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE now comprising 49 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2.25 per volume. Single volumes by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express orders of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Books & Stationery.

NEW BOOKS.

Thomson's Straits of Malacca, Indo-China, and China..........$4.00
Farrar's Life of Christ..........2.50
Descent and Darwinism, by Prof. Oscar Schmidt..........$1.50
Days near Rome, by Augustus J. C. Hare 6.45
Social Pressure, by Sir Arthur Helps..........2.25
The Law and the Lady, by Wilkie Collins .75
Hope Meredith, by Eliza Tabor..........50

For sale at

HENDERSON & Co's.

39 Sparks Street.

Ottawa, Feb. 17, 1875. 3779

BOOKS ON SALE AT P. NAUGHTEN'S

RIDEAU STREET.

Journals of The House of Assembly of Lower Canada, from 1792 to 1837.
Journals of The House of Assembly of Upper Canada, from 1826 to 1839.
Journals of The House of Legislative Council of Canada, from 1841 to 1848. *English and French.*
Statutes of Canada, from 1841 to 1872.
Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Ontario and Quebec, in *English and French.*
Trade and Navigation of Canada, from 1850 to 1873
Cadastres complete in 7 vols., folio.
Wicksteed's Table and Index to the Statutes of Canada. 25 cents. 3678.

Government Notices

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received until Saturday, the 27th of March next, for constructing the Steam Heating Apparatus, Gas and Water Supply Pipes, &c., also fencing Road, Sidewalks &c., for the Normal School Building and Grounds, on Elgin Street, Ottawa.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this Department, and at the Office of the Clerk of the Works, on the Normal School Grounds, Ottawa, where forms of Tender can also be procured on application.

The bona fide signatures of two parties for the due performance of the work, should be attached to each Tender.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

C. F. FRASER,
Commissioner.

Dept. of Public Works, Ontario.
March 2nd 1875.

STEAM SERVICE BETWEEN VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA and SAN FRANCISCO.

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General of Canada, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Tuesday, the 4th May next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails twice a month by steamships of not less than 1,000 Tons, nor of less speed than 10 knots an hour, between Victoria, B. C., and San Francisco, for a term of five years, commencing on and from the 1st August next.

Tenders may include offers for a service as above, once a week during the months from April to September inclusive, and twice a month during the remainder of each year.

Tenders to state the price asked for the double voyage from Victoria to San Francisco and back, or *vice versa*, and payment will be made at Victoria quarterly.

Stipulations of proposed contracts may be had at the Post Offices of the Chief Cities of the Dominion, including Victoria, B. C.; at the Offices of the British Consuls in New York and San Francisco; at the Office of Messrs. Allan Brothers, Liverpool, and at the Office of the Agent, General for Canada in London, Edward Jenkins, Esq., King Street, Westminster.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Secretary.

Post Office Department, Canada,
Ottawa 26th Febr. 1875.

SALMON ANGLING.

IN THE UNDERMENTIONED Salmon Rivers will be LEASED for a term of FIVE YEARS. Competition above upset prices named. LESSEES to maintain guardianship at private cost. Applications will be received to 1st MAY next.

River	Natashquan (*North Shore*)..........	$800
do	Trinity (*near Point des Monts*)..........	100
do	St. Margaret (*en bas*)..........	100
do	Trout (*near Moisie*)..........	50
do	Mistassini (*near Godbout*)..........	20
do	Becscie, do	20
do	Malbaie (*near Percé*)..........	100
do	Grand Pabos, do	200
do	Little Pabos, do	100
do	Tobique (*New Brunswick*)..........	100
do	Nashwaak, do	100
do	N. W. Miramichi, do	200
do	Jupiter (*Anticosti Island*)..........	100
do	Salmon, do	50

By order of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

ADDRESS,

W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries Ottawa.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, Feb. 19, 1875.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT on American Invoices until further notice: 13 per cent.

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

Bookbinders.

A. MORTIMER,

BOOKBINDER,

PAPER RULER, AND

Account Book Manufacturer,

RIDEAU-ST., OTTAWA.

Ruling, Perforating, Numbering

—AND—

GENERAL BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENT.

All orders for Books requiring printed headings carefully attended to.

Aug. 12. 3589y

PRESS NEWS AGENCY.

The undersigned begs to acquaint his brother journalists that he is prepared to act as Correspondent, and to furnish Telegraphic Despatches or Letters, &c., by mail, or to transact any business in connection with the Press requiring to be done at the Capital.

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Rideau-St.

CLARKE'

WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

The Great Blood Purifier and Restorer

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases and sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It cures old sores,
Cures ulcerated sores on the neck,
Cures ulcerated sore legs,
Cures blackheads, or pimples on the face,
Cures scurvy sores,
Cures cancerous ulcers,
Cures blood and skin diseases,
Cures glandular swellings,
Clears the blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of testimonials from all parts.

Sold in bottles 2s 3d each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all chemists and patent medicine vendors throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Apothecaries Hall, Lincoln, England.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co., Coleman-st., London.
Newbery & Sons, 37 Newgate-st., London.
Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon-st., London.
Sanger & Sons, Oxford-st., London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS IN CANADA.

Montreal—Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Lymans, Clare & Co.
Toronto—Elliott & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Shapter & Owen
Hamilton—Winer & Co.
Halifax—Avery, Brown & Co.
Feb 29 1875.

Furniture.

NEW Furniture Warerooms.

ANGUS & CO.

Dealers in Furniture, Beds, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Cornices and Curtains.

85 SPARKS STREET.

Opposite Heney's New Block.

Jan. 11, 1874.

HARRIS & CAMPBELL

In returning thanks to their friends and the public, beg leave to inform them that they

HAVE OPENED A NEW ESTABLISHMENT ON SPARKS-ST.

(With a well-assorted stock of FIRST-CLASS

Plain and Fancy Furniture,

Manufactured by the best Houses in Canada and the United States, which they will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

Call and judge for yourselves. Remember the place,—SPARKS-ST., 2nd OR WEST OF CONNOR-ST.
May 9, 1874. 3587

Carvers & Gilders.

WILSON & ORR,

Carvers & Gilders

LOOKING-GLASS and

PICTURE FRAME

MANUFACTURERS

60 Sparks-st.

SHOW CASES MADE TO ORDER.

March 12, 1874. 2514y

Boots & Shoes.

SEASONABLE.

Children's Rubbers, at 35 cts.
Misses' " at 40 cts.
Ladies' Long Rubber Boots, at $1.50.

And other goods at proportionately low prices at

Lamb's Clearing Sale.

A large lot of Slippers, at Cost and under, all kinds of Leather

BOOTS & SHOES

At a shade over first cost, at Lamb's Clearing Sale. In fact, you can save lots of money by buying your feet wear at Lamb's Clearing Sale, which will be opened to the public only a short time, as the stock is fast disappearing. A good opportunity for buying cut a good and well established business. Personal application to

W. A. LAMB,
28 Sussex-st.

Mar. 19, 1875. 3789

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED OUT

50 Cases of

Boots, Shoes,

RUBBERS, &c.,

Which will be sold CHEAP for Cash only.

W. E. BROWN,
15 SUSSEX-ST., OTTAWA.

Mar. 10, 1875. 3789

Druggists.

EAST END

Drug Store.

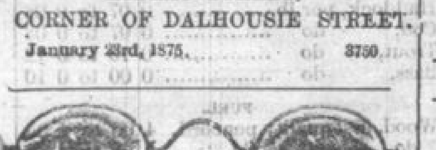
T. T. SHEPHERD.

Chemist & Druggist,

RIDEAU STREET,

CORNER OF DALHOUSIE STREET.

January 23rd, 1875. 3750



SPECTACLES

For all Sights

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT, TINTED CRYSTAL SPECTACLES for the relief of dim, weak and failing sight, enabling the wearer to read and work by day or night with perfect ease and comfort.

Protected by letters patent. Sole agent in Ottawa.

WM. HEARN,
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST.
Dufferin Bridge, Ottawa.

Sign, Mortar and Spectacles. Thermometers, Telescopes, Microscopes, &c. 3761

Notice to Contractors.

TENDERS

For the Repairs to Bridge over the South Nation River, at Plantagenet, will be received up till the 29th day of March.

Plans and Specifications of the work can be seen on application to the undersigned, to whom all tenders should be addressed.

JAMES VAN BRIDGER,
Reeve,

Plantagenet, March 8th, 1875. 3789-2w

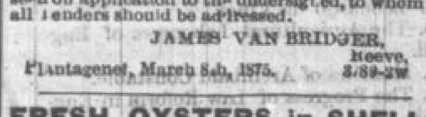
FRESH OYSTERS in SHELL

Are always procurable at

NOONAN'S RESTAURANT,

Sparks Street West.

Feb. 23rd 1875. 3776



The Victoria Stables

Adjoining the Bank of B. N. America, WELLINGTON-ST., the best and most convenient Livery stables in the city.

Parties desirous of securing good rigs, prompt attendance, and reasonable rates, will please favor the undersigned with a call.

N.B.—Horses boarded and groomed in the most satisfactory manner. A specialty made of this feature

BROWNLEE & CO

March 11, 1874 2518y

DR. POMROY,

CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN

May now be consulted in his

ROOMS, RUSSELL HOUSE

Hours from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Bronchial and Throat Affection. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold at all Drug Stores. KERRY WATSON & Co., Chemist, Wholesale Druggists, [Trade Mark secured] Montreal.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

Oct. 7, 1874. 3689y daw.

Life Assurance.

CANADA

Agricultural Insurance Co'y.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

CAPITAL, - - $1 000,000.

COL. A. C. DE L HARWOOD, President.
WILLIAM ANGUS, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. GOFF, Managing Director
JAMES A. SMITH, Inspector.

Ottawa Branch- - - - - - - - 38 Sparks Street.

CLUFF & MILL, GENERAL AGENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Is hereby given to our patrons and the public generally in the Ottawa district, that this Company have decided to continue a Branch Office in this City and have leased the large and commodious stone building, recently occupied by Messrs. Angus & Co., No. 38 Sparks Street, where they have OPENED AN OFFICE, under the management of Messrs. CLUFF and MILL, their newly appointed General Agents for the Ottawa Branch. 3783

OTTAWA

BUILDING SOCIETY.

OFFICE, York Street, North Side, Near Sussex.

OFFICE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10 a.m. till 4 p.m.

ESTABLISHED, FEBRUARY 6th, 1875.

DIRECTORS.

PRESIDENT—M. Nazaire Germain.
VICE-PRESIDENT—M. Stanislas Drapeau.

MM. Eugene Martineau,
Samuel Benoit,
Xavier Groulx,
P. H. Chabot,
James Martin,
Peter Kearns,
P. Chenet,
O. Durocher,
N. Faulkner,

MM. Isaie Richer,
Olivier Latour,
P. E. Ryan,
J. W. Peachy,
P. C. Auclair,
Octave Latrémouille,
H. Archambault,
A. Chevrier
Auguste DeGuise.

The Subscription Books are now open at the Society's Office, York street, north side, near Sussex street, where Prospectuses, By-Laws, and all other information may be obtained.

The first payment on Subscribed Stock will be payable on or before the 4th March next.

The Office opens daily from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m, and on the first four days of the month from 6 a.m. till 9 p.m., for the purpose of receiving payments by Stockholders.

RODOLPHE MATTE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa, February 13th, 1875. 3770

Machinery.

SCOTT, CAYLEY & CAYLEY,

MACHINERY DEPOT,

70 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Manufacturers' Agents and Dealers in Iron and Wood Working Machinery.

OF THE BEST CANADIAN, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAKE

ENGINES AND BOILERS, NEW AND SECOND HAND

MILL MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ROCK DRILLS, BELTING, FILES, AND GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES.

SPECIAL AGENCIES—Cameron Special Steam Pump; J. A. Fay & Co., Cincinatti, O., Wood Working Machines; American Saw Co'y., Trenton, N.J.; Joseph Hall Manufacturing Co'y. &c., &c.

Send for Circulars and Catalogues

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE.......... 70 SPARKS-ST., OTTAWA.

Oct. 17 1874 3640y

Hardware.

Giving up Business.

GOING WEST.

MOORE BROS.,

have made arrangements to go West in May, so have decided to sell their stock by clearance sale to commence on MONDAY, 8th inst. As the whole stock consisting of

Stoves, Tinware, Hardware, Children's Carriages, Woodenware, Baskets, Lamps and House Furnishing Goods.

Must be sold by 1st May, Great Bargains will be given for Cash.

Remember the place, corner Sparks and O'Connor Streets.

MOORE BROS.

March 6, 1875. 3787

Plumbers, &c.

New Wind-Mill Pump

P. B. FERGUSON,

PRACTICAL

PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER,

SPARKS STREET

3rd DOOR WEST OF BANK STREET,

OTTAWA.

3777-1y.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting

EXECUTED EXPEDITIOUSLY BY

MASON & Co.

54 SUSSEX-ST.

BATHS, WATER CLOSETS, STEAM-FITTINGS, &c., fitted up with Latest Improvements, by first-class workmen. Particular attention is requested to our first-class stock of GAS FIXTURES.

J. T MASON & CO.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting, Tinsmiths and Galvanized Iron Roofers.

BLYTH & KERR,

25 RIDEAU STREET,

ATTEND promptly to fitting up Water Services, Baths, Sinks, &c., with Hot and Cold Water Pipes, Gas Pipes and Fixtures, Hot Air Furnaces. Estimates for work in any of the above lines on application.

Sole Agents for the New Improved Eureka Hot Air Draft Furnace.

Coal Oil.

Lamps & Chandeliers

The Largest Assortment in the City.

AT THE OIL DEPOT, SUSSEX-ST.

C. S. SHAW & CO.

Jan, 8, 1875.

S. ROGERS,

UNDERTAKER

6 and 7 Nicholas-St., Ottawa.

Funerals furnished with every requisite. Country orders promptly attended to.

Persons requiring Coffin Trimming, Crape Hat-bands, Scarfs, &c., can have them ready prepared on receipt of order or telegram. Coffins and Caskets of every description always on hand.

S. ROGERS,
6 and 7 Nicholas-st., Ottawa.

No. 18 749

TREES, SHRUBS, &c.

Auguste Dupuis, Esq.,

Proprietor of the well known Nurseries at St. Roch des Aulnets, Province of Quebec, has established

AN AGENCY IN OTTAWA

For the supply of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Shrubs.

These Trees being raised in Lower Canada, are preferable to those from American Nurseries, being thoroughly acclimatized, and better adapted to stand the winters of this district.

Catalogues and prices can be had on application to the undersigned, who is now ready to receive orders for the Spring of 1875. Parties wanting Trees should lose no time in ordering.

J. E. LEMIEUX,
Ottawa-st., between King & Nelson-sts.

Nov. 5, 1874.

To Surveyors and Engineers.

FOR SALE a first-class

Theodolite and Level.

ALSO,

A good Horse, a Montreal built Cariole,

HARNESS, ROBES, &c.

May be seen at BUCKLEY'S Stables. Six months credit on approved endorsed notes.

HECTOR McLEAN
Auctioneer, Sparks-st.

December 22, 1874.

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES!
Restore your Sight!
THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,

By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYESIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957,) No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

Groceries, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1854. OTTAWA, 1874.

THOS. PATTERSON

Purveyor to His Excellency the Governor General, Earl Dufferin.

Direct Importations from the Producers

In France, England, Holland and Spain.

BRANDIES, PORT AND SHERRY WINE, GIN, PORTER, &c

PURE AND UNADULTERATED, for Family use and Medicinal purposes.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Teas,—BLACKS, GREENS and JAPANS—Finest Grades.

Coffees—FRESH ROASTED, Ground daily on the premises.

FANCY GROCERIES IN GREAT VARIETY;

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Flavouring Syrups, Syrups and Extracts; Crackers variety of kinds, such as Orange and Lemon Wafers; Carlsbad's Sugar Wafers Patent Foods for Children; Gelatine's Fruits, fresh and crystallized; The celebrated NABOB PICKLE AND SAUCE. Try them.

Rawling's English Soda Water, Potass Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale and Brighton Seltzer. Also Glasgow Peas Meal.

Dec. 24 1874. THOS. PATTERSON.

THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE

HOUSEKEEPERS, REMEMBER THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE, 36 RIDEAU-ST., OTTAWA. We are offering General Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and Provisions, (Teas and Sugar in particular) at prices that cannot be competed with in this city. Our Wines and Liquors are all of the best quality, and our Goods generally guaranteed to customers. Protect your own interest; let not hearsay lead you to this place or that place. Try the Goods, and judge for yourselves.

Aug 1, 1874. P. BASKERVILLE & BROS. 3484

Ladies' Ware,

GREAT CLEARING SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS.

Commencing FRIDAY, 5th MARCH. Inst.,

Our entire STOCK will be sold out at an

IMMENSE SACRIFICE,

POSITIVELY, the Greatest Bargains ever offered in the City.

REMEMBER this is a bona fide sale as our prices will show.

HANEY & FORGIE,

Kavanagh's Block, opposite E. McGillivray's,
254 & 256 Wellington Street.

Ottawa, March 4th 1875 3786

No 234 WELLINGTON STREET.

—BY—

J. W. RYAN.

All Parties living East of Dufferin Bridge and West of Pooley's Bridge who Trade to the

Amount of Two Dollars

In the above Establishment, will, after the FIRST of FEBRUARY, 1875, until further notice have their

Street Car Fare Paid Back and Forth Each and Every Time.

A FULL AND NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

Always on Hand.

Feb. 6, 1875. 3780

Dry Goods.

For the best FITTING SUITS,
Go to **CHAS. BRYSON'S**
For the best FITTING COATS,
Go to **CHAS. BRYSON'S.**
For the best FITTING PANTS,
Go to **CHAS. BRYSON'S.**
For the best FITTING VESTS,
Go to **CHAS. BRYSON'S.**

FIRST-CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

JOSEPH DIMBLEBY,

Is now offering at his

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

29 RIDEAU-ST.,

The remainder of his large

Stock of Fall & Winter Goods

At Reduced Prices for Cash.

Also, a large and well-assorted stock of

Gentlemen's Underclothing, Scarfs, Ties, Collars &c., &c.

A good fit guaranteed or no sale. All Goods warranted shrunk.

Jan. 7, 1875. 3697

D. S. McKINNON & CO.,

78, *SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.*

DEALERS IN

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Dec. 18 1872

(Continued from second page.)

Breton, go? Had there been any indignation meetings there about this tariff? (Laughter.) He did not know if the hon. mover was justified in speaking for New Brunswick either. When in this Province we commenced building railways, one was constructed through one of the most wealthy and populous counties of the province, which did not cost its inhabitants a dollar. Another rich county was equally benefited. The people of Ontario and Quebec had another way of proceeding, building roads by municipal contributions and private investment; but after all this the people were willing to bear such a tariff as would pay the interest on the bonds.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—(Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. WARK—But in New Brunswick the people in the counties that had no railroads were taxed as heavily as those who had them. After many a long, cold, disagreeable drive he was always glad to reach a railroad and pay his two cents a mile. In New Brunswick we were taxed already a reasonable tariff for travelling—we in the counties without railroads—while those who had them asked us to pay another tax for their roads. All those public works should pay revenue expenses and a margin of their cost—that ought to be the general principle. He did not object to the special arrangements so much complained of. A large customer was entitled to more consideration than a small one. Special arrangements were, in many cases, desirable. He was not afraid of favouritism, moreover. If such public works—he did not touch the tariff question—did not pay their working expenses, the Government should dispose of them.

Hon Mr. MILLER strongly denounced the habit of some of grossly exaggerating the cost of the working of the maritime railways. The hon. gentlemen from Colchester, (Mr. McLelan) who was better acquainted with this question than any other hon. member, had given a plain statement from the public accounts, shewing that the working portion of those railways, for the past, had, at the outset, only cost the country in running expenses $132,000, with a prospective increase of revenue likely to turn that deficit into a surplus. It was most reprehensible in face of facts like these, apparent to all who examined the matter, to strive to create the impression that the the Lower Province railways entailed upon the Dominion a loss of nearly a million a year. (Hear, hear.) He believed the Government acted wisely in obtaining a gentleman of known ability and experience, to go down to the Maritime Provinces to enquire into the working of these railways, and place them upon an efficient, honest and economical footing, (hear, hear,) because he was of opinion that during the past year, a system of mismanagement, inefficiency and extravagance did prevail in the conduct of those public works, and the appointment of a man like Mr. Brydges was both wise and proper. He (Mr. Miller) understood that the reforms he effected had met with the approval of the large majority of the people of Nova Scotia. With regard to the tariff, he was not prepared to say how wise or unwise, just or unjust, it might be; but he perfectly agreed with the hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Wark) in the view that the discontent prevailing in Nova Scotia prevailed in those quarters where it should least exhibit itself. (Hear, hear.) Having described the maritime railway system, the speaker said they had all been built at the public expense before Confederation, except the line from Truro to Moncton; and the whole eastern section of Nova Scotia, including Cape Breton, with 200 miles from any portion, was taxed as much as the people enjoying the railways. It was they who were making all this noise about increasing the tariff, while the others, more than half the population, were not clamouring at all. (Hear, hear.) By approaching the Government reasonably, and showing it they had a grievance, they would be more likely to get a just consideration of their case. He hoped the Government would consider the representations as to a large number of industries all along the line having been started on the faith of the old tariff, and being now threatened with ruin. Doubtless some of this discontent had no foundation, but a portion had. He hoped the Government would grant a tariff calculated to foster our industries and promote the development of the resources of the country—one that would give confidence and satisfaction to the people.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said he had no objection to the papers coming down. He quite agreed with the hon. gentleman behind him (Mr. Wark) when he said it was idle to discuss this question with only two or three months' experience of the traffic. During those months the traffic of all the railways in Canada, also Grand Trunk and Great Western, had fallen off, and the same was the case as regards the Northern States. Having replied to the remark of a previous speaker, respecting a lumberman thinking of discharging all his men, that it would be wise if nearly all would restrict operations till the market improved, Mr. Scott said the hon. mover would have done much better had he given illustrations, so far as Canada was concerned, as to the nature of this new tariff; had he given us the tariff on roads entirely built by the people themselves, he (Mr. S) thought that hon. gentleman would have found that the present tariff of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia was lower than that of any railroad in Ontario. He thought it in the interest of those Provinces to diminish the very wide gap that existed between revenue and expenditure on those roads. It was the interest of every section that there should not be too large a deficit on our public works. Mr. Brydges, the best man that could have been selected, had cut down the expenses of those roads $75,000 in six months. Was not that in the interest of the Maritime Provinces? Other improvements had been made.

After some further discussion the motion was carried.

WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.

On motion of Hon. Mr. MILLER, the bill to amend the Act incorporating the Western Assurance Co., and to extend its powers, was read a second time, and referred to committee.

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The House went into Committee on the bill entitled "An Act respecting Copyrights, which was reported with the amendments of the Select Committee, which were agreed to. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

CANADA CAR CO.

The bill entitled "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Canada Car and Manufacturing Co. was read a second time.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 10, 1875.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 p. m.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and read the first time:—

To change the name of the Montreal Permanent Building Society to that of the Montreal Saving and Loan Company, and to extend the powers thereof—Mr. Jette.

Respecting the Canada Central Railway—Mr. Buell.

CHATHAM BRANCH RAILWAY.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL asked whether Government intended acquiring the Chatham Branch Railway or working the same with the Intercolonial.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said application was made by a company either to work that road or assist in finishing it and take it over for $40,000. The Government declined to entertain either proposition, as they did not deem it to be in the public interest to be burdened by work of that kind. He might add that there were some lines connected with the main line which the Government might think it desirable to assist to this extent, that rails that were too much damaged for the main line might do for branch lines for a time; and the Government might consider the propriety—and had done so in fact—of allowing such lines to use the old rails, as they were replaced by steel rails, so long as they would serve their purpose, the rails to be returned when they could serve no other purpose than that of old iron. It was possible the line referred to by the hon. gentleman might be aided in that way.

SALARIES OF SAGUENAY AND GASPE JUDGES.

Mr. CIMON asked whether Government intend placing the salaries of judges at Saguenay and Gaspe on the same footing as those of other judges in rural districts in Quebec.

MARINE HOSPITAL AT LIVERPOOL.

Mr. FORBES asked whether the Government intend erecting a marine hospital at Liverpool, N.S., this year; if not, when?

Hon. D. A. MACDONALD—That matter is under consideration.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES AT GUELPH.

Mr. STIRTON asked whether Government intend erecting Preventive Offices at Guelph.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—I stated last night, in reply to a question by the hon. member for Brant, that the Government considered the proper course to pursue in relation to such subjects is to endeavour to fix upon a general policy for obtaining buildings, either by rental or building, in places where the revenue is of such proportions as to seem to justify it, and before the meeting of Parliament next session the Government will be prepared with some general scheme which will meet the object my hon. friend has in view.

SURVEYS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Mr. BLAIN moved for returns of reports of surveys of the River St. Lawrence. He said he had the honour last year of moving a resolution embracing to some extent the matter that was covered by the present resolution; it extended to one branch of the chain of internal navigation, while the present motion was confined to another branch extending between Montreal and Lake Ontario. Last year he had endeavoured to draw the attention of the House to the different channels, and the slopes down which the surplus produce would be likely to find its way to the seaboard, and he then expressed an opinion that we were not likely to have any very great competition from the western slope, but he had since learned that the people of the western slope of this continent were now carrying to the Liverpool market their grain, and that a competition was springing up in various directions that he did not at that time apprehend. Still he felt disposed to adhere to the proposition he then stated, that the line of communication along the lakes and down the St. Lawrence was the only natural highway from the interior of this continent to the seaboard. Last year he adduced reasons why the freight carried by that channel was likely to increase, and he also submitted that we were able to carry freight down the lakes and the river at one-fifth of the cost of transporting it by land. He further pointed out at that time that the trade had formerly increased, and was every day increasing; and that while the tonnage of the lakes was at that period 12,000,000, now he believed it would amount to 15,000,000. In order to supply the Liverpool market it was necessary to transport 250,000,000 bushels of grain, and to supply the markets of the Eastern States 200,000,000. Wherever the line of transportation may be between the grain-producing countries and the markets of the east, there the freight must pass; and the proposition would not be disputed that wherever freight could be carried the cheapest, there most decidedly would be the line of transportation. I think it is well to consider, when we are treating a subject of this magnitude, whether it is likely that the tendency of trade will continue as it is at present. He had no hesitation in saying that it would not only continue, but that it would vastly increase. The tendency of people of the present age is to flock to cities. About seventy years ago, the comparative population in the United States, living in cities and in the country, was as one to eleven. Whereas, now, it is as one to five, it thus became evident that the great question to be solved is that of cheap transportation. This, he argued, could best be accomplished by deepening our canals.

Mr. McKAY (Cape Breton) did not see how the deepening of the St. Lawrence Canals would increase the coal trade with the Lower Provinces, unless something were done to check the importation of coal into Ontario from the United States.

After some remarks from Messrs. NORRIS (Welland) and McCALLUM,

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said there was no objection to the adoption of the motion except this—there were no such papers to bring down. The House was in possession of all the information that could be given upon the subject. He quite appreciated the arguments that had been used in favour of having a 14 feet navigation. The question we had to decide was whether it was better in the meantime, at a comparatively early day, to get a 12 feet navigation, which might be enlarged at a future day to a 14 feet navigation. The hon. member for York quite under estimated the difficulties of obtaining water in the St. Lawrence River. The hon. gentleman said they were trifling. On the contrary, they were immense. A very large portion of the river would have to be deepened two or three feet in order to obtain 14 feet. As it is, a little over $1,500,000 must be expended to obtain a 12 feet navigation, and to extend it to 14 feet many miles of the river, where it was all rock at the bottom, would have to be deepened.

Mr. BLAIN said the report stated that twenty feet could be obtained without difficulty.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said there was, then, the greater necessity why he should state the difficulty which existed in obtaining a 14-foot navigation. Besides, it must be remembered there was a serious difference of opinion among gentlemen engaged in the forwarding trade as to the advisability of taking large vessels below the port of Kingston at all. A very large number engaged in the business believed it was to their advantage to shift the cargo into smaller vessels at Kingston, and carry it down to Montreal or Quebec, there to be transhipped to sea-going ships. He knew that owners of sailing vessels, who had sent them to the ocean more as an experiment than as a matter of business, after doing so for several years, abandoned it because it did not pay. That it would pay with larger canals, there could be no doubt, but whether it would ever pay to send vessels from the extreme end of the upper lakes, drawing 14 feet of water, across the Atlantic and to South America, was a question yet to be determined. Personally, he did not believe it would pay unless with a class of propellers somewhat similar to those used in navigating the waters of the Lower Danube, and trading with Great Britain. Those propellers were about 1,000 tons burden, and he believed they carried on a very prosperous trade; but, except in passing the Bay of Biscay, they did not encounter any difficulties of navigation. Our vessels would have to encounter the whole Atlantic Ocean, and at times when the weather would be very rough. He knew it was a problem yet whether that business would ever succeed. It would certainly pay to carry a cargo of say 60,000 bushels through the Welland Canal, elevate it at Kingston, and carry it in smaller vessels to tide water, there transhipping it to sea-going vessels. The cost of elevating the grain would be about two or two and a quarter cents per bushel. In the meantime, all he could say as to the policy of the Government, was this—they were proceeding to obtain, at as early a date as possible, a 12 foot navigation, and if it should be found desirable or profitable, on further consideration, to obtain a greater depth, there was nothing in what they were doing at present that would much increase the cost of doing so at a future day.

Mr. YOUNG said it would ultimately be found necessary to deepen the Welland Canal to 14 feet, and quoted largely from statistics in support of his assertion; he was, he said, further borne out in this by the opinions of engineers of eminence which he cited.

The debate was continued by Messrs. PLUMB and McDOUGALL (Renfrew).

The motion was withdrawn.

COPYRIGHT.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE moved the first reading of the bill respecting Copyright (from the Senate.)—Carried.

COMMERCIAL RECIPROCITY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. PLUMB moved for copies of the correspondence in relation to negotiations for a Treaty of Commercial Reciprocity with the United States. He sketched the history of the negotiations entered upon in 1846 with the object of securing a commercial treaty with the United States, of the Treaty of 1854, which was terminated after ten years by the Protectionist party in the United States, and of the arrangements subsequently proposed, which fell through, and pointed to the prosperity which sprang up after the withdrawal of the treaty as a proof that Canada did not depend for prosperity on such treaties with the United States. He expressed his surprise that steps should have been taken last year without intimation having been given to the country. The Caughnawaga Canal scheme, he contended, was a most objectionable feature of the scheme. He hoped the hon. the Premier would give some information relative to the negotiations lately entered upon.

It being 6 o'clock, the Speaker left the chair.

After recess,

NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL LAW.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE resumed the discussion on the New Brunswick School Act. He said the question before the chair was one that had created a great deal of interest, not only amongst members of this House, but perhaps in all parts of Canada. It was one which involved, if the motion were carried, most serious consequences for the future of this country. He, himself, had felt the greatest possible inclination from the first part of this controversy, to aid the Catholics of New Brunswick so far as was possible for him to do so, as a member of this House, and so far as was consistent with his obligations which he owed to his country as a member of Parliament, and now as a member of the Government. On a former occasion he objected to the legislation of the Province of New Brunswick, in so far as it seemed to draw matters to an extreme, without waiting for any judicial decision upon the point at issue, and voted on one occasion in this House, to ask the Government to disallow Acts of that Legislature which legalized assessments made under an Act which was itself at the time subject to judicial revision. He took occasion at that time to say if the decision of the Supreme Court to which the matter would be referred should be to the effect that the legislation was within the competence of that Legislature, that then he should advocate submission to the law, and a resort to that peaceful agitation which in all free countries produces ultimately, sooner or later, the desired result in the case of all who have particular hardships to be remedied. That decision has been rendered by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The law officers of the Crown, at the time that subject was up for discussion formerly, had given it as their opinion that it was competent for the Legislature of New Brunswick to pass that Act; but that was not a judicial decision, and he was not bound and felt no inclination to pay the same deference to the opinions of the law officers, who are simply legal gentlemen—no doubt of high standing, but still not acting under the same auspices as a judge would be acting on the bench. He felt all the more inclined to take the course he did because, reading the 93rd section of the Constitutional Act, he believed the Roman Catholics in that Province were entitled not merely to the rights they possessed at the time of the passage of the British North America Act, but that they were entitled also to the privileges that they at that moment enjoyed. It has been interpreted otherwise by the highest authority to which an appeal could be had, and that notwithstanding it is an incontestible fact that the Roman Catholics of New Brunswick did enjoy up to a comparatively recent date the right of having separate schools. This was tacitly acknowledged for several years after Confederation took place, which he thought no one can deny constituted the existence of a privilege, and he thought it would have been wise to have avoided the agitation that has since arisen by allowing this privilege to continue. It was remarked by the hon. member who introduced this subject to the House—and he was bound to say that no one could have done it in more temperate language or a more judicious manner—that whenever people laboured under the impression that they had a serious grievance it should be dealt with whether it might be logically construed into being a grievance or not. Logic, sometimes, has very little to do with political action, and we are compelled to acknowledge sometimes a certain principle in one part of the Empire that we cannot logically for a time enforce in another. Need he refer, for instance, to the State Church in Ireland. Everybody at last came to acknowledge what had long been asserted by Irishmen—he meant by this term those peculiarly and nationally Irish—that the existence of a State Church resorted to by a small minority, but paid for by the large majority, was an anomaly that ought not to be permitted to exist; and if it was wrong to impose a State Church upon the majority in Ireland, the same reasoning would lead you to say it was clearly wrong to impose a State Church upon the minority in England or Scotland. But the grievance was manifestly greater in Ireland, simply because the great majority of the Irish people were Catholics, while in England and Scotland the great majority, although dissenting from the established church, were practically of the same religion—thus they were all Protestants, although diverging in certain points of doctrine. In this particular instance, he might say he believed in the secular system; he believed in free schools, in the non-denominational system, and if he could persuade his fellow-countrymen in Ontario or Quebec, or any other Province, to adopt that principle, it is the one he would give preference to above all others, but he could not shut his eyes to the fact that in all the Provinces there is a very considerable number of people—in the Province of Quebec indeed a large majority—who believe that the dogmas of religion should be taught in the public schools—that it has an intimate relationship with the morality of the people—that it is essential to their welfare as a people that the doctrines of their church should be taught, and religious principles, according to their theory of religious principles, be instilled into the minds of their children at school. For many years after he held a seat in the Parliament of Canada, he waged war against the principle of separate schools: He hoped to be able—young and inexperienced as he then was—to establish a system to which all would ultimately yield their assent. It was found to be impracticable in operation and impossible in political contingencies; and, consequently, when the Confederation Act was passed in 1867, or rather when the Quebec resolutions were adopted in 1864-5, which embodied the principle that toleration in this matter should be the law of the land, the Confederation took place under the compact then entered upon. He heartily assented to that proposition, and supported it by speech and vote in the Confederation debate. The same ground which led him on that occasion to give a loyal assistance to the Confederation project, embracing, as it did, a scheme of having separate schools for Catholics in Ontario and Protestants in Quebec, caused him to feel proud to extend it, at all events, his sympathy, if he could not give his active assistance, to those in other Provinces, who believed they were labouring under the same disability and suffering from the same grievance that the Catholics of Ontario complained of for many years. Under these circumstances, he had taken certain action prior to this date. There was a higher principle still which we have to adhere to, and that is to preserve in all their integrity the principles of the Constitution under which we live. If any personal act of his would assist and relieve those who believe they are living under a grievance in the Province of New Brunswick, that act would be gladly undertaken and zealously performed; but he had no right—this House had no right to interfere with the legislation of a Province when that legislation is secured by an imperial compact to which all the parties submitted in the Act of Confederation. So soon as the Legislature of New Brunswick shall see fit to make such arrangements as will remove the cause of discontent, he was quite satisfied that Province will find it to its advantage to do so. It is unfortunate that in any Province of the Confederated Dominion there should be any cause for complaint, when precisely the same privileges are enjoyed in the larger and more prosperous Provinces. And while he felt bound to move an amendment to the hon. gentleman's motion, which would place on record his views of the Federal compact, and the obligations that rest upon us in connection with it, he should at the same time gladly accord his support to any course which in the opinion of Parliament—if it corresponds with his own opinion—will tend in any way to further the object that the minority in New Brunswick have in view—that is, to obtain the same privileges and rights they enjoyed at the time of entering the Union, and which they supposed they were entitled to under the compact. He had no intention to discuss this matter further, because he conceived that it is quite sufficient to make the remarks he had offered to indicate his own personal feelings, and to indicate the course that he proposed to take. He had merely to say this, whatever may be our religious proclivities or feelings, whatever may be the feelings that actuate us in relation to local grievances, it is not well that we should endanger the safety of any one of the Provinces in relation to matters provided for in the British North America Act, which is our written Constitution. It must be apparent to every one that if we were to attempt violently to lay hands upon that compact for the purpose of aiding a minority in New Brunswick who have a grievance, no matter however just that grievance may be—and from his point of view he thought it is one they have a right to complain of—however much we might entertain that feeling, we have no right to do anything that will violate our obligation to defend the Constitution under which we live. He might point out to hon. gentlemen in this House and to the country that if it were competent for this House, directly or indirectly, to set aside the Constitution as regards one of the smaller Provinces, it would be equally competent for this House to set it aside as regards the privileges which the Catholics enjoy at this moment in Ontario. It is not desirable that we should make the way open for such a purpose, nor that anything should be done which would excite religious discussions and promote religious animosities. He therefore moved in amendment That all the words after 'that' in the original resolution be omitted and the following substituted:—In the opinion of this House legislation by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, encroaching on any powers reserved to any one of the Provinces by the British North America Act, would be an infraction of the Provincial constitution, and that it would be inexpedient and fraught with danger to the automony of each of the Provinces for the House to invite such legislation.

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON complimented the Premier on the liberal views to which he had just given expression. He believed that the Constitution should be adhered to, and that the difficulty then under discussion should have been foreseen and provided for. All he wanted was to promote harmony and good feeling among the people, and to do this without breaking the Constitution. He therefore begged leave to move an amendment to the motion of the Premier, seconded by Hon. Mr. Blake, that the following words be added:

"That on the 27th of May, 1872, the "House of Commons adopted the following resolution: This House regrets that "the School Act recently passed in New "Brunswick is unsatisfactory to a portion "of the inhabitants of that Province, and "hopes that it may be so modified during "the next session of the Legislature of "New Brunswick as to remove any just "grounds of dissatisfaction that now exist.

"That this House regrets that the hope "expressed in the said resolution has not "been realized, and that an humble address be presented to Her Most Gracious "Majesty the Queen, embodying this "resolution, and praying that Her Majesty "will be graciously pleased to "use her influence with the Legislature "of New Brunswick to procure such a "modification of the said Act as shall remove such grounds of discontent."

After some remarks by Mr. MASSON, Mr. BOWELL, and Mr. DEVLIN,

Mr. COSTIGAN moved the adjournment, and the motion was lost on the following division:—

YEAS.—Baby, Bechard, Bourassa, Bowell, Brooks, Cameron (Cardwell), Caron, Cheval, Cimon, Colby, Costigan, Coupal, Currier, Cushing, Cuthbert, DeCosmos, Desjardins, Domville, Donahue, Dugs, Farrow, Ferguson, Fiset, Flesher, Fraser, Gaudet, Gill, Greenway, Haggart, Harwood, Hurteau, Jones (Leeds), Kirkpatrick, Lanthier, Little, Macdonald (Kingston), MacMillan, Masson, McCallum, McDonald (Cape Breton), McDonald (Three Rivers), McQuade, Mitchell, Moffat, Monteith, Montplaisir, Mousseau, Orton, Ouimet, Palmer, Pinsonneault, Plumb, Pope, Robitaille, Rochester, Rouleau, Thompson (Cariboo), Wallace (Norfolk), White, Wright (Ottawa).—60.

NAYS. — Appleby, Archibald, Aylmer, Bain, Borron, Barthe, Bernier, Bertram, Biggar, Blackburn, Blain, Blake, Borden, Bowman, Boyer, Brouse, Brown, Buell, Bunster, Burk, Burpee (St. John), Burpee (Sunbury), Cameron (Ontario), Campbell, Carmichael, Cartwright, Casey, Casgrain, Cauchon, Charlton, Church, Cockburn, Coffin, Cook, Davies, Dawson, Delorme, De St. Georges, De Veber, Devlin, Dymond, Ferris, Fleming, Flynn, Forbes, Fournier, Frechette, Galbraith, Gibson, Gillies, Gillmor, Gordon, Goudge, Hall, Holton, Horton, Huntington, Irving, Jette, Jodoin, Jones (Halifax), Kerr, Killam, Kirk, Laflamme, Laird, Lajoie, Landerkin, Langlois, Laurier, Macdonald (Cornwall), Macdonald (Glengarry), Macdougall (Elgin), Mackay (Cape Breton), Mackenzie (Lambton), Mackenzie (Montreal), Maclennan, McCraney, McDougall (Renfrew), McGregor, McIntyre, McIsaac, McKay (Colchester), Metcalfe, Mills, Moss, Murray, Norris, Oliver, Paterson, Pelletier, Perry, Pickard, Pouliot, Power, Pozer, Ray, Richard, Roscoe, Ross (Durham), Ross (Middlesex), Ross (Prince Edward), Rymal, Scatcherd, Scriver, Shibley, Sinclair, Skinner, Smith (Perth), Smith (Westmoreland), Snider, Stirton, St. Jean, Taschereau, Thibaudeau, Thompson (Haldimand), Tremblay, Trow, Vail, Wallace (Albert), Wilkes, Wood, Yeo, Young.—124.

After a protracted discussion, which lasted till 1.30 a.m., the House divided on the amendment, with the following result:

YEAS. — Archibald, Aylmer, Bain, Bechard, Bernier, Bertram, Biggar, Blackburn, Blain, Blake, Borron, Bourassa, Bowman, Boyer, Brouse, Brown, Buell, Bunster, Burk, Cameron (Ontario), Campbell, Cartwright, Casey, Casgrain, Cauchon, Charlton, Cockburn, Coffin, Cook, Cushing, Delorme, De St. Georges, Devlin, Donahue, Dymond, Fiset, Fleming, Flynn, Fournier, Frechette, Galbraith, Geoffrion, Gibson, Gillies, Gillmor, Gordon, Greenway, Hagar, Hall, Holton, Horton, Huntington, Irving, Jette, Jodoin, Jones (Halifax), Kerr, Killam, Laflamme, Lajoie, Landerkin, Langlois, Laurier, Macdonald (Cornwall), Macdonald (Glengarry), Macdonall (Elgin), McDougall (Renfrew), MacKay (Cape Breton), Mackenzie (Lambton), Maclennan, McCraney, McGregor, McIntyre, McIsaac, Metcalfe, Mills, Mitchell, Moss, Murray, Norris, Oliver, Paterson, Pelletier, Perry, Pouliot, Pozer, Ray, Richard, Ross (Durham), Ross (Middlesex), Ross (Prince Edward), Ryan, Rymal, Scatcherd, Schultz, Scriver, Shibley, Skinner, Smith (Peel), Smith (Selkirk), Snider, Stirton, St. Jean, Taschereau, Thibaudeau, Thompson (Haldimand), Thomson (Welland), Tremblay, Trow, Vail, Wilkes, Wood, Yeo, Young.—114.

NAYS—Appleby, Baby, Barthe, Borden, Bowell, Brooks, Burpee (St. John), Burpee (Sunbury), Carmichael, Caron, Cheval, Church, Cimon, Colby, Costigan, Coupal, Currier, Cuthbert, Dawson, Desjardins, De Veber, Domville, Dugas, Farrow, Ferguson, Ferris, Flesher, Forbes, Fraser, Gaudet, Gill, Goudge, Haggart, Harwood, Hurteau, Jones (Leeds), Kirk, Kirkpatrick, Laird, Lanthier, Little, Macdonald (Kingston), McDonald (Cape Breton), McDougall (Three Rivers), McKay (Colchester), Mackenzie (Montreal), Macmillan, McQuade, McCallum, Masson, Mitchell, Monteith, Montplaisir, Mousseau, Orton, Ouimet, Palmer, Pickard, Pinsonneault, Plumb, Pope, Robitaille, Rochester, Roscoe, Rouleau, Sinclair, Smith (Westmoreland), Thompson (Cariboo), Wallace (Albert), Wallace (Norfolk), White, Wright (Ottawa), Wright (Pontiac)—75.

The amendment of which Mr. BABY had given notice was ruled out of order.

The main motion, as amended, was carried by 121 to 61.

An address to Her Majesty, based on the resolutions, was adopted.

The House adjourned at 2.45.

Commercial.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

THURSDAY, March 11.

There was a large market yesterday, the farmers being prompted to turn out doubtless from a fear of the breaking up of sleighing. The sales were brisk, and quotations evinced a downward tendency. Butter and eggs remain firm, though prices are below what they have been for some weeks. The flour and grain market remains steady, as also the meat market. Fish command a good price, but as Easter approaches, will unquestionably fall in price, while meat will show a corresponding increase. A slight decline is visible in hay, as also in wood. The following may be taken as true quotations of yesterday:

FLOUR.	
Superfine Extra	$5 75 to 6 00
Extra	5 50 to 5 75
Superfine, No. 1	4 75 to 5 00
Cornmeal, per brl	4 50 to 4 75
Oatmeal, do	5 00 to 5 50
Bran, per cwt	0 80 to 0 90
GRAIN.	
Spring Wheat, per bushel	0 95 to 1 00
Fall Wheat	1 05 to 1 15
Oats	0 46 to 0 48
Peas	0 75 to 0 80
Barley	0 80 to 0 90
Rye	0 90 to 1 00
Corn	0 75 to 0 80
Buckwheat	0 60 to 0 70
Beans	1 25 to 1 40
DAIRY, VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.	
Fresh Butter, per lb	0 23 to 0 25
Tub Butter do	0 18 to 0 20
Cheese, do	0 15 to 0 17
Eggs, per doz	0 40 to 0 45
Potatoes, per bush	0 70 to 0 75
Carrots, do	0 35 to 0 40
Turnips, do	0 40 to 0 50
Cabbages, each	0 10 to 0 15
Onions, per bush	1 25 to 1 50
Beets	0 45 to 0 50
Apples, per brl	3 25 to 3 50
POULTRY AND GAME.	
Chickens, per pair	0 40 to 0 45
Ducks, per pair	0 40 to 0 45
Turkeys, each	1 00 to 1 15
Geese, each	0 50 to 0 60
Partridges, per pair	0 50 to 0 60
Feathers	0 60 to 0 75
Wool	0 40 to 0 45
Yarn	0 75 to 0 80
MEAT.	
Beef, per 100 lbs	5 50 to 6 50
Pork, do	9 00 to 9 25
Mutton, per lb	0 07 to 0 08
Lamb, do	0 07 to 0 08
Veal, do	0 07 to 0 09
Lard, do	0 15 to 0 16
Tallow, do	0 15 to 0 20
Hams, do	0 15 to 0 20
Bacon, do	0 15 to 0 20
Tongues, each	0 25 to 0 35
Venison	0 12 to 0 15
FISH.	
White Fish, do	0 10 to 0 12
Halibut, do	0 17 to 0 20
Herrings, per brl	6 50 to 7 00
Oysters, per can	0 35 to 0 40
Haddock, per lb	0 07 to 0 08
Cod, do	0 07 to 0 08
Trout, do	0 10 to 0 12
Bass, do	0 00 to 0 10
FUEL.	
Wood, first quality, per cord	4 00 to 4 25
do second do	3 25 to 3 75
Hemlock, per cord	2 75 to 3 00
Coal, Chestnut, per ton	8 00 to 9 00
Coal, Egg. do	8 00 to 9 00
Coal, Soft, do	9 00 to 9 50
HIDES.	
Green Hides, per lb	0 6½ to 0 00
Sheepskins, each	0 85 to 0 90
Calfskins, per lb	0 00 to 0 00
FODDER.	
Hay, Timothy, per ton	18 00 to 19 00
Hay, Clover, do	16 00 to 17 00
Straw, do	8 00 to 10 00

BOOK NOTICES.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 41 Barclay street, New York, have just republished the *Edinburgh Review*, for January, with the following contents:

1. Mill's Essay on Theism.
2. Lord Ellenborough's Indian Adminstration.
3. Lusio Pilaris and Lawn Tennis.
4. Leonardo da Vinci.
5. The Agricultural Labourers of England.
6. Memoirs of Archibald Constable.
7. The Progress of Law Reform in England.
8. The Heart of Africa and the Slave Trade.
9. Cox's History of Greece.
10. Theodore Martin's Life of the Prince Consort.

The first article takes up Mr. Mill's last work, which was reviewed with great praise by a writer in the *Westminister Review* for January, and argues with much earnestness against the materialistic opinions therein proclaimed, on the origin of all things, the nature of man, and the being and attributes of God.

In the second article, Lord Ellenborough is described as a weak and vain man, and many instances are given of his want of sagacity and good sense.

Those who know Leonardo da Vinci only as an artist, will be surprised on reading the account of his career here given, to find that he was equally, if not more eminent, as a physiologist, engineer, and mathematician; that he was a skilled labourer in every department; that he invented numerous mechanical appliances, and that he was "chiefly artist to the generation in which he lived, because the arts were the only form of his activity then generally in demand."

Four of the remaining articles are devoted to topics which, like that of the first, have been discussed in one one or more of the other Reviews. It is one of the advantages of this series, that readers have the opportunity of comparing the diverse opinions of men eminent in the literary world, and thereby of forming a tolerably correct opinion of the subjects under consideration.

There is a very interesting article on "The Heart of Africa and the Slave Trade," in which we have a short account of the two late expeditions under Dr. Schweinfurth and Sir Samuel Baker.

The periodicals reprinted by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay St., N.Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster*, and *British Quarterly Reviews*, and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Price, $4 a year for any one, or only $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the publishers.

SPRING ASSIZES.

Second Day.

JUSTICE MORRISON presiding.

The Court of Assize and *Nisi Prius* opened yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock, before Justice Morrison, but all parties interested in the various civil cases not being ready, and the Grand Jury not having had time to bring in any true bills, His Lordship adjourned the Court till 10 o'clock this morning.

GRAND JURY.

The following are the Grand Jurors for the present Assizes.

Joseph R Hanna, Foreman.	
W P Bradley,	Robert Kincade,
Joseph A Campbell,	Edward Mills,
Elisha Graham,	Henry Mooney,
Robert Grant,	Donald EcArthur,
W F Kearns,	James McLaren,
Daniel McLaren,	John McKay,
John Thompson,	James Rutherford.
James Whiteside,	William Withers,

BIRTH.

DAVENEY—In Toronto on the 5th instant the wife of Horace Daveney, Esq., of a son.

Miscellaneous.

HOUSEKEEPERS!

For your Horse-cleaning, by all means ask your Grocer, Druggist, or the Hardware shops for cleaning and polishing

SAPOLIO,

It surpasses everything for Windows, painted and plain Woodwork, and Tins, Brasses, and Scouring Knives, and all metals.

HAND SAPOLIO,

For Mechanics, Painters, Photographers, and for Bath purposes.

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Memorial & Record Book

Gives you interesting facts relative to the Fisheries. How fish are caught, and where they are caught, olden time and modern time fishing. OFF-HAND SKETCHES, STATISTICS OF THE FISHERIES, TALES OF NARROW ESCAPES, FEARFUL GALES, MARITIME POETRY, and other matters of interest concerning this important industry. Very handsomely illustrated with original engravings. Price $1 in paper covers; $1 50 finely bound in cloth. Sent anywhere on receipt of price. Agents wanted to whom exclusive territory will be given. Liberal commissions. Write for particulars.

PROCTOR BROS., Publishers,
Cape Ann Advertiser Office,
Gloucester, Mass.

March 10, 1874. 3790-81

Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society.

The tenth Lecture of the season will be delivered by HENRY WRIGHT, Esq., M.D., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 11th inst., at 8 o'Clock, in the Lecture Room of the Society. Subject—"The Philosophy of Memory" Admission, 10 cents.

H. P. HILL
Secretary.

3790

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"British Egg and Butter Powder."

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BOARD OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Tenders for Printing.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned, up to the First Day of April, for the Official Printing of the Board for the current year. Any information required may be obtained from the Inspector, the Rev. H. J. Borthwick.

By Order,
JAS. D. JOYNT,
Secretary.

Ottawa, March 10th, 1875. 3789

USE the Norwich Egg Powder for making all kinds of Cakes WITHOUT EGGS.

To be had of all Grocers.
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Railways.

CANADA CENTRAL

—AND—

Brockville & Ottawa Railways

For Ottawa via Brockville.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY

LEAVE.

Brockville G. T. Junction	9.30 a.m.	4.15 p.m.
Ottawa	10.40 a.m.	5.00 p.m.
Renfrew	9.30 a.m.	4.10 p.m.

ARRIVE.

Ottawa	1.20 p.m.	7.40 p.m.
Renfrew	2.15 p.m.	8.50 p.m.
Brockville	2.10 p.m.	8.40 p.m.

10.40 a.m. Train from Ottawa makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train for the West at 2.10 p.m.

4.15 p.m. Train from Brockville makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train from the West, arriving in Ottawa at 7.40 p.m.

A. B. FOSTER,
Managing Director.

Brockville, Jan. 11, 1875.

THE ST. LAWRENCE

AND

OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Of uniform Gauge with the Grand Trunk Railway.

The old reliable, quickest and best route. The shortest line to all points East and West.

ALTERATION OF RUNNING TIME.

And acceleration of trains.

On and FROM THURSDAY, 17th DEC., 1874 Trains will run daily, as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

No.	Leave Prescott Junction	Connecting with.	Arrive in Ottawa.
1 Express	1.40 P.M.	Grand Trunk Mail from the East	4.10 P.M.
†3 Mail.	5.00 A.M.	Grand Trunk Express from East and West	7.35 A.M.
5 Express	4.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express from West	7.10 P.M.

† Every day.

GOING SOUTH.

No.	Leave Ottawa.	Connecting with.	Arrive at Prescott Junction.
*2 Express.	10.45 A.M.	Grand Trunk West and Central Vermont and Rome & Watertown Rys.	1.05 P.M.
4 Express	2.00 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express East	4.25 P.M.
8 Express	10 45 P.M.	Grand Trunk East & West & Rome & Watertown Railway	1.30 A.M.

*Passengers by this train have time for dinner at Prescott Junction.

Pullman or Sofa Cars on Nos. 3 and 8.

Sure connections with Grand Trunk trains to and from both East and West.

Time faster than by any other route.

Trains are run on Montreal time.

THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director, Otta

Dec. 15 1874.

Publications.

THE SUN.

Daily & Weekly for 1875

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavour to describe them fully, faithfully and fearlessly.

The Weekly Sun has now attained a circulation of over seven thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavour to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

The Weekly Sun will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the Weekly Sun the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the Weekly Sun, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the Weekly Sun is their paper especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys no dictation, contending for principle, and the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favours from their supporters.

The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported.

The price of the Weekly Sun is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the Weekly Sun at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, postpaid for a year.

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New York City.

March 2, 1875. 3781

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OF THE

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Proprietor.

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THE WEEKLY HERALD is published every Saturday, at five cents per copy. Annual subscription price:

One Copy	$2
Three Copies	5
Five Copies	8
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These rates make the WEEKLY HERALD the cheapest publication in the country.

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The aim will be to make the WEEKLY HERALD superior to any other agricultural and family newspaper in the country.

Every number of the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a select story and the latest and most important news by telegraph from all parts of the world up to the hour of publication.

During the session of Congress the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a summary of the proceedings and the latest News by telegraph from Washington, Political, Religious, Fashionable, Artistic, Literary and Sporting intelligence Obituary Notices, Varieties, Amusements, Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day, a review of the Cattle and Dry Goods Markets, Financial and Commercial intelligence and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

The HERALD employs no agents in the country nor in distant cities to canvass for subscribers, as none are necessary. Any person pretending to be an agent for the WEEKLY HERALD should be treated as a common swindler. The club system has abolished the agency system. It is safe and cheap.

The price of subscription, whenever practicable, should be transmitted by Post Office Orders. It is the safest mode of transmitting money by mail.

At small Post Offices in the country where Post Office Orders cannot be obtained, money may be remitted in Registered letters.

Advertisements, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

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Write the address on letters to the NEW YORK HERALD, in a bold and legible hand, and give the name of each subscriber, of Post Office, County and State so plainly that no errors in mailing papers will be liable to occur.

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Entirely rewritten by the ablest writers on every subject. Printed from new type, and illustrated with Several Thousand Engravings and Maps.

The work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA was completed in 1863, since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States, and the signal developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature, and art, have induced the editors and publishers to submit it to an exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition entitled THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.

The movement of political affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and their fruitful application to the industrial and useful arts and the convenience of refinement of social life. Great wars and consequent revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar moment. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work appeared, has happily been ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced.

Large accessions to our geographical knowledge have been made by the indefatigable explorers of Africa.

The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.

In preparing the present edition for the press it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination.

None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming in fact a new Cyclopædia, with the same plan and compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with such improvements in its composition as have been suggested by longer experience and enlarged knowledge.

The illustrations which are introduced for the first time in the present edition have been added not for the sake of pictorial effect, but to give greater lucidity and force to the explanations in the text. They embrace all branches of science and of natural history, and depict the most famous and remarkable features of scenery, architecture, and art, as well as the various processes of mechanics and manufactures. Although intended for instruction rather than embellishment, no pains have been spared to insure their artistic excellence; the cost of their execution is enormous, and it is believed that they will find a welcome reception as an admirable feature of the Cyclopædia, and worthy of its high character.

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In extra Cloth, per vol	$5 00
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In Half Russia, extra gilt, per vol	8 00
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FISH! FISH! FISH!

MR. MOSES LAPOINTE desires to inform his customers and the public generally that he has removed his place of business from his former stand to the new Fish Market on the south side of York street. He will be happy to meet his friends in his new stand, and do his utmost to supply them with the latest importations of fresh and other kinds of fish; also all kinds of Poultry and Game.

MOSES LAPOINTE.

Ottawa, Feb. 2, 1875.

Miscellaneous.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders for the Ottawa Exhibition Building

Tenders are invited for the erection of the proposed buildings, for the accommodation of the Provincial Exhibition on the grounds of the Agricultural Society, Bank Street Road.

1st. For the lumber and all materials required.
2nd. For the labor required.
3rd. A bulk sum for the material, labor, and everything required for the erection of the several buildings.

Plans and Specifications, also conditions and forms of contract, will be seen at the office of James Mather, Esq., Architect, Elgin street, on and after MONDAY, 22 d inst.

Tenders to be addressed to Chairman of Exhibition Committee, and left with A. S. Woodburn Elgin street, not later than 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, the 25th inst. All tenders to give the names of two responsible securities. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

By Order,
A. S. Woodburn,
Secretary of Exhibition Committee

City Hall, Ottawa,
17th Feb., 1875.

MEN WANTED, British Columbia.

The Dominion Government is about to build a line of Telegraph through British Columbia, which will form the B. C. Section of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph line. This Section is about 600 miles in length, through a generally wooded country, the timber requiring to be cut down and cleared a distance of ... on each side of the wire. To do this some ... or 800 men will be wanted, principally choppers and woodmen. The Contract has been awarded to Mr. F. J. Barnard and work will commence about the first May and will occupy ... months.

The Government is also about to commence the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway on Vancouver Island. This work will afford employment to hundreds of workmen. The rails for this road will shortly be shipped from England, and the work of construction will commence early in the spring.

There is a great scarcity of labourers in British Columbia of the class required for these works, and men of energy, who wish to try their fortunes in the Pacific Province, may now easily do so. Ordinary labourers are now getting $... per month and found; choppers $... to $... and found.

The land laws of the Province are exceedingly liberal in free grants. Homesteads can be had by those who wish to settle.

For the information of those who wish to emigrate, it may be added that a through ticket by rail from New York to San Francisco is about $80; steerage passage by New York and Panama [meals include.] $... San Francisco to Victoria, steerage passage $... [meals included].

Further particulars respecting the ... matters may be obtained by applying to ... DEWDNEY, M.P., Ottawa, Ont.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

ALEX. TAYLOR

Successor to D. McLarnon,

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FLOUR AND ... PRODUCE.

A selected stock always on hand to suit parties. Orders promptly attended to.

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HOME MUSIC BOOKS

Piano at Home.

Four Hand Pieces, $2.50. Large collection of popular pieces. Most excellent practice, and most entertaining to play.

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Clarke's New Method.

For Reed Organs, is still the leading method in point of sale, is enlarged, improved, and every way keeps up its high reputation. Price $2.50.

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New edition. 35 cents. Full of the ... for Sabbath School Songs.

All books sent, post-paid, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston.

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Apply to Wm. M. BEATTIE & Co.
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Remedies.

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DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THE TIMES

is published every lawful morning. Price 2 cents per week, sent to subscribers in any part of Canada, SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The rate for Transient Advertisements is TEN CENTS PER LINE, no paragraph ... for each insertion. For Special Notices TEN CENTS PER LINE, and for Paragraphs, Reports of Meetings, Financial statements of Banks, Railway Companies, Insurance Companies, and matters of like description, ... amongst the Reading Matter, FIFTEEN CENTS PER LINE.

Special Contracts are made for a definite period.

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For Sale or Wanted
Lost or Found.
Board Wanted.
Business for Sale.
Business Wanted.
Houses for Sale.
Houses to Rent.
Houses Wanted.
Board and Lodging.
Cattle Strayed or Stolen.
Farms Wanted.
Farms for Sale or to Rent.
Live Stock for Sale or to Rent.
Money Wanted or to Loan.
Situations Wanted.
Situations Vacant, &c., &c.

Professional and business cards inserted on the first page for one year, when not exceeding twenty words, once a week, $8; twice a week, $12; and every day, $18, each word over twenty in the same proportion.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, and deaths with funeral notices attached ...

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and contains news of the week from all parts of the world, valuable agricultural matter; and the chief editorial articles of THE DAILY TIMES, price $1.00 per annum in advance.

Complete and trustworthy Market Reports, Latest Telegraphic Despatches, Parliamentary Reports, and all other matter incident to a first class weekly newspaper.

Subscription Rates for the Daily Times.

When paid weekly, Twelve and a-half Cents. When paid yearly, Six Dollars in advance.

Ottawa, 31st Dec., 1874.

THE TIMES (Daily Edition) is published every lawful day (and Weekly Edition every Friday), by Alexander Mackintosh and John Charles Roger, sole proprietors, at their office on Wellington Street, in the City of Ottawa, Canada.

VOL. VIII. NO.

Wants.

WANTED—A Person of a ... House keeper to a ... man. Address, T. at this office.

WANTED—A Good General Se... in the city. A... office March 11, 1875.

WANTED—A Partner in a ... Establishment must ... with Book-keeping ... ble of according to financing. ... ence required. Address C., this Office.

SITUATION WANTED.—By ... familiar with accounts as ... keeper. Good references.

PARTNER WANTED—A ... a Capital of about $... ist in carrying on a patent ... returns of which are immediate ... over 100 per cent, and the sale ... urther information apply to ... HAM.

HELP WANTED.

100 men and women wanted to ... istory of the "Life, Labours ... Livingstone," also "The Family ... Protestant and Catholic ... Together with Maps, Charts and ... of pictures. SCHUYLER SMITH & ... Publishers ...

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH ... where, selling our New Braided ... Rope Clothes Line. Sells readily ... house. Samples free. Address, ... RIVER WIRE CO., 75 King ... Toronto, Ontario.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female ... in their locality. Costs NO... ... Particulars FREE. P. O. ... Augusta, Me.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY. ... Wanted, All ... working people of either sex, young ... make more money at work for ... spare moments, or all their time ... anything else. Particulars free. ... States costs but one cent. Address ... SON & CO., Portland, Maine.

WORK FOR ALL

At home, male or female; $35 per ... or evening. No Capital. We send ... package of goods by mail free. Ad... the cent return stamp, M. Young, ... wich street, New York.

WANTED.—We will give Men ... A BUSINESS THAT WILL ...

Houses to Let.

FURNISHED HOUSE To Let ... months, from the 1st of May ... Locality central and convenient ... minutes' walk of Parliament ... rate moderate. For further particul... by letter to X Y Z, TIMES office.

TO LET—Nos. 4 and 5 Brooklyn ... apply to Wm. M. Beattie & Co ... Street, near Central School East.

Rooms to Let.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accom... with FIRST-CLASS Rooms, ... Street, either with or without Board ... MODERATE. Apply ... NOONAN'S RESTAU... Sparks Street ...

March 1st 1875.

TO SENATORS and M. P's.— ... Intyre, (Wellington Street, opp... bank of British North America) has ... and four Bedrooms, suitable for Se... Members of Parliament—with or without ... The Rooms are well warmed with ... drums also lofty ceilings and well ven...

Board & Lodging.

BOARD with or without rooms, ... Table and ... within two minutes' walk of the ... Buildings.

Jan. 25, 187... MRS. FOR...

Lost.

LOST.—On Sunday morning, 7th ... Brown Spaniel Dog. The finder ... suitably rewarded on leaving him at ... McCormick's Terrace, O'Connor Street ... Any person keeping the dog after this ... will be prosecuted.

Found.

FOUND—On the 24th February, ... Pass, a HORSE. The owner ... the same by proving property and pay... penses. Apply at Mr. Cummin's, Co... and O'Connor streets, or at this office. March 2, 1875.

Legal Notices.

D. R. AVERILL, of New York, ... to the Parliament of Canada, at ... session, for an Act enabling him to ... Letters Patent of Invention for cer... Improvements in Paints.

H. J. GI... Solicitor for Applic...

Dec. 26, 1874.

NOTICE.—Application will be made ... next session of the Dominion Pa... a Bill to incorporate the Lower ... Boom Company, the object of said ... being to place Booms in the Ottawa ... wherever the same may be deemed ... below the City of Ottawa and the ... Hawkesbury, for the purpose of ... escaped Saw Logs, Timber and Lumber ... levy and collect tolls for the maintenance ... same with power to the Company to ... and hold lands necessary for the ... their corporate powers. COCKBURN, WRIGHT & CLE... Solicitors for the Co...

Dec. 24, 1874.

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE

OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMS...

The shortest, cheapest and quickest ... Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow ... is one of the largest, fastest and safest ... world. Vessels will be despatched as ...

FROM PORTLAND.

PRUSSIAN ...
SCANDINAVIAN ...
MORAVIAN ...
PERUVIAN ...
SARMATIAN ...
POLYNESIAN ...

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN ... $70 to $80 | STEERAGE ...

THE STEAMERS OF THE

Glasgow Li...

are intended to sail between the C... Portland during the season of Wint... ation.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN ...
INTERMEDIATE ...
STEERAGE ...

An experienced Surgeon carri... Berths not secured until paid ... Persons wishing to send for their fr... obtain passage certificates at lowest r... England, Ireland or Scotland, to an... station in Canada or the United States ... tickets are not used the amount ... small deduction.) For through tickets and every in... apply to

D. W. COWAN...
Agents, 17, Spa...

Ottawa, July 22, 1875.

ANCHOR LINE

STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK ... SATURDAY.

PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION ... PASSED.

Rates of passage from New Yo...

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry ... or Belfast:

Cabin $60 to $70 gold, according to a...

Return tickets issued at reduced rate... For passage or other information ... Henderson Brothers, 7 Bowling Green, ... or their Agent.

GOULTHRITE & MUSGROVE

The Times

VOL. VIII. NO. 3791 | OTTAWA, FRIDAY. MARCH, 12, 1875 | PRICE 3 CENTS.

Wants.

WANTED—A Person of a cheerful disposition as House keeper to a single gentleman. Address, T. at this office. 3791.

WANTED—A Good General Servant, in a small family in the city. Apply at this office. March 11th 1875. 3790

WANTED.—A Partner in a first class Tailoring Establishment must be thoroughly acquainted with Book-keeping and also capable of attending to financing. First class reference required. Address C., this Office. 3784-tf

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young man familiar with accounts as clerk or book keeper. Good references. 3774-td

PARTNER WANTED—A Partner having a Capital of about $300 is wanted to assist in carrying on a patent manufacture, the returns of which are immediate and the Profit over 100 per cent, and the Sale unlimited. For further Information apply to J. BERMINGHAM. 3776

HELP WANTED.

100 men and women wanted to sell a complete history of the "Life, Labours and Death of Livingstone," also "The Family Bible," both Protestant and Catholic, beautifully illustrated, together with Maps, Charts and a great variety of pictures. For particulars address SCHUYLER SMITH & CO., Publishers, London, Ont.

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH and expenses sure to Agents everywhere, selling our New Braided White Wire Rope Clothes Line. Sells readily at every house. Samples free. Address, HUDSON RIVER WIRE CO., 75 King Street west, Toronto, Ontario.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female Agents in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars FREE. P. O. VICKERY & Augusta, Me.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY. — Agent's Wanted. All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all their time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post Card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. y37 Slaw.

WORK FOR ALL

At home, male or female; $35 per week, day or evening. No Capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with ten cent return stamp, M. Young, 173 Greenwich street, New York.

WANTED.—We will give Men and Women A BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having spare time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars and address J. LATHAM & Co. [illegible]

Houses to Let.

FURNISHED HOUSE To Let for twelve months, from the 1st of May next, or sooner if required. Rooms good and lofty. Locality central and convenient, being within five minutes' walk of Parliament Buildings. Rate moderate. For further particulars, apply by letter to X Y Z, TIMES office.

TO LET—Nos. 4 and 5 Brooklyn Terrace apply to Wm. M. Beattie & Co., George street, near Central School East. 3784 1m

Rooms to Let.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accommodated with FIRST-CLASS Rooms, on Slater street, either with or without Board. Terms MODERATE. Apply at NOONAN'S RESTAURANT, Sparks Street west. March 1st 1875.

TO SENATORS and M. P's.—Mrs. McIntyre, (Wellington Street, opposite the Bank of British North America) has a Parlour and four Bedrooms, suitable for Senators or Members of Parliament—with or without Board. The Rooms are well warmed with stoves and drums, also lofty ceilings and well ventilated. 3790

Board & Lodging.

BOARD with or without rooms, and rooms without board. Table and rooms first-class. Corner of Sparks and Bank streets, and within two minutes' walk of the Parliament Buildings. MRS. FORGIE. Jan. 25, 1875. 37 9-3m.

Lost.

LOST.—On Sunday morning, 7th inst., a brown Spaniel Dog. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving him at No. 6 McCormick's Terrace O'Connor Street. Any person keeping the dog after this notice will be prosecuted.

Found.

FOUND—On the 24th February, in Centre Town, a HORSE. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at Mr. CURRIER'S, Cor. Queen and O'Connor streets, or at this office. March 2, 1875. 3781

Legal Notices.

D. B. AVERILL, of New York, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act enabling him to obtain Letters Patent of Invention for certain Improvements in Paints. H. J. GIBBS, Solicitor for Applicants. Dec 28, 1874. 3728-9 laws

NOTICE.—Application will be made at the next session of the Dominion Parliament for a Bill to incorporate the Lower Ottawa Boom Company, the object of said Company being to place Booms in the Ottawa River wherever the same may be deemed necessary between the City of Ottawa and the Village of Hawkesbury, for the purpose of catching escaped Saw Logs, Timber and Lumber, and to levy and collect tolls for the maintenance of the same with power to the Company to acquire and hold lands necessary for the exercise of their corporate powers. COCKBURN, WRIGHT & CLEMOW, Solicitors for the Company. Dec. 24, 1874. 3727-2awkzm

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

The shortest, cheapest and quickest passage to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow. The fleet is one of the largest, fastest and safest in the world. Vessels will be despatched as follows:-

FROM PORTLAND.

PRUSSIAN	February	20
SCANDINAVIAN	"	27
MORAVIAN	March	6
PERUVIAN	"	13
SARMATIAN	"	20
POLYNESIAN	"	29

RATES OF PASSAGE. CABIN....$70 to $80 | STEERAGE......$3

THE STEAMERS OF THE Glasgow Line are intended to sail between the Clyde and Portland during the season of Winter Navigation.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN	$60.
INTERMEDIATE	40.
STEERAGE	25.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. [When tickets are not used the amount returned, less a small deduction.] For through tickets and every information apply to D. W. COWARD & CO., Agents, 17, Sparks st. Ottawa, July 22 1873.

ANCHOR LINE.

STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY. PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION UNSURPASSED. Rates of passage from New York To Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Belfast: Cabin $50 to $70 gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. For passage or other information apply to Henderson Brothers, 7 Bowling Green, New York, or their Agent. GOULDTHRITE & MUSGROVE, Ottawa

Business Cards.

T. C. COURSOLLE, Architect and Measurer. 63 Sparks Street, Ottawa 2

DONALD M. GRANT, Insurance and Real Estate Agent. Mortgages purchased and Loans negotiated. OFFICE—No. 3 Bell's Block, Elgin-st., Ottawa. Nov. 27, 1874. 3436

MARRIAGE LICENSES. OFFICE—Regan's New Brick House Besserer Street, Nearly Opposite Protestant Hospital. Oct. 20 1874.

Bankers.

P. D. BROWNE, Banker, Montreal. Dealer in Greenbacks, U. S. Bonds and Checks. Commercial paper discounted. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and U. S. Interest allowed on deposits. Oct. 20, 1874. 3680-3awky.

BOND BROTHERS, Bankers and Stock Brokers, Montreal. Negotiate sales of Property and Patents, and organize Companies. Money invested in first-class securities to pay 7 and 8 per cent. interest. Stocks purchased and carried on a margin of 10 per cent. interest at lowest current rates. Dec. 3, 1874. 3709y3awk

Legal Cards.

R. C. W. MacCUAIG, Official Assignee. City of OTTAWA, County of Carleton. 3765-1f

WILLIAM MOSGROVE, Barrister, Conveyancer, &c., Solicitor in Chancery. Office—Opposite the Russell House, over Gibson's Confectionary. Money to lend on Real Estate. 3727-1y.

O'CONNOR & O'DOHERTY, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., Mosgrove's Building Rideau-st., Ottawa. HON. JOHN O'CONNOR, Q.C. G. J. O'DOHERTY. Dec. 4, 1874.

SCOTT, STEWART & GORMULLY, Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys and Conveyancers, &c., Bell's Block, Elgin-st. HONBLE. R. W. SCOTT, Q. C. McLEOD STEWART. J. J. GORMULLY. Oct. 17, 1874.

O'CONNOR & HOGG, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., OTTAWA, ONT. DANIEL O'CONNOR. | W. D. HOGG. Sept. 9, 1874. 3087

WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK, Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys, Conveyancers, Notaries, &c., &c., Office—Bell's Block, opposite Russell House. W. H. WALKER. | R. CASSELS, Jr. | P. PENNOCK. July 21, 1874. 3625

J. W. W. WARD, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitors, &c., Office—Over Mr. B. Huckell's Flour Store, corner of Sussex and York-streets, Ottawa. 28ly

TAILLON & CHRYSLER, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, &c. Office—Hardy's Block, Rideau Street. G. TAILLON. | F. H. CHRYSLER. June 7, 1875.

PINHEY, CHRISTIE & HILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, conveyancers, &c., (Of the late firm of Lewis & Pinhey.) OFFICES—Elgin Street, Ottawa. C. H. PINHEY. A. J. CHRISTIE. H. P. HILL. Feb. 5, 1874. 484-3m

W. MARSHAL MATHESON, Barrister, Attorney, Notary, &c. Office—Master in Chancery Chambers, Court House, Ottawa, Canada.

L. W. P. COUTLEE, B.C.L., Barrister, Advocate, &c. for the Province of Quebec. Barrister Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., for the Province of Ontario. Main Street, Hull, P. Q. 348-6m

C. V. H. FERLAND, Advocate. Temporary Office at Dr. Jos. Beaudin's, Main Street, Hull, Hull, March 9, 1874. 2512y

O. ARCHAMBAULT, Notary Public and Advocate. Has opened an office in the Village of Hull, Province of Quebec, for the transaction of all Notarial and Legal business, either in the Province of Quebec or Ontario. Special care given to the collection of accounts in both Provinces. Hull, Oct. 26, 1874. 2461

THOMAS P. FORAN, Advocate, Solicitor, &c. No. 19 St. James Street, MONTREAL. Sept. 9, 1873. 2962-3m

Medical Cards.

DR. LOGAN, Homœopathic Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Residence—Albert Street. Office hours from 6 to 11 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m. Special attention given to diseased and displacements of the uterus. 1752

DR. J. P. LYNN, May be consulted at his Office, corner of O'Connor and Albert-sts. Ottawa, Oct. 21, 1874. 2401.

DR. BURROWS, C.M. L.C.P.S. L.C., M.C P.S.O., Graduate McGill University, Montreal, Surgeon Northumberland and Durham Cavalry. Late Associate Coroner N. and D. Office and Residence:—Corner of Hugh and Sparks sts. 2556-6m

DR. O. C. WOOD, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, OTTAWA, ONT. Day Office—Sparks-st., Centre Town. Night Office—at his residence, Maria-st., Centre Town. Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by a new but certain, speedy and almost painless process. Reference given to parties successfully treated if required.

DR. J. D. R. MACDONELL, Ottawa South side of Rideau-st., near Gloucester. Consultations at all hours. 2454.

W. McCONNELL, D.D.S., L.D.S., Surgeon Dentist, Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, also of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. OFFICE—41½ Sparks-st. 2522y.

PATENTS.

GIBBS & COURSOLLE, SOLICITORS OF Patents of Invention, (TRADE MARK REGISTERED) 53, SPARKS-ST., OTTAWA. 3789

TALMAGE'S PAPER. THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK. "THE BEST RELIGIOUS PAPER." A CHOICE OF TWO BEAUTIFUL PREMIUMS. An Illuminated Portfolio of Twelve Gems by Hendschel, each 8¼ x 10½ in., or the superb Chromo, "The Twins," 22x28 in., after Landseer Price $3.25, including postage. No extras of any kind. Without Premium, $3 per annum. ATTENTION, AGENTS. Liberal commission and exclusive territory. Samples and circulars free. Send Postal Card at once to HORATIO C. KING, Publisher Box 5105, New York. Oct. 26.

Auction Sales

ATTRACTIVE —AND— UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE, —ON— Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,

At 7.30 p. m. Private Sales every day for the accommodation of ladies; commencing this SATURDAY, MARCH 6TH., and to be continued until all is sold.

The subscriber has the stock of the Insolvent, T. P. Moore, now in his hands, to be sold by Auction, and Private Sale, 75 per cent. under first cost. The Stock is extensive, comprising, in part, over $1,000 worth of the very best real hair, hair braids, chignons, switches, wigs ringlets, &c.; 1,000 very fine English chromos, 1,000 steel engravings, 3,000 very fine large size photographs of persons and places, writing desks, work boxes, perfumery and perfumery cases, solid gold rings and jewellery, fancy goods in endless variety, glass cases, counters, window awnings, furniture, carpets, mirrors, pictures, pianos and other musical instruments, marble slabs, marble wash basins, marble clocks, and an endless variety of other goods, all for immediate sale. Ladies can be furnished with most exquisite articles at a nominal cost at private sales every day; ladies in attendance to show the goods. Mr. Moore, who is considered one of the finest Hair-dressers on the continent, will be found on the premises to superintend the Hair-dressing department. The whole stock must be cleared out this month, so let all go and partake in the bargains. J. BERMINGHAM, Auctioneer. Ottawa, March 6th, 1875. 3787

J. M. ROSS & Co., Auctioneers & Commission Agents,

Have leased those NEW and SPACIOUS Rooms recently vacated by Jardine Brothers, 82 Sparks Street, where they intend to carry on the business in all its branches. Sales of REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE, and all kinds of MERCHANDISE Will be effected on the most prompt and reasonable terms. Their Premises are eminently adapted for displaying goods of every description, requiring light and space. Sales every Tuesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. Parties selling out will please bear this in mind and send in their Goods at an early day. ACCOUNT SALES guaranteed immediately after sale. N. B. Selling every night a Stock of Stationery, Books, and Fancy Goods. Large Sale of OIL PAINTINGS on Tuesday next.

Bank Notices.

BANK OF OTAWA.

Office: Victoria Buildings, Opposite Western Block of Parliament Buildings.

DIRECTORS: James McLaren, Esq., President. Charles Magee Esq., Vice-President. C. T. Bate, Esq., Hon. L. R. Church, M.P.P., Robert Blackburn, Esq., M.P., Alexander Fraser, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Allan Gilmour, Esq., George Hay, Esq. A General Banking Business Transacted. Interest Allowed on Deposits. Gold, Currency and Sterling Drafts Purchased and Sold. Savings' Department. PATRICK ROBERTSON, Cashier. 11 2-75. 3678

Hotels.

ALBION HOTEL,

Court House Avenue, OTTAWA, Ont. W. H. CHALKER, — — Manager, ROBERT GRAHAM - - Proprietor. Omnibus to and from the Cars and Boats free. 3781

Carpets.

OTTAWA CARPET AND FURNITURE HOUSE. SHOOLBRED & CO. Desire to inform their friends and the public that they are now receiving regular consignments of Furniture of all descriptions from Messrs. R. Hay & Co., [late Jacques & Hay,] Toronto, &c. &c., to which they confidently invite the attention of purchasers, both as regards Workmanship, Quality and Good Value, as we are selling at a Small Advance on Mill Prices. A Large Stock of Curtains on Hand. SHOOLBRED & CO. 49 Sparks Street. Ottawa, January 1 1875.

A. E. GENDREAU'S New Parliamentary Tonsorial PARLOUR is now open. FIRST CLASS Hair Dresser employed. Ladies' Combings done up in First Class style, and on the shortest Notice. Charges Moderate. Mathewman's New Buildings, Wellington Street, between Dufferin Bridge and Elgin Street. 3767

Miscellaneous.

DATURA TATULA FOR Asthma and Bronchitis, is admitted by all who have tried it, to ensure more speedy and certain relief than any other remedy. The Testimonials daily received attest this to a remarkable degree. General Alexander says:—"I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained." Dr. McVeag reports:—"It had the most wonderful effect I ever witnessed." Sold in tins, Cigars and Cigarettes in boxes. Pastilles, for inhalation, in boxes. Wholesale and Retail of SAVORY AND MOORE 143 New Bond-St., London, W., And Retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world, who also supply Savory & Moore's Pancreatine and Pancreatine Wine, by the aid of which persons take Cod Liver Oil with out nausea or indigestion.

"Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef." "Nutritious Condiment for Horses and Cattle." "British Egg and Butter Powder." CHAS. STEPHENSON & Co., Sole Agents for Ottawa and District Corner O'Connor and Wellington Sts. 3766

Clarke's New Method FOR REED ORGANS. By WILLIAM H. CLARKE. Price $2.50. Mr. Wm. H. Clarke, a distinguished organist and composer, was especially fortunate in the compilation of this fine work, which sprang into popular favour immediately on its issue, has had remarkable success, and continues to be the leading method. Contains, in addition to instructions, a capital collection of Reed Organ Music. All books sent, post paid, for retail price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Bdway, New York. 3779

MUSIC BOOKS BEST FOR QUARTET CHOIRS. Thomas's Sacred Quartets, Baumbach's Sacred Quartets, Buck's Motet Collection, Baumbach's New Collection, Buck's 2d Motet Collection, Church and Home, Hayter's Church Music, Trinity Collection. Price of each book in cards, $2.50, Cloth, $3.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE,

JAS. BERMINGHAM, AUCTIONEER. I am instructed by the Proprietor to offer for Sale, by overbidding,

90 City Lots,

(Size, 50x132 Feet,)

CITY OF WINNIPEG, MANITOBA,

SaturdaY

The 20th Inst.; AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., and 7.30, P. M., at MY ROOMS. ELGIN STREET, OPPOSITE RUSSELL HOUSE.

Terms and Conditions made known at Time of Sale.

These lots are part of the late Mulligan property, are high and dry at all seasons of the year, and are eligibly situated on and near the main highway leading westward.

For those not having the thousands necessary for investment here or those wishing to lay by something for a child, this is a good opportunity to invest in a city which is the natural gateway to the whole fertile belt.

The growth of Winnipeg during the last four years has been marvellous, though under the most unfortunate conditions as to trade, communications, &c., and competence has been attained by many citizens from small investments. Now, with a large expenditure for the Thunder Bay and Pembina Branch R. R. going on and the attention of the continent drawn to it by arrival of large bodies of Scotch and Mennonite emigrants this spring, its growth will rival that of Chicago or Melbourne.

Parties intending to remove to Manitoba, next season who purchase at this Sale can have their title registered in time for the Spring Voters' List, so as to be able to vote the first year.

Plans of the city and the property, together with Pamphlets, &c., as well as other information may be had at my rooms.

Reference may be had respecting situation of property to Members for the Province, and other Manitoban citizens now here.

Views of the City may be seen in the windows of Langford and Smith & Stewart, bookstores, Upper Town and Centre Town.

WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK, Solicitors.

JAMES BERMINGHAM, Auctioneer. Ottawa, March 9th 1875. 3786

Amusements.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency the Governor General.

MR. EASTTY,

The Celebrated Elocutionist and Unrivalled Delineator of DICKENS, will give

TWO READINGS, AT GOWAN'S HALL, ON Friday and Saturday, MARCH 12 and 13.

PROGRAMME. PART I.

1. King Robert of Sicily ..... Longfellow. A Roman Catholic Legend.
2. Gone with a Handsomer Man. Will Carleton. From Farm Ballads.

PART II.

3. Bardell vs. Pickwick ...... Dickens

PART III.

4. The Young Heir ...... Anon. "An Incident on board an Atlantic Steamer."
5. Lord Dundreary on "Poor Richard's Maxims" .... Chas. Burnand.
6. "The London Lecture,"....Artemus Ward.

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents; Family Reserved Seat Tickets, $2.00, (Admitting Three.) Doors open at 7.30, Readings commence at 8. Conclude at 9.45. Tickets and plan of Hall at Nordheimer's. An entirely new Programme for second Readings.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

A GREAT LECTURE —BY— J. GRAY, —AT— Gowan's Hall, Sunday Ev'ng March 14.

A GREAT INTELLECTUAL TREAT, A Complete Argument on the Great Dogma Endorsed by the highest Ecclesiastical Authority. A Clear Exposition and Indication of the Doctrine. *A Most Instructive Lecture for Catholics.* An answer from the Protestant World Respectfully invited. LECTURE TO COMMENCE AT 7:30 P. M. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

OPINIONS of the TORONTO PRESS.

The most learned, elaborate, logical, brilliant Lecture we have ever listened to—Irish Canadian. The Lecturer evinced great erudition and thorough familiarity with every phase of the question, and of the authorities bearing upon it—National. The lecture was delivered with great force of argument, and in fluent and polished language.—Mail. The Lecturer is a man of ability.—Globe. The subject was handled in a very able manner.—Sun. March 11, 1875. 3791.

INAUGURATION OF THE CONVENT HALL

MUSICAL AND LITERARY SOIREE by the Pupils of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Gloucester street, Centre Town, on Monday, March 14th, 1875, at 7 o'clock, p.m. Tickets of Admission - - - - $1.00

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

THE 17th of MARCH, Will be celebrated in Ottawa, by organising at the St. Patrick's Hall, at 8 o'clock in the morning, and proceeding to the St. Patrick's Church where Divine Service will be held, and the Sermon of the day preached by the Rev. Father Stenson. After service, a Procession will be formed, which will march through the principal streets, dispersing at the St. Patrick's Hall, after the customary addresses are delivered. All Irishmen and their descendants are cordially invited to join in the celebration of this national day.

THE CONCERT

In the evening a Grand Concert will take place in Gowan's splendid New Opera House, on Albert Street, which will be sustained by the most popular and talented amateurs of the city. Admission—Orchestra chairs, $1.00; parquette circle, 75cts.; balcony, 50cts.; gallery, 25cts. Private boxes and reserved orchestra chairs can be secured at Messrs. Gowan & Son's, Sparks Street, where a plan of the Hall may be seen. By order, J. CASEY, Secy., St. P. L. Association. Ottawa, March 9th, 1875. 3790 3in

HOSPITAL BAZAAR.

The Ladies conducting the above Bazaar beg to inform the public that THE ENGLISH TOYS Have arrived, and as they did not come in time to offer them last week, they will be disposed of On Thursday and Friday next, [Positively Two Days only] In the shop lately occupied by Messrs. Campbell and Almas, HENEY'S BLOCK, SPARKS STREET. The Sale will commence each day at noon, and parties wishing to see A Choice Selection of English Toys, Should call and invest here, as the whole are marked very low and must be sold. There will also be a Table for the few articles remaining over from the Bazaar, which it is to be hoped will find ready sale, as prices are reduced so that bargains may be given those who call. March 10, 1875. 3789-2n

Grocers.

GO TO EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE'S FOR YOUR GROCERIES. You will always find a full stock of Groceries Glassware and Crockery at prices that can't be obtained elsewhere. FINE Uncolored Japan Tea, Only 50c. per lb. Apples wholesale and retail. EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE, Cor. Kent and Wellington-sts. Jan. 9 1875.

HOUSEKEEPERS! For your House-cleaning, by all means ask your Grocer, Druggist, or the Hardware shops, for cleaning and polishing SAPOLIO, It surpasses everything for Windows, painted and plain Woodwork, and Tins, Brasses, and Scouring Knives, and all metals. HAND SAPOLIO, For Mechanics, Painters, Photographers, and for Bath purposes. 3790-1m

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We publish elsewhere a communication of the very highest importance from Mr. Thos. C. Keefer, on the subject of the Canada Pacific subsidy, to which we direct the attention of those who take an interest in this matter.

Owing to the recent death of Mr. D'Arcy Boulton, who was last September elected Grand Master of the Grand Black Chapter of British America (including Canada and the United States), in connection with the Grand Black Lodge of Ireland, the first or senior Deputy Grand Master takes his place, namely, Mr. Edward T. Scott, of Montreal, who is one of the oldest Blackmen in the Province.

Hon. L. H. Holton, M.P., has been elected President of the newly organized Reform Association in Montreal—an honour which the member for Chateauguay has well earned by his great services to the Liberal party, as a follower and leader, during the past twenty-five years. Mr. Holton had already been elected Honorary President of the Reform Association of the *Parti National* when this second honour was conferred on him.

Mr. John Poupore, ex-M.P. for Pontiac, was the recipient of a handsome testimonial and banquet in that county on Thursday last, by a number of his friends. Amongst those present were the Hon. L. R. Church, Attorney General of Quebec, Hon. George Bryson, Mr. E. Heath, ex-M.P., W. McKay Wright, M.P., and a number of prominent men of the county. The Hon. Mr. Bryson presided and made the presentation, which consisted of a magnificent silver tea and coffee set to Mr. Poupore and a gold watch and chain to his amiable lady. Toasts, songs and speeches followed the presentation and banquet, in the course of which Messrs. Poupore, Wright, Attorney General Church and Mr. Heath made some excellent speeches. The affair was a decided success, and is represented as being a pleasant social gathering.

By Telegraph.

MID-NIGHT DESPATCHES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Tipperary Election.

CORK, March 11.—The Parliamentary election in Tipperary passed off quietly. About a third of the constituency, including the Roman Catholic clergy and leading statesmen, abstained from taking part in the election. Mr. Moore, the Conservative candidate, had posted bills at all points stating that Mitchell was ineligible, and that votes cast for him would be void. The counting is not yet completed, but it is estimated that Mitchell has a majority of 1,000.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Mordaunt Case.

LONDON, March 11.—A jury has found Lady Mordaunt guilty of adultery.

FRANCE.

The Ministerial Crisis.

LONDON, March 11.—The *Times* Paris correspondent says: MacMahon, by yielding to the intrigues of the Bonapartists, and refusing to make the Duke D'Audiffret Pasquier Minister of the Interior, has dealt a death blow at the unreserved respect which all parties previously entertained for the head of the State. MacMahon yesterday wrote a letter insisting that M. Buffet should enter the Ministry. The Duke D'Audiffret will probably be elected President of the Assembly.

GERMANY.

Warlike Rumour Contradicted.

BERLIN, March 11.—There is no foundation in the report in the *Tagesblatt* that France intends to concentrate troops in the Eastern Departments experimentally, and that Germany threatened to mobilize two army corps on the Rhine if she persisted.

Germany and the Pope.

LONDON, March 11.—The *Times* Berlin correspondent telegraphs that Germany has asked Italy whether she will continue to exempt the Pope from the obligations of the law, and claims that he is now abusing the liberty given him for the purpose of fomenting a rebellion in Germany.

RUSSIA.

Unfounded Rumour.

LONDON, March 11.—The report that Prince Gortscakhoff had requested the recall of Schuyler, United States *Charge d'Affaires* at St. Peterburg, is untrue.

AUSTRIA.

Resignation of the Minister to the United States.

VIENNA, March 11.—It is said that the Emperor Francis Joseph has received and accepted the resignation of Baron Schwarzenborn, Austro-Hungarian Minister at Washington.

UNITED STATES.

Louisiana Affairs.

NEW YORK, March 11.—A Washington despatch says Andrew Johnson is preparing a speech on the Louisiana question, and will probably follow McCreery, who has the floor to-day.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Gen. Sheridan left Washington to-day, returning to New Orleans. His conduct on the late troubles in that city is approved by the President. When a compromise shall be fully consummated, a portion of the troops will be withdrawn from New Orleans.

The Louisiana Investigation Committee appointed by Congress met to day at the office of Hon. Wm. H. Phelps. In consequence of the non-arrival of election documents, the Committee adjourned.

Diplomatic Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The President to-day signed the commissions of J. S. Orthe as Minister to Austria, and Horace Maynard, Minister to Turkey. Ex-Congressman Sheldon, of Louisiana, yesterday received his appointment as assistant counsel of the United States before the Commissioners of the Alabama Claims, and will leave for New Orleans to take charge of the business in that part of the country.

Recruits for the Black Hills Expedition.

CHICAGO, March 11.—A special from Sioux City to the *Times* says many strangers have arrived and joined Gordon's Black Hills expedition, which is to start April 5th. The indications are that there will be over 1,000 men ready by that time.

Discontent in Banking Circles.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Banking men throughout the country are very much excited over the action of the Imperial Revenue Department at Washington. This feeling grew out of the recent effort on the part of the Department to establish an inquisitorial system of investigation into the manner of transacting business at banks, with a view to learning whether any checks which were not properly stamped have been paid.

The Conference of railroad representatives held for the purpose of opening connection by railway between the Hudson River and New England was resumed here yesterday. All preliminaries were agreed to, and it is expected that the line will be in full operation on or before June 1st.

CUBA.

Arrival of the Captain-General.

HAVANA, March 8.—Valmasednew, Captain General of Cuba, arrived here to-day. He landed at noon and was received with the usual ceremony.

A reinforcement of 1000 soldiers also arrived to day from Spain.

CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE

(*By Telegraph.*)

TORONTO.

Half-mast—International Exhibition—Inquest—Trial of Dean Grassett—Deputation.

TORONTO, March 11.

The flag of the St. Lawrence Hall was half-mast yesterday, out of respect for the memory of the late Bishop Richardson.

At the forthcoming International Exhibition at Philadelphia Canada has been assigned 27,000 square feet, immediately in rear of Great Britain, whose manufactures occupy the east transept. Mr. Frazer, the Secretary of the Ontario Industrial Association, a few days ago received a letter from Mr. A. T. Goshorn, stating that the full cost of the Exhibition—namely, $10,000,000—had been paid into bank.

An inquest was held on Thomas Elliott, who was killed on the previous day while endeavouring to get upon a train in motion. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The trial of Dean Grassett, on the charge of degrading the Church by accusing its members of Ritualism, was again postponed yesterday for three weeks. The fact is the High Church party dare not proceed with their charges in the face of the strong feeling of the laity against them.

Deputations from Toronto, Hamilton, Port Hope, Cobourg, Belleville, Peterboro' and Lindsay are on their way to Ottawa to see Government on the rights of Western Ontario in relation to Pacific connections.

MONTREAL.

New G.T.R. Offices—Call—License Commissioners—Small-Pox—Stocks.

MONTREAL, March 11.

It is said that the Grand Trunk Railway Company have leased the Jacques Cartier Hotel, in Jacques Cartier square, for general offices, and that the building will be fitted up and occupied at once.

The Rev. Joseph Elliott, late of Halifax, N.S., and formerly of Ottawa, will be inducted into the pastorate of Nazareth Street Canada Presbyterian Church on Tuesday, 23rd inst.

Messrs. Thomas S. Judah, J.P., and C. J. Backet, printer and publisher, are to be License Commissioners for the ensuing year. There is a doubt yet as to who is to be the third.

Small-pox is very prevalent at the village of Indian Lorette. Since the 1st January forty-six fatal cases have taken place, and now there is an average of six funerals per day. There are about 300 people now ill with the loathesome disease.

There was a still further decline in the principal stocks here this morning, and transactions were generally in small lots. Montreal, 183¾, closing 183¾ to 184¼; Ontario, 109¾, closing at 109¼ to 110; Merchants', 118, closing at 118 to 118½; Molsons, 118, closing at 117½ to 118; City, 106, closing at 106 to 7½; Telegraph, 165½, closing at 165 to 165½; Dominion Telegraph, 105, closing at 104 to 106; Commerce, 130¾ to 130¾. Sales of stocks at the afternoon board were: Merchants' Royal Canadian, 95; Telegraph, 165¾.

PORT HOPE.

The Pacific Railway Scheme.

PORT HOPE, March 11.

At a meeting of the Town Council yesterday, a deputation of three was appointed to go to Ottawa in the interest of Port Hope, respecting the Government policy in connection with the Pacific Railway scheme.

BELLEVILLE.

The Pacific Railway Scheme.

BELLEVILLE, March 11.

A deputation of the Town Council left yesterday for Ottawa, in connection with the Pacific Railway, to co-operate with the Toronto Council.

BEACHVILLE.

Suicide.

BEACHVILLE, March 11.

Duncan McLarty, residing near Harrington, west, committed suicide yesterday a.m., by hanging himself in his barn.

COBOURG.

The Pacific Railway Scheme.

COBOURG, March 11.

The Town Council and Board of Trade have each appointed a deputation to interview the Government with reference to the Pacific Railway policy.

Local Intelligence.

CUSTOMS' DUTIES.—The duties collected at the Custom House in this Port yesterday amounted to $3,016.04.

CHRISTENING A BELL.—The bell of the new St. Patrick's Church will be consecrated on Sunday next. His Lordship Bishop Duhamel has expressed his intention of being present on the occasion.

THE CONQUEROR.—The steam fire engine Conqueror has again been placed on wheels, in the event of an emergency. The men, horses and engine were out yesterday for an airing, with their summer gear.

DEATH OF AN OLD SETTLER.—Mr. Chas. T. Baines, one of the oldest settlers of this district, died in Carleton Place on the 5th inst. The deceased has been a resident of Ottawa for over 40 years, and was well known to most of the old inhabitants of the city.

MASONIC FUNERAL.—The members of the Builders' Lodge of A. F. and A. M. yesterday afternoon paid their last tribute of respect to the memory of a deceased brother, in according to the late Mr. Daniel Forbes a funeral under the rites of the Order. There was a large turn-out, and Adams' Independent Band, playing the Dead March in Saul, headed the mournful and imposing cortege. In addition to the Masonic body, there was a large representation of the various Trades' Unions of the city, the deceased being a member of the Stonecutters' Union. The remains were interred in Beechwood Cemetery. The deceased leaves a widow and two children to mourn his early demise.

NEW BANK.—In response to the request of Messrs. Butterfield and Miller, a deputation from L'Orignal, the Directors have decided to establish an agency of the new Bank of Ottawa in that town. The President, Mr. McLaren, and Mr. Robertson, the Manager, will visit L'Orignal next week to make the necessary arrangements for the proposed institution.

ANOTHER TANKARD.—The members of Parliament, who for several seasons have enjoyed the privilege of playing in the Ottawa Curling Rink, have in acknowledgement agreed to offer a handsome silver tankard for competition among its members. The game begins to-morrow, and will be played by points, the individual making the highest score to receive the valuable trophy.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.—A lecture on this subject will be delivered in Gowan's Hall on Sunday evening, the 14th of March, by Mr. J. Gray. He is said to be very conversant with this great Dogma, and handles the subject with great argumentative power. An exchange says the lecturer evinced great erudition and thorough familiarity with every phase of the question, and with the authorities bearing upon it.

AVALANCHE ACCIDENTS.—A lady named Mrs. Tomlinson received serious injuries from the falling of some ice from a roof on Sussex street yesterday. Another lady, later in the day, was almost killed from a similar cause, by a slide from the roof of Mr. Mann's hardware store on the corner of Sparks and Metcalfe streets. As stated yesterday by us, there should be some means taken to protect the lives of people, that are thus jeopardized.

NIGHT SOIL.—An unfortunate occurrence took place last night about eight o'clock at the corner of Slater and O'Connor streets, that renders a residence in the locality anything but agreeable. Those who are entrusted with the removal of night soil were passing with a team around this corner, but not noticing that a deep hole existed there, owing to a pit-hole having been made to reach the grate at that point, the sleigh with its contents was upset. A considerable amount of swearing followed, which gave way in turn to the work of reloading. Passers by and residents will, notwithstanding its removal, suffer for some days from the effects of this nuisance. The night-soilers are, however, not so much to blame as the man who left such a pit-fall as to endanger the lives of both men and horses who frequently turn this street corner.

EASTTY'S READINGS.—The citizens of Ottawa will be accorded a rich literary treat to-night and to-morrow night, in the select readings to be given by Mr. Eastty, of London, England, in Gowan's Hall, Sparks Street, under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor General. Mr. Eastty has the reputation of being a man of great histrionic power, and an unrivalled delineator of Dickens. An exchange, in speaking of his entertainment, says:—"The variety and scope of the programme will indicate the reader's power of delineation. In Bardell vs. Pickwick, he had eight or nine distinct characters to present, and it was so faithfully done as to enable the listener to almost see the whole of them. King Robert of Sicily was magnificently read, and with such effect that there was almost breathless silence in the hall from beginning to end. In the closing piece those who had the pleasure of listening to Ward, the 'wit never met in this life,' saw him reproduced in style, humour, and intonation of voice in the readings of Mr. Eastty."

SPRING ASSIZES.

Third Day.

JUSTICE MORRISON presiding.

The Court, pursuant to adjournment, re-assembled yesterday at ten o'clock a.m., before His Honour Justice Morrison. Business was at once proceeded with, and the following cases disposed of on the

CIVIL DOCKET.

CHILDS vs. FEATHERSTON, *et al.*—This was an action for debt, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,059.67. Bradley and Bell for the plaintiff; Walker, Cassels & Pennock for the defendant.

ONTARIO BANK vs. BRADLEY.—This was an action on a promissory note, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $520.09. Walker, Cassels and Pennock for the plaintiff. Cockburn and Clemow for the defendant.

GORMAN vs. McBRIEN, *et al.*—This was an action to recover a debt due to the defendants. A verdict was given by consent, subject to the award of Judge Ross, for $300. Remon and O'Gara for plaintiff; Walker, Cassels and Pennock for the defendants.

McCUAN vs. POWERS, *et al.*—This was an action for debt. A verdict was given for the defendant Powers on two of the pleas, and a verdict against the defendant McGregor on the other issues for $3,699. Pinhey, Christie and Hill for the plaintiff; Hon. C.F. Fraser and B. M. Britton, Q.C., for the defendants.

HENEY vs. MOSGROVE, *et al.*—This was an action to recover on a promissory note. A verdict was given for the plaintiff for $187.30. Pinhey, Christie and Hill for the plaintiff; William Mosgrove for the defendants.

McGILLIVRAY vs. MOYLAN.—This was an action brought against the defendant to recover the amount of a promissory note for which he was endorser. It was contended on the part of the defence that the plaintiff was a party to the efforts made to republish the Toronto *Freeman* in this city, and that therefore he was not entitled to the claim. The plaintiff, on the other hand, denied that he ever had anything to do with the *Freeman* newspaper, but that he only endorsed paper to accommodate the defendant, who, along with Mr. Goodwin and others, were endeavouring to resuscitate that journal in this city. The evidence throughout was against the defendant. A verdict was given for the plaintiff for $775.50. O'Connor & Hogg for plaintiff, with A. Gibb, as counsel; Remon & O'Gara for defendant, with Hon. J. O'Connor, Q.C., as counsel.

TRUE BILLS.

The Grand Jury brought in true bills in the following cases:—

Ezra McCrea, for a robbery of the public mail.

Francis Potvin, for aggravated assault. No bill was found on the charge of wounding with intent to kill.

James Langran, for obtaining goods under false pretences.

Henry Clay Thompson, for obtaining goods under false pretences.

James Green, for house breaking.

John McGinnis, for house breaking and rape.

ARRAIGNED.

Francis Potvin was arraigned on a charge of aggravated assault, and pleaded guilty. Sentence was deferred, and the prisoner was released on giving bail to the extent of $200 and entering into a personal recognizance to appear when demanded by the Court for sentence.

Henry C. Thompson was arrigned on the two indictments of obtaining goods under false pretences, to both of which he pleaded "Not guilty." He stated that he would be ready for his trial this morning.

The Court adjourned at six o'clock till the usual hour this morning.

Noonan's Restaurant.

Simply because you can always procure a good BREAKFAST,
A CAPITAL DINNER, AN EXCELLENT TEA OR SUPPER
At any moment, without delay, at
Noonan's Lunch and Oyster Rooms,
SPARKS STREET, WEST,
Feb. 27th, 1875. 3750

FRESH ARRIVALS

At their New Establishment, Opposite their Old Stand
Fresh Fragrant Tea, at 40c., worth 50c.
Choice Selected do 50c., do 60c
Extra Choice do 55c., do 65c.
Finest in the City. 65c., do 75c.
Bologna Sausages, at equally low prices.
Breakfast Bacon, " "
Spiced do, " "
Selected Hams, " "
Stilton Cheese, " "
Print and Tub Butter " "
Pickles and Sauces in large variety.
Also a very choice stock of
Wines, Brandies, Rum, Gin, &c.
AT
CAMPBELL & ALMAS,
Ryan's New Block, Second Door from O'Connor Street.
Ottawa, Mar. 10th, 1875. 3789

The Times.

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1875.

New Advertisements.

Theatricals: Government House.
Readings: Gowan's Hall.
Toys, &c.: Hospital Bazaar.
Lecture: J. Grey.
Bill of Fare: European Dining Rooms.
Inauguration of Convent Hall.
Oysters: Queen Restaurant.
New Edinburgh Brick Works.
Housekeeper Wanted.
Spring Goods: 29 Rideau Street.

AT IT AGAIN.

There are two things upon which the Toronto *Globe* has set its heart—to write down Mr. Mills because he chooses to assert his independent opinion in regard to the constitution of the Senate, and to snuff out the official report of the debates of the House of Commons. In order to do the first, it has accepted the aid of abuse and misrepresentation, or perhaps it would be more proper to say that it has forced them into its service. In regard to the second, exaggeration is no name for the statements, false and foundationless in fact, which are made to do duty as against it. The *Globe* tells its readers that the Committee on Printing have asked for an appropriation of $28,000 to meet the probable expenditure in connection with this work, that the translation of the debates into French, which was agreed to yesterday afternoon, will cost nearly as much more, and the astonishing announcement is made that the sum requisite to meet the service, if capitalized, would build a large proportion of the Pacific Railway. It will perhaps surprise the public to learn that the appropriation in question was $8,000, and that the translation into French is estimated to cost something over $3,000 more. If the *Globe* proposes to build any considerable proportion of the Pacific Railway out of that germ capitalised, the members from British Columbia, who seem to have an idea that the road can be built for a small amount, will rejoice at the prospect of such a powerful ally in the advocacy of their cause.

The suggestion contained in this remarkably truthful article shows exactly where the shoe pinches. We are told that the members who have been successful in initiating the scheme for reporting the debates should have consulted with the proprietors of the large daily papers in the first place. If this means anything, it means that the *Globe* would have, for a consideration, furnished the reports itself—furnished them at less cost than the House can have them specially done, which is equal to saying that the *Globe* would have good reports for its own special use got up largely at the expense of the country, with the opportunity of snuffing out Mr. Mills or any other Liberal who dared to differ with it in opinion; while the Ottawa TIMES, *Free Press* and *Citizen* and all the dailies which could not, in the estimation of our contemporary, be deemed "leading," would have to furnish such reports as would suit their space entirely at their own expense. It is quite unlikely that the gentlemen who promoted the official report, and who are still heartily in its favour, will agree to any proposal of the kind.

Parliament of Canada.

Third Parliament—Second Session.

SENATE.

March 5, 1875.

The House met at three o'clock.

A large number of petitions were presented, praying for the passage of a Prohibitory Liquor Bill.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY presented the second report of the Committee on Reporting and Printing.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE moved that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House copies of any correspondence which may have passed between the Government of the Dominion and the Local Government of Prince Edward Island relating to a bill passed by the Local Legislature of that Province, to be entitled the Land Purchase Bill of 1874. In moving for this Address he did not mean to cast blame on either the Local or General Government or any individual proprietor in this question, but he simply wished to get papers and correspondence relating to the tenure of a large area of land in the Province of Prince Edward Island. He craved the indulgence of the House while he explained the circumstances under which this tenure had arisen. He would premise that Prince Edward Island was chiefly an agricultural Province, and the whole of this island was disposed of more than a century ago in a single day in the city of London, England, by lottery, just as in this city of Ottawa; jewelry-plate and works of art were disposed of daily—thus the land of a Province was alienated. Certain conditions were imposed upon the recipients of the land, which had been very imperfectly fulfilled. They comprised, among others, the payment of a certain amount of quit rent, from two shillings up to six shillings per hundred acres. From the non-fulfillment of these conditions had arisen a state of things in that island which had caused a continual agitation from its first settlement up to the present time. At the time he first referred to, the colony of Prince Edward Island was attached to the Province of Nova Scotia, and about the year 1770 the proprietors of the land on the island proposed to the Imperial Government that they would undertake the payment, out of the quit rents held by them, of all the expenses of a Local Government, if the Imperial Government would erect a separate Government in the island. After this Local Government was established, these quit rents were somewhat commuted; the payment of some of them was anticipated and others were retarded, and often they were not paid at all. Consequently, in 1770, it became necessary for the Imperial Government—even in the first year the Local Government was established—to place a sum on the imperial estimates to support a Government in Prince Edward Island, and that sum had been annually granted up to a comparatively recent period, when what is known as responsible Government was established there. No sooner had the first Local Government been established than some of the very first acts of the Assembly were directed toward an effort to induce the proprietors either to perform the conditions of their grants or else have them cancelled, that the land might revert to the Crown. Every effort which the people's representatives had made in that direction had proved fruitless. In 1833 the collection of the quit rents was ordered to be suspended, and a land tax was imposed in lieu thereof, which continues up to the present time. Upon the establishment of representative Government in 1851, the people's representatives began to pursue a different course. They then endeavoured to acquire the land by purchase, and passed an Act to enable the Local Government to treat with the proprietors and to purchase the estates at wholesale at a rate not to exceed five shillings sterling per acre. The Local Government purchased about 550,000 acres of land from the proprietors, at an expenditure of something over half a million dollars in doing so. Some of the estates were of vast extent—that of the Cunard family comprised an area of 212,000 acres, and cost the Island £53,000 stg.—and quite a number comprised 50,000 or 60,000 acres. In process of time it was found that this method of acquiring the estates by purchase was too slow to meet the expectations of the people, and was on the whole ineffectual. All the proprietors who were willing to dispose of their estates had offered them for sale, but there remained a certain number of other estates whose owners refused to part with them on terms which could be accepted by the Local Government. Several of the Executive Governments of the Province had made it their business to send circulars to the proprietors inviting them to offer their estates for sale, and these invitations had been refused in almost every instance. Under these circumstances it became necessary to devise some other remedy, and, with this object, the Government in 1867 or 1868 passed an address to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in order to ascertain whether his sanction would be given to the introduction in the Local Legislature of a measure to compel the proprietors to dispose of their lands upon just and equitable terms. He was proud to be able to say that it was never intended by the people of Prince Edward Island, of late years at all events, to obtain the land by any unjust or improper means. They were prepared to pay every shilling which could fairly be demanded, but their object was to abolish the tenure, which was inconsistent with their position as British subjects in America, and incompatible with their position in the neighbourhood of the other colonies, whose land was held in freehold. He knew that gentlemen from Ontario would sympathise with himself and his friends when he told them that there was not one single acre of public land thus held on the island which had not first been obtained from the proprietors by purchase. The Executive Council placed the case of their countrymen before the Secretary of State in the most forcible language they could command. His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, was not disposed to consider their claims favourably. He stigmatized the proposal as a direct appropriation of private property. However, his Grace's tenure of office was short, and before a year had passed he was succeeded in office by Lord Granville. The Executive Council addressed Lord Granville, and though they were again met by a refusal, that refusal was not considered quite so emphatic as the last. His despatch in reply contained a passage which, as it was short, he would take the liberty to read. The request of the Executive Council was that he would advise Her Majesty to sanction the introduction of a measure to apply coercion to the proprietors who were not willing to sell their estates. The reply of his Lordship was as follows:—

Earl Granville to the Administration of the Government of Prince Edward Island.

* * * * "Having regard to the evident uncertainty whether the colony of Prince Edward Island will or will not soon unite itself to the Dominion of Canada, I am not prepared to enter on the consideration of a question with which, if such union were to ensue, the Imperial Government would cease to concern itself. The land question, therefore, should, in my opinion, be left as far as possible for the decision of those who, under the altered circumstances of the colony, would have to carry into execution any measures connected with it."

Downing Street, March 13th, 1869.

He was not prepared to criticize his Lordship's despatch very severely; however, he must say that he thought it was rather an unstatesmanlike proceeding to make his sanction of the compulsory measure sought for, contingent upon the entry of the Island into Confederation, thus abandoning its cherished Constitution. In consequence of that despatch, the question had been remitted from the Colonial Office to the Government of the Dominion of Canada. Prince Edward Island had now become a member of the Confederation, and in consequence of this despatch all measures relating to colonial land in that Province, instead of going to the Colonial office, had to be referred to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council. In this respect the people of that island enjoyed a privilege they never had before. While they were a detached Province, their representations to the Home Government had been treated with contumely, but now their representatives had an opportunity of standing upon the floor of this Senate, as well as in the other House, and making their wishes known where they were likely to be treated with respect. He was not going to condemn the Dominion Government for rejecting the bill passed by the Local Government last year, but he had the best reasons for wishing to know the grounds upon which that bill was rejected, and the grounds upon which the Government had refused the application of the people of Prince Edward Island. At present an area of about 400,000 acres in that Province remained in the hands of proprietors, and a large portion thereof was occupied by tenants, many of whom were poor and far in arrear with their rent, and this state of things would continue until power was given to the Local Legislature of regulating this question, and to this end it was most desirable that effective measures should be adopted with the least possible delay. It was for this reason, therefore, that he wished to know upon what grounds the bill passed at the last Session of the Local Legislature of Prince Edward Island for the settlement of the land tenure of that Province, did not receive the assent of the Governor-General of Canada. He could assure the House that the Legislature of that Province had fairly done its duty in this matter. It had passed laws which, as far as they went, were highly efficient. Under these laws, about 550,000 acres of land had been purchased and resold on freehold terms, and for these estates nearly half a million of dollars had been paid. But as they could not acquire the remaining land by any voluntary measure, they had no resource except to pass a compulsory law. It had been no small satisfaction to gentlemen concerned with the former management of the local affairs of Prince Edward Island, to find that the three principle features of their measure regarding the land tenures had been closely adopted by the Imperial Parliament in the case of the Landlord and Tenant Act of Ireland. He did not anticipate that any opposition would be raised to the production of the papers asked, and concluded by moving for the address.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN remarked that his hon. friend, the mover for this address, was himself a proprietor of land and was therefore in a condition to judge of the difficulties under which the tenants were labouring, and as he was also willing to sell his estate for a fair sum the House must admit that he was a competent judge of the merits of the case. It was also to be remarked that the hon. seconder of the motion was likewise a proprietor of land. It was therefore satisfactory to know that a change was coming over the spirit of the dreams of the proprietors of land in Prince Edward Island, and if, after their experience, they were willing to dispose of their lands, this Government should have no hesitation in permitting measures to remedy the grievance complained of. When the Province entered the Confederation a sum of money was placed at the disposal of the Local Government to enable them to free those lands. A bill was passed, not for the purpose of taking away the land from those proprietors, but to compel them to receive a compensation for their land. This bill had been disallowed by the Dominion Government, and though he had no doubt that the Government had good reason for their action in this matter, still he should be glad to see the papers brought down, as at present he was quite unable to imagine what those reasons were. In the Dominion we found prevailing a system of free lands, free farms, and annually large quantities of land were nominally given away in freehold to the settler, but the state of things prevailing in Prince Edward Island were such as rendered it very difficult to carry on the Government satisfactorily. There was another class of proprietors which were not to be found anywhere else in the Dominion. A large portion of the land had been granted away upon what is called forty year leases, and parties from England, Ireland and Scotland had taken out such leases. In many cases that forty years were now expiring, and the tenants were suffering great hardship. The first settlers and their sons and daughters who cleared the forests and built the homesteads were now passing away, and their children were liable to be driven away without being able to obtain any remuneration for the work done by their fathers in improving the lands. In consequence of this a great many young men had been driven from the Province to seek their fortune elsewhere. But now that the Island formed part of the Confederation the people came to the Dominion Government asking to be permitted to make their land free, as it is in every other part of the Dominion, and they confidently anticipated the assistance of the Dominion Government in regulating this long standing greivance.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND said, although he had not been consulted by his hon. friend who had made the motion for laying before this Chamber the correspondence between His Excellency the Governor General and the Local Government of Prince Edward Island, in reference to the bill passed in 1874, for the compulsory purchase of land in Prince Edward Island, still he would like to say something upon the question. He would suggest that his hon. friend's motion should be amended, because as now placed in the hands of the hon. Speaker it would not go far enough, since it merely asked for the correspondence between the Governor General of the Dominion and the Local Government of Prince Edward Island, whereas there was other correspondence that he was officially aware of, between Lord Carnarvon and the Governor General of the Dominion, and also numerous petitions and protests from the proprietors of land in Prince Edward Island, and therefore if his hon. friend intended to take future action in the matter, he ought to have the whole correspondence laid before this Chamber, because the bill had been disallowed in consequence of protests and objections made to it by proprietors in Great Britain. It appeared the matter had also occupied the serious attention of the Governor General. While conducting that correspondence, he was requested by Lord Carnarvon not to act specifically by an exercise of the prerogative, but to consult with and be guided by the Privy Council of Canada, and upon the advice of that Council, the bill was disallowed. It would ill become him (Mr. Haviland), either as a member of the Provincial Government or from the position he now occupied in this House, to criticize or to find fault with the exercise of that prerogative on this motion. As to the bill itself, he presumed it would be revised in the Province of Prince Edward Island, and probably a new bill would be framed, with the intention of doing away with the objections taken to the first bill by the Governor General in Council. He understood that the principal objection was that the court constituted by that Act in which the estates of proprietors were to be valued was too radical in its constitution, although in the Legislature of that Province he himself had assented to that bill, as well as his hon. friend who made this motion. This land tenure difficulty had been a great obstacle to the opening up of the resources and prosperity of that colony. The granting away of the whole of the lands in the olden time of King George III., and in large blocks of 20,000 acres to non-resident proprietors, had been a heartburn and a sore to that colony ever since 1773. As Prince Edward Island had now become part and parcel of this Dominion, the people there were not obliged to send their bills to Downing street, where it was believed the proprietors exercised a sort of undue or backstair influence. At any rate, up to the present time the Government of the Province had utterly failed in bringing the remaining proprietors to terms by voluntary sale. Prince Edward Island had an area of 1,300,000 acres, if he was correct, and at the present moment about one-fourth of that area was in the hands of proprietors who were opposed to selling their land. There was something in the air of America which rendered a man exceedingly averse to being a tenant for 999 years. He likes to own a plot of ground that he can call his own, whether it be a few acres or a large tract, without running any risk of being turned out of house and home for not paying a year's rent. When a man goes into the forests of America and turns the howling wilderness into a garden, it was contrary to reason and to the spirit of freedom of America that he should hold that land on that homestead liable at any moment, if there happened to be an unfortunate year and the crops were short, to be turned out under a writ of ejectment, and to lose the hard labours of a lifetime. But that had to a certain extent been remedied in the case of forty years leases by a bill passed two or three years ago, after a great struggle, and which was assented to this autumn. But the only way of obtaining the remaining lands was by compulsory purchase. That was a matter which would have to be settled, and the difficulty was to create a court that would give confidence to the tenants on the one hand, and preserve strictly and fairly the rights of the proprietor on the other. The court which it was proposed to establish for the valuation of these remaining estates was to be constituted in this manner: the Local Government was to select one arbitrator, the proprietor was to select another, and the two arbitrators were to select a third; and in case they could not agree within a certain time in the nomination of a third arbitrator, he was to be nominated by the Supreme Court. When that bill was going through the Local Legislature a large party in the Province were opposed to giving the Supreme Court the ultimate power of nominating the third arbitrator. They thought the Supreme Court would be too conservative, and would have too strong a bias in favour of the proprietors. Yet, when that bill came before the Dominion Government, the grounds upon which it was disallowed was that the Supreme Court would be too apt to sympathize with the tenants, to the prejudice of the proprietors. This, he believed, was sufficient proof that at least the bill was not unjust towards the proprietors on the one hand or the tenants on the other.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE said the only objection he had to amend his motion as suggested by his hon. friend was that it would delay the production of the papers. It might be very desirable to have Lord Carnarvon's despatch on the subject, but he did express the hope that the Governor General and their advisers would never allow themselves to be influenced in coming to a decision on this subject by the *ex parte* statements of the proprietors.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST said the Government had no objection to the production of the papers asked for, and he thought, that under the circumstances it was better to have all the papers connected with this question. If the House only asked for the papers and correspondence connected with this question which passed between the Government of Prince Edward Island and that of the Dominion, very little light would be thrown upon the subject. He, therefore, thought it was desirable to have also the correspondence that had taken place with the Home Government on the subject, so that the matter might be brought to a settlement.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE said he would consent to amend his motion so as to include the despatch of Lord Carnarvon and the correspondence of the proprietors of land in Prince Edward Island and the Governor General.

The motion as thus amended was then adopted.

SENATOR FOSTER'S RESIGNATION.

Hon. Mr. REED said, before the orders were called he would like to ask a question. He saw by the report of the proceedings in the other House, that an hon. gentleman holding a seat in the Senate had taken a contract from the Government to build the Georgian Bay branch of the Pacific Railway. He would ask the Government if such was the case. He referred to Senator Foster and wished to know if he had resigned his seat in this House.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER said the Government were quite prepared to answer this question, though they certainly could not approve of such a mode of proceeding as had been adopted by the hon. gentleman in rising to create a debate upon a question of which no notice had been given. Such a proceeding was quite contrary to the rules of this House. Still he would not like to preclude discussion, and though no notice had been given of the question, he would answer that Senator Foster had really resigned his seat.

Hon. Mr. REED was proceeding to speak upon the conduct of the Government in awarding the contract, when

Hon. Mr. HAMILTON raised the point of order, and after some discussion the Speaker ruled that the hon. gentleman was out of order since there was no question before the House.

THE PATENT ACT.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER introduced a bill to amend the Patent Act of 1872 so as to extend to inventors in the Province of Prince Edward Island the same rights and privileges as are extended by the Confederation Act to those taking out patents of invention in the other provinces. He explained that among other small changes was one to define more perfectly the time within which an inventor shall have the privilege of renewing his right to a patent; also better to define in what manner small articles shall be marked, so that they may be marked by the package instead of by the article.

The bill was read the first time.

PETERSON'S DIVORCE BILL.

Hon. Mr. AIKINS, seconded by Hon. Mr. LEONARD, made the various formal motions requisite to bring the motion for a second reading of the bill entitled—For the relief of Henry William Peterson—before the House, which were carried on a division.

Hon. Messrs. BELLEROSE, BAILLARGEON and TRUDEL made some observations to mark their disapproval of the principle of divorce, on religious and social grounds, and demanded on the motion for second reading, that the vote be taken.

Hon. FRANK SMITH said he was at a loss to know how to act in this matter, holding the views he did on the subject, but as gentlemen had called for a division on the motion for the second reading of the bill, he desired to explain his position to the House. In regard to the teachings on this subject of the Catholic Church, to which he belonged, he stood in the same position as the hon. gentlemen who had just preceded him. But in the present case, he thought he had no right to interfere. When a petition comes to this House from a Protestant asking for a divorce, they, as Catholics, who did not believe in divorce, according to the teachings of their Church, could not conscientiously vote for it, yet he thought, speaking for himself, that it was improper for any Catholic to come here and deprive any Protestant gentleman of the right of petition to this House for a bill of divorce. They were taught to believe that the marriage bond could not be broken, and that what God had joined together no man could put asunder, and though they were taught this and believed it, and though they had a right to vote on the question, still he did not think that, because they had a right to sit here, they should give their voice to deprive a Protestant of the right of petition, and to come here and be relieved, and if his case was tried before a court of justice he could challenge them for their position on the subject, but here he had no right to challenge them. Therefore he (Mr. Smith) would say that it was not becoming in them as Catholics to interfere in this matter in any shape or form. He took that ground on his own responsibility, and held that Protestants should be allowed to legislate as they pleased. No Catholic comes to this Court by force, because he was warned by his Church that he never could come before this Court. He believed they had no right whatever to obstruct this legislation, for they would be interfering with the law of the land and forcing their religious opinions upon the Senate. This was the ground he took on the question, and, if it was forced to a vote, he should leave his seat, because, though not voting against it, he could not conscientiously vote for it.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER said a general feeling had always prevailed in this House on the part of our colleagues of another creed that our opposition to such bills was not intended to override the law but to mark our conscientious feelings. The Catholic members had no desire or intention to invade any rights of their fellow-members in a matter of this kind. (Hear, hear.)

On motion for second reading the vote stood thus:—

CONTENTS.—Hon. Messrs. Aikins, Archibald, Benson, Botsford, Christie (President), Cochrane, Cornwall, Dickey, Dickson, Ferrier, Glasier, Hamilton (Kingston), Haviland, Haythorne, Holmes, Kaulbach, Leonard, McDonald, McLelan, McMaster, Macdonald, Macfarlane, Macpherson, Montgomery, Northup, Odell, Penny,

(Continued on fourth page.)

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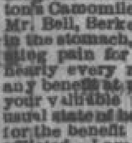
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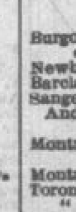

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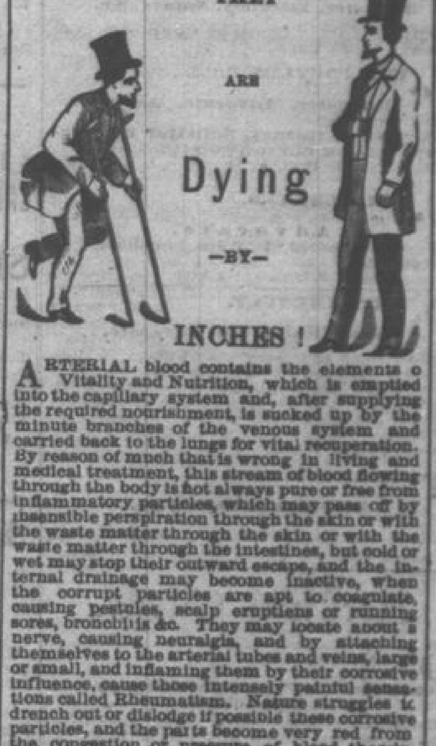
Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,
SAVORY & MOORE,
143 NEW BOND-ST., LONDON, W.
And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY AND MOORE'S DATURA TATULA Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis &c.



ARTERIAL blood contains the elements of Vitality and Nutrition, which is emptied into the capillary system and, after supplying the required nourishment, is sucked up by the minute branches of the venous system and carried back to the lungs for vital recuperation. By reason of much that is wrong in living and medical treatment, this stream of blood flowing through the body is not always pure or free from inflammatory particles, which may pass off by insensible perspiration through the skin or with the waste matter through the intestines, but cold or wet may stop their outward escape, and the internal drainage may become inactive, when the corrupt particles are apt to coagulate, causing pestules, scalp eruptions or running sores, bronchitis &c. They may locate about a nerve, causing neuralgia, and by attaching themselves to the arterial tubes and veins, large or small, and inflaming them by their corrosive influence, cause those intensely painful sensations called Rheumatism. Nature struggles to drench out or dislodge if possible these corrosive particles, and the parts become very red from the congestion or pressure of blood therein. This is called Inflammatory Rheumatism or Rheumatic Gout. If nature does not succeed in washing out these acrimonious atoms she withdraws the undue supply of blood from such parts, ceases to contend, and performs circulation as best she can; however, the passage of the blood through the affected channels still continues painful. This is Chronic Rheumatism, which may exist without its usual antecedant the Acute kind.
The above only true theory points out the correct treatment of this and other distressing maladies. Dissolve these corrupt particles that have lodged in the afflicted parts, so that in the circulation they may be carried off externally or internally, and having thus removed the cause the effect ceases.
The experiment of twenty years in the London Hospital, England, has demonstrated to the Medical Faculty of Europe, that the only Medicine having control over this class of diseases is the
DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE!
It is the result of a lifetime of scientific study and is now for the first time offered to the Canadian public, prepared by a careful, experienced and conscientious physician, in obedience to the desire of numberless friends in the profession, in the trade and among the people. Every bottle is warranted to contain the full strength of the medicine in its highest state of purity and development, and is superior to any medicine ever compounded for this terrible complaint.
A BLESSING TO THE POLICE.
MONTREAL, 18th June, 1874.
DEVINS & BOLTON:
GENTLEMEN,—Having been one of the many martyrs of rheumatism that I meet on my every day rounds, I was induced to try the celebrated DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE. I had suffered the last five or six weeks the most terrible acute pains across my loins and back, so severe indeed that I could hardly walk with the help of a stick. I commenced the Diamond Remedy—following the directions carefully. Relief came immediately with the first bottle, improved rapidly with the second, completely cured and freed from pain after finishing my fifth small bottle. You are at perfect liberty either to refer to me privately or publicly, as I feel very thankful for the relief, and sympathise with my fellow sufferers from rheumatism.
Yours respectfully,
J. B. CARDINAL,
Sanitary Police Officer,
51 Labelle street.
In simple cases, sometimes one or two doses suffice. In the most chronic cases it is sure to give way by the use of two or three bottles. By this efficient and simple remedy hundreds of dollars are saved to those who can least afford to throw it away, as surely it is by the purchase of useless prescriptions.
This medicine is for sale at all Druggists throughout Canada. If it happens that your Druggist has not got it in stock, ask him to send for it to
NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Agents for the Province of Ontario, Scott street, Toronto,
Or to **DEVINS & BOLTON,**
Notre Dame street, Montreal, General Agents for the Province of Quebec.
Price $1 per bottle. Large Bottles $2.
May 15, 1874.

Watchmakers, &c.

MANUFACTURING
Watchmaker and Jeweller.
Having sold out the retail business to Messrs. Radford & Goyer, I beg leave to return thanks to the public for their patronage during the last 15 years and will continue the MANUFACTURING, JEWELLERY AND WATCHMAKING BUSINESS in my former workshops, over Messrs. [illegible] Store, corner of Metcalfe and Sparks street.
June 26, 1874. W. YOUNG.

N. MARKS,
Fine Jeweller, Practical Watchmaker,
36—SPARKS STREET—36
Just received, a magnificent assortment of fine
JEWELLERY,
Comprising Diamonds and other fine Rings, Opera and Victoria Chains—very choice designs. Also, a complete assortment of fine finish Gold and Silver Watches, which he will sell at astonishingly low prices.
A very unique assortment of Whitby Jet.
Nov. 25, 1874.

To the Queen and Royal Family; To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (special Appointment); and to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments and Railway Companies, established 1749.
J. W. BENSON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER,
Prize Medalist of the London, [illegible] Exhibitions.
Maker to the Chronograph, by which the [illegible] and all other Races and great events of the day are timed.
Manufactory and City House—58 and 60 Ludgate Hill.
West End Establishments—25 Old Bond Street, and 99 Westbourne Grove, London.
MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS and [illegible] BUYERS are specially invited [illegible] their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufactory the Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery and Electro-Plate, which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.
Orders can be sent direct to the manufactory, Ludgate Hill, or through merchants and shippers in England.

WATCHES	CLOCKS
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns. Lever, Vertical, Horizontal, Duplex, Chronometer, Chronograph, Keyless, Centre Seconds, Repeaters, Indian, &c.	Of all kinds, from 1 to 1000 Gns. Church, Turret, Carriage, Chime, Dining and Drawing-room, Hall, Shop, Library, Bracket, &c.

English Ormolu Clocks, designed by English artists, and manufactured by J. W. Benson, exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this establishment.
FINE ART BRONZES AND [illegible] ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental *ateliers* of the highest repute, at moderate prices.
Artistic Gold Jewellery, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after designs by the most accomplished artists in the precious Metals, Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Earrings, and all kinds of *bijouterie*, as worn by members of the Court, and other distinguished personages.
Presentation Plate.—Testimonials of all sorts, Racing Cups, and Jewelled and other Boxes, as provided by Mr. Benson for the Corporation of London and other public bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c., &c.
Silver and Electro-plate in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-plate it is necessary to secure solid materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. [illegible] is really cheap at any price, for worth [illegible]
Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., exchanged. Merchants, Shippers and Clubs supplied.
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Plate sent to all parts of the world.
Jan. 17, 1874.

Mails.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA,
Arrival and Departure of Mails.
All Mails are closed by Montreal time, 8 minutes faster than Ottawa time.
1874. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

MAILS. — CLOSE. — DELIVERED.
Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, etc.
Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., and all places in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland
Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, etc., and Western U.S.
Fort Garry and other places in the Province of Manitoba—Mails despatched daily via Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich.
British Columbia (and Vancouver's Island) Mails despatched daily via Windsor, Ont., Detroit and Sanfrancisco
[illegible]

Matter posted up to 10.10 p.m. will be forwarded East and West in supplementary packages the same night.

BRITISH MAILS.
Via New York, close every Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, at 8 p.m.
Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 11.30 p.m.
A supplementary bag for Canadian steamers will be closed at 1.25 p.m., in which only registered matter can be sent.

POSTAGE STAMPS
Are no longer sold at this office, but may be purchased from any of the licensed stamp vendors throughout the city.

MONEY ORDERS
On Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Newfoundland, Great Britain and India.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits will be received at this office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time.
EXCEPTIONAL POSTAGE.—Postage to New Edinburgh and Rochesterville, 1 cent per half ounce, if post paid; if unpaid, 2 cents.
Office hours from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
For Money Order and Savings Bank business from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.
G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.
Post Office, Ottawa, Jan. 26, 1875.

Painters.

T. PRUNEAU, Junr.,
SIGN WRITER, HOUSE DECORATOR, PAINTER, PAPER-HANGER, &c.
Glazing, Whitewashing, Coloring, &c., done at the shortest notice, and in a workmanlike manner.
A large assortment of NEW PAPERS, BORDERS, &c., just received, and now on view.
Opposite the Post Office, Sparks-St.
Dec 26, 1874.

Travellers'

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.
Leaves.....10.45 a.m., 2.00
Arrives.....7.35 a.m., 4.10
CANADA CENTRAL
Leaves.........................10.40
Arrives..........................1.20
GRAND TRUNK
Leaves Prescott Junction going west..........1.4
Leaves " " east. 4.4
ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILWAY.
Leaves Ogdensburg.. 8.00
Arrives in New York.10.00
Leaves New York.... 6.00
Arrives in Ogdensburg.............1.15
CENTRAL VERMONT
Leaves Ogdensburg for Boston..........12.15
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston. 8.00

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Moore Bros. have 70 coo[…] they are selling at cost pric[…] clearing sale now going on, […] and O'Connor streets.

Moore Bros. have made a[…] leave the city in May, so th[…] be cleared out before 1st M[…]

Baskets, woodenware, tin[…] very, very cheap at Moore […]

Gas superseded by the […] W. Hearn, druggist, east […] Bridge.

Offices to let in the Victo[…] Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig.

SKIN DISEASES, of whatev[…] completely eradicated by […] Fowle's Pile and Humour C[…] is marvellous for Scrofula, […] Ring-Worm, and even Le[…] proved itself an almost nev[…] (See special notice.)

All that art can accompli[…] ing, strengthening and p[…] human hair is effected […] Cocoaine. This incomparab[…] ing imparts a glossiness th[…] and natural. It is a cooling […] agreeable and clean and dre[…] perfectly.

How seldom we see a splen[…] hair! From sickness, exces[…] neglect, thousands find their h[…] wasting away. *Burnett's C*[…] repair this waste. The Coco[…] fect hair dressing—a pron[…] growth of the hair—a prev[…] from irritating matter. It i[…] nity for the human skin[…] absorbed, and imparts lustre […]

PARTIES requiring trees for […] ing from the nursery ground[…] Dupuis, Esq., of the Village […] Province of Quebec, so ce[…] their adaptation to this sectio[…] from the fact of their being […] rigorous climate from their e[…] and therefore preferable to […] to the south of the Ottawa di[…] lose no time in sending the[…] the agent here, Mr Lemieux, […] tisement is found in another c[…] orders should be sent in at onc[…] early attention and arrival […] opening of spring.

FALSE MODESTY.—For peop[…] disease to become seated upon[…] than consult a physician, or […] many do for years with the dif[…] of piles, without going at once […] gist for Fowle's Pile and I[…] which is an infallible cure.

HEMORRHOIDS (or PILES) are […] ly cured by Mathieu's Pile O[…] money refunded. Price $1 pe[…] pots for $5. Sold wholesale a[…] the Wingate Chemical Compan[…] and retail by all druggists, o[…] by any address on rece[…] by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre […] Montreal.

House Keepers! If you de[…] profitable tea call to Baskervi[…] and have them to select for y[…] tea is not pleasing to your ta[…] refund the money for what […] Their wines, liquors and gener[…] are of the best brand.
People's Tea S[…]
36 Rideau

Thomas' Excelsior Electric […]
Ten times its weight in […]

Pain cannot stay where it […] s the cheapest medicine ever […] ottle has cured bronchitis. […] worth has cured an old stan[…] It positively cures Catarrh, […] Croup. Fifty cents worth has […] in the back, and the same qua[…] back of eight years' standing. […] ing are extracts from a few c[…] letters that have been receive[…] different parts of Canada, whic[…] should be sufficient to satis[…] sceptical. J. Collard, of Spar[…] writes: "Send me six dozen […] Electric Oil. Have sold all I ha[…] and want more now. Its cur[…] wonderful." William Maguire[…] lis, writes: "I have sold all the[…] it acts like a charm—it was al[…] but takes splendidly now." […] lona, writes: "Please forward […] of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am […] out; nothing equals it. It is […] commended by those who have […] J. Bedford, Thamesville, write[…] at once a further supply of Ele[…] have only one bottle left. I […] anything sell so well, and give […] ral satisfaction." J. Thomps[…] ord, writes: "Send me some […] ectric Oil. I have sold entirely […] thing takes like it." Miller & […] verton, P. Q., write: "The […] is getting a great reputation he[…] daily called for. Send us a fur[…] without delay." Lemoyne, Gi[…] Buckingham, P. Q., write: "S[…] gross Electric Oil. We fin[…] well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. […] cents.
S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N[…] NORTHROP & LYMAN, To[…] tario, sole agents for the Domi[…]
Note.—*Electric*—Selected […] trized.

'A Repository of Fashion, Ple[…] Instruction."
HARPER'S BAZA[…]
ILLUSTRATED.
Notices of the Press.
The *Bazar* is edited with a contri[…] and talent that we seldom find in […] and the journal itself is the orga[…] world of fashion.—*Boston Traveller.* […]
The *Bazar* commends itself to ev[…] of the household—to the children […] pretty pictures, to the young ladies b[…] plates, in endless variety, to the pr[…] tron by its patrons for the children[…] paterfamilias by its tasteful designs […] ered slippers and luxurious dressing[…] the reading-matter of the *Bazar* is […] great excellence. The paper has acq[…] popularity for the fireside enjoymen[…] *N. Y. Evening Post.*
TERMS.
Postage free to all Subscribers in […] States.
HARPER'S BAZAR, one year ....[…]
$4.00 includes payment of U. S. po[…] publishers.
Subscriptions to HARPER'S […] WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one add[…] year, $10.00; or, two of *Harper's Period*[…] address for one year, $7.00; postage […]
An extra copy of either the […] WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be suppl[…] every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS a[…] in one remittance; or, Six Copies for[…] out extra copy; postage free.
Back numbers can be supplied at […]
The seven numbers of HARPER'S […] the years 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, […] bound in green morocco cloth, will be […] press, freight prepaid, for $7.00 each. […]
Newspapers are not to copy this […] ment without the express orders of […]
Address HARPER & BROTHERS, […]

Travellers' Guide.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Leaves.....10.45 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 10.45 p.
Arrives.... 7.35 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 7.10 p.

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Leaves........................10.40 a.m., 5.00 p.m.
Arrives........................ 1.20 p.m., 7.40 p.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Leaves Prescott Junction going west..............1.40 p.m., 1.57 a.m
Leaves " " east. 4.45 p.m., 4.35 a.m

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILWAY.

Leaves Ogdensburg.. 8.00 a.m., 2.25 p.m.
Arrives in New York.10.00 a.m., 7.00 a.m.
Leaves New York.... 6.00 a.m., 11.00 p.m
Arrives in Ogdensburg .... 1.15 a.m., 7.45 p.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.

Leaves Ogdensburg for Boston ....12.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston. 8.00 a.m., 12.50 p.m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Moore Bros. have 70 cook-stoves which they are selling at cost price at their great clearing sale now going on corner Sparks and O'Connor streets. 3789

Moore Bros. have made arrangements to leave the city in May, so their stock must be cleared out before 1st May. 3789

Baskets, woodenware, tinware, &c., going very, very cheap at Moore Bros. 3789

Gas superseded by the Silber light. W. Hearn, druggist, east end Sapper's Bridge. 3789

Offices to let in the Victoria Chambers. Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig. 3760

SKIN DISEASES, of whatever nature, are completely eradicated by the use of Fowle's Pile and Humour Cure; its effect is marvellous for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ring-Worm, and even Leprosy; it has proved itself an almost never failing cure. (See special notice) 3733

All that art can accomplish in beautifying, strengthening and preserving the human hair is effected by Burnett's Cocoaine. This incomparable hair dressing imparts a glossiness that is healthy and natural. It is a cooling vegetable oil, agreeable and clean and dresses the hair perfectly. 3778.

How seldom we see a splendid head of hair! From sickness, excessive labour or neglect, thousands find their hair gradually wasting away. *Burnett's Cocoaine* will repair this waste. The Cocoaine is a perfect hair dressing—a promoter of the growth of the hair—a preparation free from irritating matter. It has great affinity for the human skin—is rapidly absorbed, and imparts lustre and strength. 3790

PARTIES requiring trees for spring planting from the nursery grounds of Auguste Dupuis, Esq., of the Village des Aulnaies, Province of Quebec, so celebrated for their adaptation to this section of country, from the fact of their being inured to a rigorous climate from their early growth, and therefore preferable to those raised to the south of the Ottawa district, should lose no time in sending their orders to the agent here, Mr Lemieux, whose advertisement is found in another column. All orders should be sent in at once, to ensure early attention and arrival here on the opening of spring. 3789

FALSE MODESTY.—For people to allow disease to become seated upon them rather than consult a physician, or to suffer as many do for years with the different kinds of piles, without going at once to the druggist for Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure, which is an infallible cure. 3729

HEMORRHOIDS (or PILES) are permanently cured by Mathieu's Pile Ointment, or money refunded. Price $1 per pot, or six pots for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the Wingate Chemical Company, Montreal, and retail by all druggists, or will be forwarded to any address on receipt of price by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 3762

House Keepers! If you desire to get a profitable tea call to Baskerville & Bros. and have them to select for you. If the tea is not pleasing to your taste they will refund the money for what you return. Their wines, liquors and general groceries are of the best brand.

People's Tea Store,
36 Rideau street,

Thomas' Excelsior Electric Oil—Worth Ten times its weight in Gold.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity a lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from the different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparts, Ontario, writes: "Send me six dozen Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Have sold all I had from you and want more now. Its cures are truly wonderful." William Maguire, of Franklin, writes: "I have sold all the agent left; it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes: "Please forward six dozen of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am nearly run out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes: "Send at once a further supply of Electric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well, and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, writes: "Send me some more Electric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P. Q., write: "The Electric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb, & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write: "Send us one gross Electric Oil. We find it takes well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 50 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y. and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ontario, sole agents for the Dominion.

Note.—*Electric*—Selected and Electrised. 3727

"A Repository of Fashion Pleasure, and Instruction."

HARPER'S BAZAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The *Bazar* is edited with a contribution of tact and talent that we seldom find in any journal; and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion.—*Boston Traveller.*

The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates, in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patrons for the children's clothes, to paterfamilias by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading-matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S BAZAR, one year $4 00

$4 00 includes payment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two *Harper's Periodicals*, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

An extra copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy; postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The seven numbers of HARPER'S BAZAR, for the years 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, elegantly bound in green morocco cloth, will be sent by express, freight prepaid, for $7 00 each.

Newspapers are not to copy this Advertisement without the express orders of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

Clothing.

The retail Clothing Business so long carried on by Joseph Metcalfe is now transferred to the Firm of JOHN SMITH & CO

Mr. Smith's knowledge of the Ready Made Clothing business (14 years experience), and their determination to keep the best class of Goods to be had, and to sell at the lowest prices possible, will be a GUARANTEE to Mr. Metcalfe's old Customers and the general public, that they will have every satisfaction in buying their Clothing

—AT THE—

CLOTHING Establishment,
59 *Sparks Street.*

3781

Thos. Lawrence

Has re-opened his

Clothing Establishment

AT

76 Sparks Street

And will dispose of the balance of his Winter Stock at reduced prices.

A large lot of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

On hand, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Mr. LAWRENCE will be glad to receive orders from his old friends and customers as formerly.

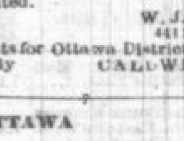
Feb. 19, 1875.

Hardware, &c.

THIS EXCELLENT Machine Oil has for the last 12 years been used by the leading Manufacturing establishments of the Dominion.

For sale by all Oilmen.

Dec. 4, 1874 3710-y



OUR BRANDS OF ARCTIC —AND— Heavy Engine Oil

Are unequalled by any Machine Oils in the market. Guaranteed not to freeze. Orders solicited.

W. J. CRAVEN & Co.,
441 St. Paul-st., Montreal.

Agents for Ottawa District—
3744y CALDWELL & Co., Sparks-st

OTTAWA

Mills' Supply Agency

OTTAWA ONT.,

No. 17 Sparks-st., Near Russell House.

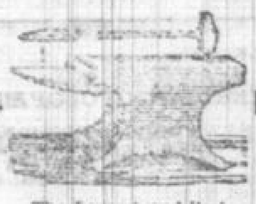
CALDWELL & CO. - - Managers

Saws, Belting, Files, Packing, Files re-cut, Axes, Judson's Standard Governors and Graduating Valves, Steam Pumps, Rue's Little Giant Injector. Also, Agency of the GLOBE GAS LIGHT COMPANY, &c.

March 16, 1874.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.



No.24 No.24

The Largest and Best

Assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware

In the city is to be found at

THOS. BIRKETT'S.

N.B.—Our prices and quality of goods he defies competition.

Remember the

Sign of the Anvil, 24 Rideau-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 21, 1871.

NEW FIRM.

THOMAS SHORE & COMPANY,

(Successors to LEE & THOMPSON.)

Beg leave to call the attention of the Public to their large and varied assortment of all descriptions of

FINE AND COARSE HARNESS

which they are offering to the Public at the lowest rates. They have also always on hand all descriptions of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Riding Saddles Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Bags, Whips, and everything in connection with their line of business.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. None but the best workmen employed.

THOMAS SHORE & CO.
Sparks Street, near Bank.

H. MEADOW'S & CO.,

Have in stock the latest and best

COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!

Hot Air Furnaces fitted up in public buildings and private dwellings.

City reference given.—The following are a few: Quebec Bank, Ontario Bank, Bank of Commerce, Central School East, Mages & Russell, G May, Esq. John Tilton, Esq. John Thompson, Esq., Jas. as Hope, Esq., Bronson & Weston, L. Cranne l, Esq., and many others.

Illustrated pamphlets and estimates given on application

H. MEADOWS & CO.,
35 Sussex-St.

Oct 3, 1874. 3688

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—*Boston Globe.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE one year.........$4 00

$4 00 includes payment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

An Extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy: postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE now comprising 49 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

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Thomson's Straits of Malacca, Indo-China, and China..............$4.00
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Ottawa, Feb. 17, 1875. 3779

BOOKS ON SALE

AT P. NAUGHTEN'S
RIDEAU STREET.

Journals of The House of Assembly of Lower Canada, from 1792 to 1837.

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Journals of The House of Legislative Council of Canada, from 1841 to 1848. *English and French.*

Statutes of Canada, from 1841 to 1872.

Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Ontario and Quebec, in *English and French.*

Trade and Navigation of Canada, from 1850 to 1873

Cadastres complete in 7 vols., folio.

Wickstead's Table and Index to the Statutes of Canada. 25 cents. 3678.

Government Notices

REPORTING of the SENATE.

TENDERS,

addressed to the Law Clerk of the Senate, will be received by that Officer, at his Office, in the Parliament Building in Ottawa, until noon on

Tuesday, the 23rd March,

instant, for reporting the debates and proceedings of the House, in English.

The Reports not ordinarily to be verbatim, but sufficiently full to give a fair and accurate rendering, in English, of each Speech delivered, either in that language or in French, and of the proceedings of the Senate.

The Reports to average, day, four columns of 1400 words per sitting of the House.

Each Tender to state a sum per week during next Session for reporting and for editing the reports, including the services of a competent Assistant, and also a sum per week during the same Session for performing the same services with the assistance of a competent person to be employed and paid by the Senate.

Law Clerk's Office,
THE SENATE,
Ottawa, 11 March, 1875.

STEAM SERVICE BETWEEN VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA and SAN FRANCISCO.

—:o:—

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General of Canada, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Tuesday, the 4th May next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails twice a month by steamships of not less than 1,000 Tons, nor of less speed than 10 knots an hour, between Victoria, B. C., and San Francisco, for a term of five years, commencing on and from the 1st August next.

Tenders may include offers for a service as above, once a week during the months from April to September inclusive, and twice a month during the remainder of each year.

Tenders to state the price asked for the double voyage from Victoria to San Francisco and back, or *vice versa*, and payment will be made at Victoria quarterly.

Stipulations of proposed contracts may be had at the Post Offices of the Chief Cities of the Dominion, including Victoria, B. C.; at the Offices of the British Consuls in New York and San Francisco; at the Office of Messrs. Allan Brothers, Liverpool, and at the Office of the Agent, General for Canada in London, Edward Jenkins, Esq., King Street, Westminster.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Secretary.

Post Office Department, Canada,
Ottawa 26th Febr. 1875.

SALMON ANGLING.

IN THE UNDERMENTIONED Salmon Rivers will be LEASED for a term of FIVE YEARS. Competition above upset prices named. LESSEES to maintain guardianship at private cost. Applications will be received to 1st MAY next.

River	Natashquan (*North Shore*)...........	$800
do	Trinity (*near Point des Monts*)......	100
do	St. Margaret (*en bas*).............	100
do	Trout (*near Moisie*)...............	50
do	Mistassini (*near Godbout*).........	20
do	Becscie, do	20
do	Malbaie (*near Percé*)..............	100
do	Grand Pabos, do	200
do	Little Pabos, do	100
do	Tobique (*New Brunswick*)...........	100
do	Nashwaak, do	100
do	N. W. Miramichi, do	200
do	Jupiter (*Anticosti Island*)........	100
do	Salmon, do	50

By order of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

ADDRESS,

W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries Ottawa.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, Feb. 19, 1875.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT on American Invoices until further notice: 13 per cent.

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

Bookbinders.

A. MORTIMER,

BOOKBINDER,

PAPER RULER, AND

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RIDEAU-ST., OTTAWA.

Ruling, Perforating, Numbering

—AND—

GENERAL BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENT.

All orders for Books requiring printed headings carefully attended to.

Aug. 12.

PRESS NEWS AGENCY.

The undersigned begs to acquaint his brother journalists that he is prepared to act as Correspondent, and to furnish Telegraphic Despatches or Letters, &c., by mail, or to transact any business in connection with the Press requiring to be done at the Capital.

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Rideau-St.

CLARKE'

WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

The Great Blood Purifier and Restorer

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases and sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It cures old sores,
Cures ulcerated sores on the neck,
Cures ulcerated sore legs,
Cures blackheads, or pimples on the face,
Cures scurvy sores,
Cures cancerous ulcers,
Cures blood and skin diseases,
Cures glandular swellings,
Clears the blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of testimonials from all parts.

Sold in bottles at 3s 6d each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all chemists and patent medicine vendors throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Apothecaries Hall, Lincoln, England.

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Burgoyne, Burbidge & Co., Coleman-st., London. Newbery & Sons, 37 Newgate-st., London. Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon-st., London. Sanger & Sons, Oxford-st., London.

And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS IN CANADA.

Montreal—Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists.

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Toronto—Elliot & Co., Wholesale Druggists.

Shapter & Owen

Hamilton—Winer & Co.

Halifax—Avery, Brown & Co.

1875

Furniture.

NEW

Furniture Warerooms.

ANGUS & CO.

Dealers in Furniture, Beds, Mattresses Looking Glasses, Cornices and Curtains.

85 SPARKS STREET.

Opposite Heney's New Block.

Jan. 11, 1874.

HARRIS & CAMPBELL

In returning thanks to their friends and the public, beg leave to inform them that they

HAVE OPENED A NEW ESTABLISHMENT ON SPARKS-ST.

With a well-assorted stock of FIRST-CLASS

Plain and Fancy Furniture,

Manufactured by the best Houses in Canada and the United States, which they will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

Call and judge for yourselves. Remember the place—SPARKS-ST., 2ND OR WEST OF CONNOR-ST.

May 9, 1874. 3567

Carvers & Gilders.

WILSON & ORR,

Carvers & Gilders

LOOKING-GLASS and

PICTURE FRAME

MANUFACTURERS

60 Sparks-st.

SHOW CASES MADE TO ORDER.

March 12, 1874. 3514y

Boots & Shoes.

SEASONABLE.

Children's Rubbers, at 35 cts.
Misses' " at 40 cts.
Ladies' Long Rubber Boots, at $1.50.

And other goods at proportionately low prices at

Lamb's Clearing Sale.

A large lot of Slippers, at Cost and under, all kinds of Leather

BOOTS & SHOES

At a shade over first cost, at Lamb's Clearing Sale. In fact, you can save lots of money by buying your feet wear at Lamb's Clearing Sale, which will be opened to the public only a short time, as the stock is fast disappearing. A good opportunity for buying out a good and well established business. Personal application to

W. A. LAMB,
28 Sussex-st.

Mar. 10, 1875. 3789

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED OUT,

50 Cases of

Boots, Shoes,

RUBBERS, &c.,

Which will be sold CHEAP for Cash only.

W. E. BROWN,
15 SUSSEX-ST., OTTAWA.

Mar. 10, 1875. 3789

Druggists.

EAST END

Drug Store.

T. T. SHEPHERD.

Chemist & Druggist,

RIDEAU STREET,

CORNER OF DALHOUSIE STREET.

January 23rd, 1875. 3750

SPECTACLES

For all Sights

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT, TINTED CRYSTAL SPECTACLES for the relief of dim, weak and failing sight, enabling the wearer to read and work by day or night with perfect ease and comfort

Protected by letters patent. Sole agent in Ottawa.

WM. HEARN,
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST.
Dufferin Bridge, Ottawa.

Sign, Mortar and Spectacles. Thermometers, Telescopes, Microscopes, &c. 3761

Notice to Contractors.

TENDERS

For the Repairs to Bridge over the South Nation River, at Plantagenet, will be received up till the 29th day of March.

Plans and Specifications of the work can be seen on application to the undersigned, to whom all Tenders should be addressed.

JAMES VAN BRIDGER,
Reeve.

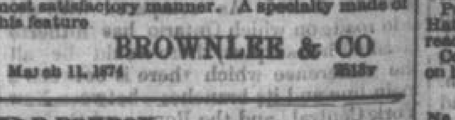
Plantagenet, March 8th, 1875. 3789-2w

FRESH OYSTERS in SHELL

Are always procurable at

NOONAN'S RESTAURANT,
Sparks Street West.

Feb. 23rd 1875. 3776



The Victoria Stables

Adjoining the Bank of B. N. America, WELLINGTON-ST., the best and most convenient Livery stables in the city.

Parties desirous of securing good rigs, prompt attendance, and reasonable rates, will please favor the undersigned with a call.

N.B.—Horses boarded and groomed in the most satisfactory manner. A specialty made of this feature

BROWNLEE & CO

March 11, 1874 3513v

DR. POMROY,

CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN

May now be consulted in his

ROOMS, RUSSELL HOUSE

Hours from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Bronchial and Throat Affection. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold at all Drug Stores. KERRY WATSON & Co., Chemist, Wholesale Druggists, [Trade Mark secured] Montreal.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

Oct. 1, 1874. 3662 d&w.

Life Assurance.

CANADA

Agricultural Insurance Co'y.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

CAPITAL, - - $1 000,000.

COL. A. C. DE L. HARWOOD, President.
WILLIAM ANGUS, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. GOFF, Managing Director
JAMES A. SMITH, Inspector.

Ottawa Branch- - - - - - - - 38 Sparks Street.

CLUFF & MILL, GENERAL AGENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Is hereby given to our patrons and the public generally in the Ottawa district, that this Company have decided to continue a Branch Office in this City and have leased the large and commodious stone building, recently occupied by Messrs. Angus & Co., no. 38 Sparks Street, where they have OPENED AN OFFICE, under the management of Messrs. CLUFF and MILL, their newly appointed General Agents for the Ottawa Branch. 3768

OTTAWA

BUILDING SOCIETY.

OFFICE, York Street, North Side, Near Sussex.

OFFICE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10 a.m. till 4 p.m.

ESTABLISHED, FEBRUARY 6th, 1875.

DIRECTORS.

PRESIDENT—M. Narcisse Germain.
VICE-PRESIDENT—M. Stanislas Drapeau.

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MM. Isaie Richer, Olivier Latour, P. E. Ryan, J. W. Peachy, P. C. Auclair, Octave Latremouille, H. Archambault, A. Chevrier, Auguste DeGuise.

The Subscription Books are now open at the Society's Office, York street, north side, near Sussex street, where Prospectuses, By-Laws, and all other information may be obtained.

The first payment on Subscribed Stock will be payable on or before the 4th March next.

The Office opens daily from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., and on the first four days of the month from 8 a.m. till 9 p.m., for the purpose of receiving payments by Stockholders.

RODOLPHE MATTE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa, February 13th, 1875. 3770

Machinery.

SCOTT, CAYLEY & CAYLEY,

MACHINERY DEPOT,

70 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Manufacturers' Agents and Dealers in Iron and Wood Working Machinery.

OF THE BEST CANADIAN, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAKE

ENGINES AND BOILERS, NEW AND SECOND HAND

MILL MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ROCK DRILLS, BELTING, FILES, AND GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES.

SPECIAL AGENCIES—Cameron Special Steam Pump; J. A. Fay & Co, Cincinnati, O., Wood Working Machines; American Saw Co'y., Trenton, N.J.; Joseph Hall Manufacturing Co'y. &c., &c.

Send for Circulars and Catalogues

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE...............70 SPARKS-ST., OTTAWA.

Oct. 17 1874 3540y

Hardware.

Giving up Business.

GOING WEST.

MOORE BROS.,

have made arrangements to go West in May, so have decided to sell their stock by clearance sale to commence on MONDAY, 8th inst. As the whole stock consisting of

Stoves, Tinware, Hardware, Children's Carriages, Woodenware, Baskets, Lamps and House Furnishing Goods.

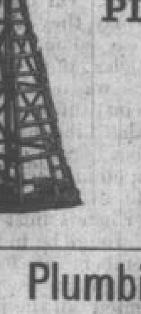
Must be sold by 1st May, Great Bargains will be given for Cash.

Remember the place, corner Sparks and O'Connor Streets.

MOORE BROS.

March 6, 1875. 3787

Plumbers, &c.



New Wind-Mill Pump

P. B. FERGUSON,

PRACTICAL

PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER,

SPARKS STREET

3rd DOOR WEST OF BANK STREET,

OTTAWA.

3777-1y.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting

EXECUTED EXPEDITIOUSLY BY

MASON & Co.

54 SUSSEX-ST.

BATHS, WATER CLOSETS, STEAM-FITTINGS, &c., fitted up with Latest Improvements, by first-class workmen. Particular attention is requested to our first-class stock of GAS FIXTURES.

J. T MASON & CO.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting, Tinsmiths and Galvanized Iron Roofers.

BLYTH & KERR,

25 RIDEAU STREET,

ATTEND promptly to fitting up Water Services, Baths, Sinks, &c., with Hot and Cold Water Pipes, Gas Pipes and Fixtures, Hot Air Furnaces. Estimates for work in any of the above lines on application.

Sole Agents for the New Improved Eureka Hot Air Draft Furnace.

Coal Oil.

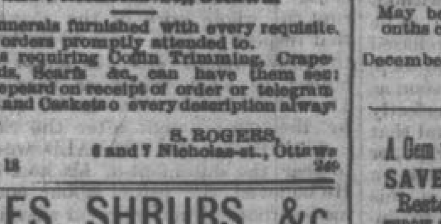
Lamps & Chandeliers

The Largest Assortment in the City.

AT THE OIL DEPOT, SUSSEX-ST.

C. S. SHAW & CO.

Jan, 8, 1875.



S. ROGERS,

UNDERTAKER

6 and 7 Nicholas-St., Ottawa.

Funerals furnished with every requisite. Country orders promptly attended to.

Persons requiring Coffin Trimming, Crape Hat-bands, Scarfs, &c., can have them see ready prepared on receipt of every order or telegram.

Coffins and Caskets of every description always on hand.

S. ROGERS,
6 and 7 Nicholas-st., Ottawa

No 18 249

TREES, SHRUBS, &c.

Auguste Dupuis, Esq.,

Proprietor of the well known Nurseries at St. Roch des Aulnets, Province of Quebec, has established

AN AGENCY IN OTTAWA

For the supply of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Shrubs.

These Trees being raised in Lower Canada, are preferable to those from American Nurseries, being thoroughly acclimatized, and better adapted to stand the winters of this district.

Catalogues and prices can be had on application to the undersigned, who is now ready to receive orders for the Spring of 1875. Parties wanting Trees should lose no time in ordering.

J. E. LEMIEUX,
Ottawa-st., between King & Nelson-sts.

Nov. 6, 1874.

To Surveyors and Engineers.

FOR SALE a first-class

Theodolite and Level.

ALSO,

A good Horse, a Montreal built Cariole,

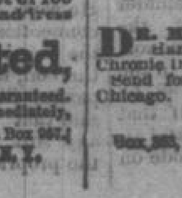
HARNESS, ROBES, &c.

May be seen at BUCKLEY'S Stables. Six months credit on approved endorsed notes.

HECTOR McLEAN
Auctioneer, Sparks-st.

December 23, 1874.

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!



SAVE YOUR EYES!

Restore your Sight!

THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,

By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYESIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957,) No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

Groceries, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1854. OTTAWA, 1874-5.

THOS. PATTERSON

Purveyor to His Excellency the Governor General, Earl Dufferin.

Direct Importations from the Producers

In France, England, Holland and Spain,

BRANDIES, PORT AND SHERRY WINE, GIN, PORTER, &c

PURE AND UNADULTERATED, for Family use and Medicinal purposes.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Teas,—BLACKS, GREENS and JAPANS—Finest Grades.

Coffees—FRESH ROASTED, Ground daily on the premises, at usual prices

FANCY GROCERIES IN GREAT VARIETY:

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Flavouring Syrups, Syrups and Extracts; Crackers variety of kinds, such as Orange and Lemon Wafers; Gerishad's Sugar Wafers Patent Foods for Children; Gelatine's Fruits, fresh and crystallized; The celebrated NABOB PICKLE AND SAUCE. Try them.

Rawling's English Soda Water, Potass Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale and Brighton Seltzer. Also Glasgow Peas Meal.

Dec. 21 1874. THOS. PATTERSON.

THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE.

HOUSEKEEPERS, REMEMBER THE PEOPLES TEA STORE, 36 RIDEAU-ST., OTTAWA. We are offering General Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and Provisions, (Teas and Sugar in particular) at prices that cannot be competed with in this city. Our Wines and Liquors are all of the best quality, and our Goods generally guaranteed to customers. Protect your own interest; let not hearsay lead you to this place or that place. Try the Goods, and judge for yourselves.

Aug 1, 1874. P. BASKERVILLE & BROS.

Ladies' Ware,

GREAT CLEARING SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS.

Commencing FRIDAY, 5th MARCH. inst.,

Our entire STOCK will be sold out at an

IMMENSE SACRIFICE,

POSITIVELY, the Greatest Bargains ever offered in the City.

REMEMBER this is a bona fide sale as our prices will show.

HANEY & FORGIE,
Kavanagh's Block, opposite E. McGillivray's,
254 & 256 Wellington Street.

Ottawa, March 4th 1875

No 234 WELLINGTON STREET.

—BY—

J. W. RYAN.

All Parties living East of Dufferin Bridge and West of Pooley's Bridge who Trade to the Amount of Two Dollars

In the above Establishment, will, after the FIRST of FEBRUARY, 1875, until further notice have their

Street Car Fare Paid Back and Forth Each and Every Time.

A FULL AND NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

Always on Hand.

Feb. 3, 1875.

Dry Goods.

For the best FITTING SUITS,
Go to CHAS. BRYSON'S

For the best FITTING COATS,
Go to CHAS. BRYSON'S.

For the best FITTING PANTS,
Go to CHAS. BRYSON'S.

For the best FITTING VESTS,
Go to CHAS. BRYSON'S.

FIRST-CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

JOSEPH DIMBLEBY,

Is now offering at his

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

29 RIDEAU-ST.,

The remainder of his large

Stock of Fall & Winter Goods

At Reduced Prices for Cash.

Also, a large and well-assorted stock of

Gentlemen's Underclothing, Scarfs, Ties, Collars &c., &c.

A good fit guaranteed or no sale. All Goods warranted shrunk.

Jan. 7. 1875

D. S. McKINNON & CO.,

7, SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

DEALERS IN

PianoFortes, Cabinet Organs, Organettes, Music Books, etc.,

Agents for HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S, J. & C. FISCHER & CO.'S, HARDMAN & CO.'S THE MATHUSHEK CO.'S Piano Fortes; W. BELL & CO.'S Cabinet Organs and celebrated Organettes.

Of the above list we might single out The Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Piano Fortes, and The W. Bell & Co.'s celebrated Organettes, but for a medium priced Piano Forte, we cordially commend "The Hardman." The Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos have long been recognized ever where as being among the very best made in America. The reports of the Judges at the different Exhibitions at which they have been exhibited, together with the opinions of the most distinguished Pianists and musicians in the world, present a weight of testimony in their favor, which cannot be resisted, and assure the purchaser of his receiving a superior instrument in every respect.

Every instrument fully guaranteed.

Illustrated price list sent on application.

3774

Marble Works.

W. H. MANSON,

Travelling Agent.

N.B.—W. M. Somerville will not be responsible for any debt without his written order, nor acknowledge any receipt but his own.

AGENCY OF

Fair Haven Marbleized Slate Works,

OHIO SANDSTONE, Drain Pipes & Fancy Clay Goods

OTTAWA

Marble and Granite Works,

Established 1860, by

BY W. M. SOMERVILLE,

Rideau-st., corner of Ottawa-st., Ottawa.

Cemetery Fencing, Grates, Railway and Building Castings

OTTAWA MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

[ESTABLISHED 1860.]

P. A. TAYLOR, Proprietor.

The largest and Best-selected assortment of

Monuments, Headstones Obelisks,

in Marble, Scotch Granite, or Sandstone.

The newest design in CEMETERY FENCING, suitable for the various Cemeteries.

A well-arranged stock of MANTLES, in American, Italian, and Coloured Marbles of new and chaste designs. GRATES from the best American and Canadian Houses, Receding or Projector either Plain or Mounted.

June 18. 1874.

IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD

USE THE

Diamond Yeast Cakes

SMOKERS!

For a Good Smoke

—USE THE—

MYRTLE NAVY.

See T. & B. on each Plug.

Drunkenness Cured.

DR. McKINLEY, of Chicago, residing in Hamilton, Ont., to educate his son, cures Chronic Drunkenness.

Send for printed matter by the ladies of Chicago.

T. E. McKinley.

Box 368, Hamilton, Ont. 3736-11c

MONEY! MONEY!! MONEY!!!

All who want to realize on STOCKS, MERCHANDIZE, FURNITURE, &c., should a dress, or call at 82 Sparks Street, or box 698 P. O. Immediate returns, and reasonable charges.

3772.

FOWLE'S

PILE AND HUMOR CURE.

For Internal and External Use

WARRANTED A SURE & PERFECT CURE For all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Tetter, or Ring-Worm, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the Skin.

One Bottle warranted to Cure all cases of Piles; From One to Three Bottles in all Cases of Humors.

This remedy has been faithfully tested and found to be an almost infallible cure for the above named diseases. Its success has been so universal that the Proprietor guarantees a cure to those who will use his medicine, or in case of failure to refund the money paid. Since it was first introduced he has received many thousands of testimonials, proving its efficacy for the cure of the awful diseases it is recommended for. The Pile and Humor cure is entirely vegetable in its composition, and can be used with safety in all cases. There is no danger of it driving the humor in, as it cures on the surface and the patient's bodily health continually proves while under the treatment.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dec. 14 1873

(Continued from second page.)

Read, Seymour, Simpson, Skead, Sutherland, Wark, Wilmot.—34.

NON-CONTENTS.—Hon. Messrs. Armand, Baillargeon, Bellerose, Bureau, Chaffers, Chapais, Chinic, Cormier, Dumouchel, Fabre, Girard, Guevrement, Letellier de St. Just, Paquet, Ryan, Scott, Trudel, Wilson.—18.

Hon. Mr. AIKINS then moved that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, composed of Hon. Messrs. Campbell, Dickey, Vidal, Wilmot, Cornwall, Read, McDonald (Toronto), McMaster and the mover, of whom five to form a quorum, to report thereon with all convenient speed, with power to send for persons and papers, and that the witnesses appear before the said Committee.—Carried.

The House then adjourned.

MONDAY, March 8.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 p. m.

A large number of petitions were presented in favour of the passage of a Prohibitory Law.

Hon. Mr. MILLER presented the Ninth report of the Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills. The committee reported favourably on the bill entitled "An Act to incorporate the Canadian Gaslight Company," which was thereupon read a third time and passed.

CIVIL SERVICE IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN said he had the honour last year to lay before the House the subject of the Civil Service in Prince Edward Island, and to make some strictures on the policy of the Government in reference thereto. From the promises he then received, he expected there would be no further ground of complaint, but it appeared that such was not the case. A short time after he left for Prince Edward Island the Surveyor of Shipping was removed. Clearly satisfied that the promise given by the Government was not in vain, he (Mr. Howlan) wrote the following letter to the Hon. Mr. Letellier, in August, to give them an opportunity of explanation:

ALBERTON, P. E. I., Aug. 10, 1874.

DEAR SIR—I have recently been much surprised to find that all the Harbour Masters throughout this Island have been removed, whilst in a majority of cases very incompetent men have been put in their places; also more recently with the appointment of a Surveyor of Shipping in the place of the highly competent gentleman who has for some time past filled that office.

I am unwilling to believe that you would permit a departure from the promise you gave the Senate that "that no officer of the Civil Service should be dismissed, except for misconduct, incapicity or just cause."

Will you please therefore be kind enough to state the reasons for such dismissal, as above alluded to, and oblige

Yours respectfully,
GEO. W. HOWLAN.

To the Hon. Luc Letellier De St. Just, Minister of Agriculture, &c., &c. Ottawa.

He had received no answer to that letter. After waiting till November, he again forwarded a copy thereof, supposing that the former had been mislaid, to which no answer had been received. He thought it his duty therefore to give the present notice of motion. We had the promise in this House of a member of the Government, which so far was worth nothing. The leader of the Government in the other branch of the Legislature distinctly stated that no officer would be turned out except for misconduct or incapacity. Yet after all those declarations he found that three Collectors of Customs were turned out in Prince Edward Island without any reason being given therefor; also, Harbour Masters, the Surveyor of Shipping, the Captain of the dredge boat and several preventive officers. Those officers necessarily complained of the broken faith of the Government, particularly as they were not aware of having improperly conducted themselves, but, on the contrary, were more assiduous in their labours than heretofore, and had no reason, from anything which fell from their superiors in the island, to believe for a moment their services were not duly performed. How, then, comes the broken faith with those men, or is the Government affairs left in the hands of some little petty clique there, who are thus placing the Government in a false position. I fear the Government in this matter, as of last year, are being imposed upon in the same manner that they have been in the matter of the winter steamer. Let me take one case as a specimen. Captain Henry Mutch commanded the dredge-boat, is a young man who acted in the capacity of Harbour Master at Charlottetown for some years past, having a perfect knowledge of not only that harbour, but the different harbours of the island where the boat might be employed. At a moment's warning he receives his dismissal, and a man by the name of Benjamin Williams appointed in his place, who, although a very good man in other respects, yet totally incapable of getting the boat underweigh, or piloting to the mouth of the harbour. Now what is the consequence; from that day forward the boat has performed no service. Again, there was the Surveyor of Shipping, Mr. Longworth, in every way a competent man, he was removed for what reason I am yet unable to learn, unless it was to make room for a brother-in-law of one of the supporters of the Government in the other House. On yesterday another removal was made in the person of Mr. Griffin, the Dominion Messenger at Charlottetown, as he learned by a telegram just received. He might go on detaining the House with other equal flagrant cases but he would desist, as enough had been shewn to prove the fact that Prince Edward Island was made the political slaughter house of the Dominion against the practice pursued in all the other Provinces. There was another matter that he wished to touch on which was the salaries received by the Custom House Officers in Prince Edward Island. Now if any department more than another should be well paid it was the Custom Department of any Province, but more particularly in a Maritime Province coming recently into the Dominion. He did think that they ought to be as much as paid at comparative places in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. I have no hesitation in stating that from the head of the department down to the lowest, the salaries allowed are inadequate and will not bear comparison with other places. Up to the time I now speak, although the Island has formed an integral portion of the Dominion since July 1873, I am informed that the Collector of Customs at Cascumpec has received but the paltry sum of $47 per year, whereas under our Local Government his salary amounted to about $300. At the port of Summerside, the second port of importance in the Island, the Collector only received the same, whilst his subordinates appointed more recently, received from three to six hundred dollars. There is no honourable gentleman can say this is just and proper. It looks like a cowardly attempt to starve these men into resignation. They have given their services to the department, performed their duties faithfully without a word of complaint, and I repeat it is a disgrace to the Government to retain what they have justly earned. He did not bring this matter before the Government for the purpose of annoying them, but merely to show that wrong has been done, and he trusted that they would receive their commission without delay, as well as all their back pay. Before he sat down he would, in connection with this subject, call the attention of the Government to the building of a Marine Hospital at Charlottetown. In this Dominion it is well known that all vessels pay a tax of two cents per ton, which goes into a fund for the erection and maintaining of suitable hospitals at the different sea ports. When the island entered the Dominion, the officers necessary for this work were appointed, but up to this time no suitable hospital had been erected. The Government last year appropriated, and I have no doubt in good faith, two thousand dollars to erect a Marine Hospital at Souris, and I have no hesitation in saying that I believe it to be a misappropriation of public money, inasmuch as Charlottetown being the largest seaport, the hospital should be there, as it is easy of access by railroad from nearly every port in the island. I also notice in this year's estimates the sum of $1500 to erect another hospital at Charlottetown. I would suggest to the Government that both sums be put together and expended at Charlottetown. I trust that the papers will be placed on the table with the consent of the House, and that the House will take such action as will prevent this undue interference in the Civil Service throughout this Dominion; and to this end I beg leave to move that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House, a full and complete return of all dismissals from, and appointments to the Civil Service in Prince Edward Island as well as the salaries attached thereto.

Hon. Mr. KAULBACH hoped the papers asked for by his hon. friend would be brought before the House soon enough to allow hon. gentlemen an opportunity to discuss them. He (Hon. Mr. Kaulbach) had himself obtained an address some weeks ago in reference to dismissals from the Civil Service in Nova Scotia, and during last week he had expostulated with the Government against further delay in producing the papers. He thought it must be evident that the Government were not desirous of justifying their conduct, and that they feared the expression of this House on their actions, otherwise the papers could have been on the table weeks ago.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT had no objection to an address going up in this case, and he thought his hon. friend would find that what the Government had stated last year they had tried to carry out. No changes were contemplated in Prince Edward Island unless good cause was shown that it would be in the interests of the public to make them. Hon. gentlemen would all recollect that the subject was very fully discussed last year before Prince Edward Island came into the Confederation. With the change of Government took place some changes of officers. The Government thought the fairest plan would be to divide the offices between the two rival parties in the island. At the time he made the statement in this House he was under the impression that this plan had been fully carried out, but he had been misinformed, and it was owing to this that further changes in the interest of the public were not made. His remark was based on the assumption that all the changes had been made, whereas, in fact the changes at that time had reference to only one or two departments. Since that time a few changes had taken place, but the assurances given by this Government to the hon. gentleman had been fully carried out. He (Hon. M. Scott) held in his hand a paper containing a memorandum of all the changes made in the most important branch—the Customs Department. And here he remarked that one of the grievances of his hon. friend was that these men had been paid very small salaries. He (Mr. Scott) asked hon. gentlemen to consider the number of employees in the Customs Department—not less than fifty for a population of 10,0000. If these men were paid salaries corresponding to the salaries paid elsewhere, it would swallow up the revenue from that Island. If these salaries were compared with the usual salaries of Collectors throughout the Dominion, no sufficient reason would be found to justify larger salaries on the Island. In some cases large salaries had been paid at ports where no entries were made. The hon. gentleman, unfortunately, always had some terrible grievance against the Government, and he (Mr. Scott) feared it was hopeless to satisfy his hon. friend that the Government meant to do what was right and proper in the matter. At least one gentleman from that Island did not hold the same views as his hon. friend. When the papers came down he hoped his hon. friend would be able to point out the particular cases to which he takes exception. As far as the Customs Department was concerned, he was quite prepared to give any explanation desired.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN assured his hon. friend that he (Mr. Scott) had been misinformed, as he had stated, and again last year he was misinformed. To particularize, he would ask why it was that the Custom House officers Casco Bay and Summerside had not received their salaries?

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—What are their names?

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN—Robert Gordon of Casco Bay and Charles W. Strong, of Summerside.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said as far as Robert Gordon was concerned he was a sub-collector and had been appointed by the Local Government.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN rejoined that the Local Government's appointment had been confirmed.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST said his hon. friend had alluded to letters sent to the Government in relation to this matter, to which he had not received an answer. He (Mr. Letellier De St. Just) had reason to believe that such letters had not reached his office, as he had searched in vain for them. It was the invariable practice of the office to answer all letters addressed to it. With regard to the fatal case of small-pox which his hon. friend said had occurred through the negligence of the Federal officer, he believed that officer had nothing to do with it, and that it was a case for the local authorities.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND wished to correct the Minister who had last spoken in relation to the case of small-pox. It had proved fatal on account of the gross negligence of the Dominion doctor. At least it was in consequence of a conflict of jurisdiction between the doctor of the Marine Hospital and the doctor of another hospital, that the unfortunate sailor referred to had perished.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER De St. JUST said the Customs officer should have looked after this matter, and if it appeared that he had been remiss in his duty, he would be reprimanded.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE said the sailor had lost his life for want of a proper hospital building, and not from neglect of the medical officer, who, he believed, had taken the best care possible of his patient. He proceeded briefly to criticise some of the statements of the Hon. Mr. Howlan, and to defend the policy of the Government in relation to the Civil Service on that Island. He believed the changes had been made with as little wrong doing as the circumstances admitted.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN replied, after which the motion for the address was carried.

BRITISH COLUMBIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD, of Victoria, said—Although there is no immediate hurry for the papers for which I propose to ask, yet I think it as well to move for them now, before annihilation overtakes this Honourable House, and we are numbered among the things of the past. We cannot help noticing to some extent what is going on in the other branch of the Legislature touching this House. I, like many other honourable gentlemen, care little personally whether the mode of constituting the Senate be altered or not, but I do care, and do object to any constitutional safeguards being swept away without being replaced by something better, and I do object to very infants in the science of politics attempting to deal with a great constitutional question for no better reason than the gratification of a whim or hobby, and this levelling and change attempted by pigmies in intellect and grasp, compared with our most able and advanced statesmen who framed the Act of British North America—an Act based on principles of justice and due representation to the different Provinces; an Act now sought to be rent asunder by inserting the thin end of the wedge of Republican aggression. During the debate on this question in the other House, I was specially favoured by a member alluding to myself. If that member should be a demagogue, and an egotistical torpedo, likely to explode on all sides, and injure himself more than his enemies, much cannot be expected of him. If he is known to have strong communistic tendencies and be fond of change, and not being able to change anything else, changed his own name, still less can be expected. I can afford to forgive that hon. member for anything which he may say, smarting as he does from being in the cold shades, without influence, power or patronage, astracized and shunned by his colleagues and former friends, and left to tread the earth alone. I will not pursue this subject further at present, but move, seconded by Mr. Cornwall:—5. That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House all correspondence or letters (if any) between the Dominion Government and the British Columbia Steamship Company, relative to a subsidy for carrying the mails between San Francisco and Victoria.

Hon Dr. CARRALL (Victoria) supported the motion in a few humorous remarks, designed to lift the Senate out of its sombre mood, and manifest not only its usefulness in the legislative economy, but its wit and spirit. It was necessary to do so after the depression produced by the painful picture of the misfortunes of Prince Edward Island, just drawn. (Laughter.) He objected to proceedings or debates taking such a sad-faced turn as to give any ground to scoffers sneering at this House as a chamber of monuments, or a living tomb. (Hear, and laughter.) It was all very well to have a fling at the Government on any question. Governments, like shuttlecocks were made to be kicked at. Be this as it might, the contract for this steam service had been well bestowed, the recipients giving general satisfaction.

Motion agreed to.

SENATE'S DEBATES.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY moved the consideration of the second report of the Select Committee on publishing the debates of the Senate. He went on to say it would require some instructions from the House if this report was to be practically acted upon. They had received proposals for printing, publishing and binding a *Hansard*, but did not feel justified in calling for tenders for reporting till the House had decided upon the propriety or otherwise of obtaining a *Hansard*. The question whether there should be a *Hansard* and whether the Committee should prepare for it now, were the material points before the House. With regard to the first, he had no very strong opinion one way or the other. As to the second, arrangements ought to be made, at the close of the present session, at all events in good time, so that at the commencement of another session we should not be in the position we occupied at the early part of the present session. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. MACPHERSON, after explanations of the report had been given, urged arrangements for the reporting, next session, before the present closed—say by the end or middle of next week. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was carried.

PRINTING COMMITTEE.

Hon. Mr. SIMPSON presented the sixth report of the Committee on Printing, and moved it be taken into consideration on Wednesday. Carried.

The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 11, 1875.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 p. m.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. JETTE introduced a bill establishing new dispositions for the organization and administration of building societies in the Province of Quebec.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole to-morrow on certain resolutions to increase the salaries of the Civil Service.

Hon. Mr. SMITH (Westmoreland) moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole to-morrow to consider the expediency of transferring the powers and authorities of the Trinity House of Quebec to the Quebec Harbour Commissioners, with the property of the said Trinity House, except the Decayed Pilot Fund, which shall be transferred to the Corporation of Pilots for and below the harbour of Quebec; and of amending the constitution of the corporation of the said Harbour Commissioners.

Mr. MACKENZIE (Lambton)—That the House shall meet for the remainder of the session on Saturdays at 3 o'clock, and that measures of the Government shall have precedence on the orders of the day.

LACHINE CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK moved an address to His Excellency the Governor General for copies of all correspondence, letters or telegrams between the Government and the proprietors of land in the vicinity of the proposed enlargement of the Lachine Canal from the first March, 1874, to the first March, 1875; also, all orders given to engineers as to information to be given to such proprietors and all requests for information made to the Government or engineers, and all reports made to the Department of Public Works between above dates relating to the right of way requisite for enlargement of Lachine Canal. He said in making this motion he deemed it almost unnecessary to state that he was not actuated at all by any personal motive. In the reports spread through the press the names of certain public men had been mentioned in connection with these lands, and insinuations were made which, if untrue, should be put down, and their falsehood exposed at the earliest possible moment. The characters of our public men did not belong to one side of the House, or the other, but to the whole country, and it was desirable for these reasons that the papers should be brought down, and the House should have some authentic and official statement of what had taken place. It was for this reason he felt it his duty to make this motion.

Mr. JETTE thanked the hon. member for Frontenac for putting this motion on the notice paper, and also for moving it to-day, in order better to suit his (Mr. Jette) convenience. He believed, as the hon. member did, that the good reputation of our public men was the measure of their usefulness, and this would be his excuse for feeling so sensitive with regard to the charges made against him, especially as regards that which appeared in the French papers of Quebec. That charge was that in this purchase of property in Montreal he had used his influence to become acquainted with some of the designs of the Government, as to the enlargement of the Lachine Canal, and so to secure for himself and his associates a good speculation. This he denied, and this denial he was ready to repeat to-day. He believed it was his privilege and duty to put the entire case before the House, in order that no imputation might go before the public without meeting with such a correction as he could offer. This property was purchased about the month of April, 1874. In September, he decided to sell it as soon as possible, at auction, and as it was perfectly well known by the public in general that the Lachine Canal was to be enlarged, or that some works were to be executed, in order to construct a new canal at this point, he believed it was his duty to inform the Government of the proposed sale, in order that they should take such proceeding as they deemed advisable, to expropriate our property if necessary, and so protect the public interests. He read the correspondence which had taken place on the subject between the proprietors of the land and the Minister of Public Works. He gave a history of the transactions in connection with the purchase, and cited the comments of certain newspapers thereon, which, he said, were written by parties ill-informed in the matter. He said that there was no understanding of any sort between the Government and the proprietors of the property in regard to the sale, and adduced proof of this assertion.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK was satisfied the House would be gratified by the full and frank statement made by the hon. member for Montreal East. He wished, however, the hon. member and the House to understand that he made no charge against the hon. member. He had never seen the paper referred to, and did not know that such charges had been published. He observed by the report of Mr. Page, that the owners of the lands had put them up to a very high price. He assured the House that it was not with a view to making charges against the hon. member that he brought forward this motion, and if the papers were brought down, they would show, no doubt, that the hon. member was justified in what he had done.

The motion was carried.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The House again went into Committee on the bill to amend the Act for the regulation of the postal service; Mr. Jette in the chair.

The 91st clause was amended so as to make the regulations as to postage on newspapers and periodicals sent to the United States to come into force on the 1st May next.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

SICK AND DISTRESSED MARINERS.

Hon. Mr. SMITH moved the reception of the report of the Committee of the Whole on the resolutions to amend the Act 31 Vict., Cap. 64, respecting the treatment and relief of sick and distressed mariners.

The resolutions were then concurred in.

Hon. Mr. SMITH introduced a bill to amend the Act 31 Vict. Cap. 64, respecting the treatment and relief of sick and distressed mariners.

THE IMMIGRATION ACT.

The House went into Committee to consider resolutions authorizing the collection of duty in certain cases from masters of ships carrying passengers or emigrants from Europe to Canada, Mr. White in the chair.

The Committee rose and reported the resolutions, which were read a first and second time and concurred in.

The House went into Committee on the bill to amend the Immigration Act of 1872, Mr. White in the chair.

The Committee reported the bill without amendment, and it was read a third time and passed.

PENITENTIARIES.

The House went into Committee on resolutions respecting the salaries to be paid to the officers mentioned in the bill respecting penitentiaries and the inspection thereof, Mr. De St. George in the chair.

The Committee reported the resolutions, which were read a first and second time and concurred in.

The bill respecting penitentiaries and the inspection thereof was read a second time, and the House went into Committee on it, Mr. De St. George in the chair.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said he noticed one inspector was to be appointed under this bill, instead of three, as at present. He wished to know if this inspector would be required to perform the same duties as the three now did.

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER said the bill did not include British Columbia or Manitoba. The duties which the Inspector would have to perform were not so extensive as at present, as the building and repairs of penitentiaries would now be under the Department of Public Works. There were now only four penitentiaries, and there would soon be only three, as it was proposed to have only one penitentiary for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The Inspector would only be obliged to make his inspection yearly or oftener if directed by the Minister of Justice.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the only opinion he had expressed on the matter was when the Penitentiary Bill was under discussion in the House, when he stated it was to a certain degree ex-Governmental. While he quite understood that no individual interest should be in the way of the public policy of the Government, he hoped they would show some consideration to the gentlemen who would be deprived of their offices by this measure.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said the Government found very great disorder was occurring through duties being assigned to the inspectors, and that they were not competent to perform. On one occasion he found, to his dismay, they had assumed the right to purchase some $3,000 worth of lumber and articles of that kind, the great bulk of which was useless, and was now piled up at the institution in Montreal. Other matters of that kind had occurred, not intentionally, but because the inspectors were not competent for such duties, and it became quite evident to the Government that firmer hands must deal with these matters. It would be in the memory of Ontario members at least, that while there were four inspectors in Old Canada, they inspected all the jails, penitentiaries, and other public institutions. After the Confederation Act was passed the Province of Ontario, under the economical but wise arrangement of the leader of the Government, Sandfield Macdonald, decided to have only one inspector, and any one who had seen that gentleman's reports could see to what state of efficiency they had been brought under his control. The economy in provisioning all gaols, and in the management of lunatic asylums and supervision over all institutions receiving aid from the Government, showed that he was able to exercise very efficient supervision over the fifty or sixty institutions in the Province, and they were really in very much better order than Dominion institutions with their three inspectors. He (Mr. Mackenzie) never had doubts that one thoroughly efficient officer would do the duties much better than three. As to the matter mentioned by the hon. member of showing consideration to those who by the operation of this Act would be deprived of employment, the Government would be bound to consider what would have to be done in such a case, having regard, of course, to the public interest.

The clause was passed.

On the 36th clause relating to convict labour,

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD asked if the Government had any policy as to letting out convict labour by contract. The present authorities disapproved very generally of this system.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said the Government had not decided upon any policy. Some tenders had been received up to a recent time, but had not been accepted for the reason that the Government were to consider, when the House rose, what was to be done in this matter. A great deal had been said on the care exercised by the contractors. The system worked well at the Central Prison at Toronto, but was liable to interruption from the failure of contractors, or some cause in the business that might interrupt the whole work of the Prison. In that respect perhaps it would be better if the Government were to adapt prison labour to such works as they could. The whole subject was to be reviewed by the Government after the Session.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD was glad to hear the statement of his hon. friend. He believed the prison labour could be made profitable under proper surveillance if the right contractors could be found; but no amount of supervision could prevent some contractors from interfering with the moral improvement of the prisoners by giving them tobacco and spirits as a bribe to greater exertions in working. While it was important that the prisoners should be self-sustaining, it was still more important that they should be reformed if possible.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said he had an idea, which was not yet clearly defined, of employing the labour of convicts in carrying on the public works of the country. It was quite possible they might be able to manufacture the greater portion of the rolling stock required on the great railroads about to be constructed. That was one reason why he desired to locate the prisons in the Lower Provinces in some convenient place on the Intercolonial Railway; but nothing had yet been decided upon by the Government.

The section was carried.

The committee rose and reported the bill.

After recess,

CERTIFICATES TO MASTERS AND MATES.

Hon. Mr. SMITH moved the House into Committee to consider the following resolutions:—

1. That it is expedient so to amend the Act respecting certificates to masters and mates of ships, as to make it apply to ships over eighty tons register, and to ships going to sea to any place out of Canada.

2. That it is expedient to make provision for the examination of masters and mates of inland and coasting ships, as regards ships of over eighty tons register, and voyages commenced after 1st April, 1876.

The House went into Committee; Mr. Gibson in the chair.

Hon. Mr. SMITH, in reply to Mr. Woods, said the bill would apply to steamships as well as sailing vessels.

The Committee having reported the resolution,

Hon. Mr. SMITH introduced a bill founded thereon.

The bill was read the first time.

ADMINISTRATON OF JUSTICE.

On motion of Hon. Mr. FOURNIER, a bill for the more speedy trial before Police Stipendiary Magistrates in the Province of Ontario, of persons charged with felonies or misdemeanours," (from the Senate), was read the second time.

The bill then went through committee, was read the third time and passed.

The following bills were read the third time and passed;

To make further provisions respecting the Central Prison for Ontario.

For more speedy trial before Police and Stipendiary Magistrates in the Province of Ontario of persons charged with felonies or misdemeanours.

COPYRIGHT.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE moved the second reading of the bill respecting Copyrights. He said that during the recess he had interviews with some delegates representing English authors and publishers and with several English authors, and he had received a draft bill from the Imperial Government, which contained their views respecting this very complicated matter. The bill now before the House was one that he thought embodied very nearly all that had been seriously demanded by authors and publishers, while it afforded a fair scope for Canadian publishers, providing as it did for the publication of works if within a certain time the authsr did not take out a copyright or commence publication. He believed this bill was acceptable to Canadian publishers, and it might be fairly presumed that it would received the Royal sanction, for which of course it would be reserved.

Mr. DYMOND said he felt obliged to dissent from the hon. Premier with respect to the merits of this bill. In his judgment it would be better to have the law as it stood at present. He did not propose to delay the progress of the bill at this stage, but he asked that time be given after the second reading for its further consideration. Before its final passage he would like to have an opportunity of offering a few remarks upon it.

Hon. J. H. CAMERON thought it would be better, if his hon. friend wished to dissent from this bill, for him to make his remarks now. The subject of copyright had engaged the attention of our Legislatures for the past quarter of a century, but, unfortunately, no bill that has passed has ever received the Royal assent. He believed that the present measure was one that would be likely to receive the Royal assent, and that it was satisfactory to authors and publishers on both sides of the Atlantic. However, if the hon. member for North York knew of any difficulties in the way of its being accepted in England, he thought he should state them now.

On resolution of item of $1,000,000, Baie Verte Canal,

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said that as the Government were unable to form an estimate of the cost of this work, or of the extent to which it could be proceeded with this year, he proposed to reduce this amount to a sum sufficient to cause surveys to be made in order to obtain the most complete information, and to enable the Government to meet the House again with information showing the real value of the work to the country. He moved that the amount be reduced to $20,000. The motion was declared carried on a division.

The House adjourned at 10-45.

Correspondence.

The Editor desires it to be distinctly understood that while inserting the communications of Correspondents, he is in no way to be held responsible for the opinions expressed therein.

PACIFIC RAILWAY SUBSIDY.

To THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—The agitation commenced at Toronto with reference to the line of Pacific railway east of Nipissing, has a special interest for that section of Ontario, of which this city is the natural depot. Nearly twenty years ago United Canada, having exhausted herself in the construction of a national railway in the valley of the St. Lawrence, from Riviere du Loup *en bas* to Windsor and Sarnia, recognized the rights and importance of the Ottawa Valley route, by a land grant for a railway, through this valley, from Quebec to Lake Huron; which grant, had it been allowed to survive Confederation, would ere this have secured the construction of this railway. Confederation gave the Crown lands to the Provinces, and made the Ottawa River the frontier of Quebec and the "back woods" of Ontario. Quebec not only maintained and increased the land grant to her section of this long projected railway, but added a cash subsidy; while Ontario, through her Government, fought the Canada Central for the small proportion of twenty-eight miles, which it laid claim to, for the line between Ottawa and Carleton Place, and forced a compromise, through the municipal loan fund line on the Brockville & Ottawa Railway. Ontario rolled up a surplus chiefly from the timber lands of the Ottawa Valley, nearly the whole of which has been expended upon a series of *cul de sac*, or "portage" railways, from her frontier towns on the St. Lawrence.

As the owner of a magnificent but undeveloped estate between the Ottawa and Lake Huron, it was the duty of Ontario to have laid a railway through this domain on a line between tide water and the west. By such a line only could the full value of the property be realized. It will be the route of immigrants and merchandise from the sea-board, of grain and provisions from the west, and of the products of the forest in both directions; and on such a line the value of the townships it traverses will reach their highest possible limits. As compared with the side roads on which Ontario has hitherto lavished her surplus, there would be all the difference which there is between a main line and its branches—between New York Central and the Rome and Ogdensburg railways. If it is true, therefore, that Ontario pays the greater part of the Dominion subsidy for this Ontario Valley and French River railway, it is certain that she gets the lion's share of the benefit. Every mile is in her own territory, and she is only compelled by the exigencies of the Dominion, in which she is a chief partner, to do what she ought to have done—and what Quebec has done—restore to the Ottawa Valley the subsidy for railway purposes, of which the latter was robbed by Confederation.

The south-western peninsula of Ontario, and Toronto in particular, cannot find a claim on what Ottawa is now getting in the way of direct railway communication with the west. The Great Western, the Grand Trunk and the Northern were subsidized by United Canada. Over eight millions of dollars from the public chest were expended on the three subsidized lines *west* of Toronto, and while Ontario's local road (to Prescott) did not receive a dollar from that source, she was a contributer towards paying sixty per cent. of the cost of Toronto's local road, the Northern—that road having received more than double the proportion of its cost, and nearly fifty per cent. more per mile, than the Grand Trunk. The Ottawa line gets a cash subsidy of $10,000 to $12,000 per mile, the Northern got $24,000 per mile.

Geography, the great friend of the Ottawa Valley, has, without trenching on the autonomy of Ontario, brought forward the Dominion Government, as a much-needed foster mother to the neglected minority in this portion of that Province. Toronto cannot be interested in any direct line to Ottawa, apparently for fear it should be extended to Montreal; she is therefore promoting a line called the Victoria Railway, to tap the Upper Ottawa; and if she were not doing it with the aid of our money, the disagreeableness of the process would be somewhat lessened. The plumage of our forests is being stripped to wing the shaft aimed at the life blood of our commerce. Like the "struck eagle"—

"Keen are our pangs, yet keener far to feel
We nurse the pinion which impels the steel,
While the same plumage that has warmed our nest
Drinks the last life-drop from our bleeding breast."

As an inland sea-port, Toronto not only aspires to be the terminus of the Canadian Pacific, and then and there turn over the greater portion of its benefits to the United States, but also to divert the Ottawa lumber trade to the west and south. This is legitimate and praiseworthy, but we want equal facilities to enable us to send some of this trade down the St. Lawrence, to aid the foreign commerce of the Dominion, and give employment to the shipping of the Maritime Provinces.

If there is to be a scramble for Dominion funds, Ottawa has claims for railway connection much stronger than any Toronto can advance. We were not put in connection with the Grand Trunk at the public expense, but we helped to put the Grand Trunk through Toronto, and also to put Toronto in connection with Lake Huron.

We want better communication with Toronto, and our ardour in that direction is only increased by her coyness. As Ottawa is the capital of the Dominion, this is a matter which, while equally important to Toronto and South western Ontaris, is of greater federal interest than the connection of Toronto and Nipissing.

If the gentlemen on the frontier will allow us a little of our own money, to connect the capital of the Dominion with the capital of Ontario, we shall not object to the expenditure of the rest of our surplus for the purpose of enabling Kingston, Belleville, Cobourg, Port Hope, Whitby, Toronto and Hamilton to become fresh water termini to the Pacific Railway. Although we are on the main line of that future railway, we would infinitely prefer to be on the line of one connecting Montreal with Toronto, Chicago and San Francisco, and this, with their consent, we can be in the present decade, while the other we may not get in the present century.

STREET CARS.—The breaking up of the streets is already telling pretty hard against the horses in use on the street cars. It would seriously inconvenience the public no doubt, yet, in the interest of the poor animals, it does seem that some commiseration should be exercised in the withdrawal of the sleighs until wheels were resumed.

THE L'ORIGNAL DEPUTATION.—The deputation from L'Orignal, Messrs. Butterfield and Millar, have succeeded in all the objects of their mission to the capital. In their interview with the Hon. Mr. Geoffrion, they had the assurance of being allowed to establish a steam ferry to ply from L'Orignal across the Ottawa River to McEvoy's Point on the opposite shore, to connect with the N.C.R.R., now in process of completion between Montreal and Ottawa. They have also succeeded in the matter of a bank agency. In their interview with the Directors of the Coteau Railway, they have succeeded in providing for a connection with that road, in a continuation of the Caledonia road to the Nation Mills, from which point a boat will ply to the High Falls to connect with the Coteau Road.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—The attention of our readers is directed to an advertisement in another column, announcing the programme for the due celebration of St. Patrick's day. The usual procession, with bands and banners, will take place, but on a much more extensive scale than that of any previous year. The crowning effort, however, of the day's celebration will be the grand concert in Gowan's new Opera House in the evening. The best vocal and instrumental talent has been secured, and the lady and gentleman amateurs are in constant practice, with a special view to the success of the entertainment. His Lordship Bishop Duhamel, the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, Premier, Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald, and other distinguished personages at present in the city, have signified their intention of being present. The affair will be, without doubt, a grand success, for no exertion has been spared, on the part of those trusted with the management, to make it so.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

DANIELS HOTEL.—A Seneical, Montreal; P Kelly, Buckingham; H De Pencier, Wakefield; Thos. S. Wadsworth, Boston, Mass.; Wm. R. Thistle, Thos. Lambert, W T Conroy, Aylmer; Armstrong, Watertown, N Y; D Pariseau, Montreal; W Bingham, Orillia; D B Sorreli, Watertown, N Y; A J McMillan, A C Henry, Montreal; Miss Artado, New York.

POLICE COURT.

Before M. O'Gara, P. M.

THURSDAY, March 10.

Henry Stokes was charged with a breach of the peace, and for his unruly propensities was relieved of $2 and costs.

William Payne, another pugilist, was also mulcted in the sum of $2 and costs.

Robert Burns was arraigned for being drunk and disorderly. He was sent to gaol for three weeks at hard labour.

The rowdies Welsh, Quinn, and Sweeny, for insulting two ladies and attempting to burn a man in a hotel on Sussex Street, were sent down for trial to the present assizes.

BIRTH.

PLAIN DE ST AUBIN.—In Quebec, the wife of Mr. E. S. St. de Aubin of a son.

DIED.

CODD—Died at Beaumont Farm, Township of Gloucester, on the 5th inst., Henry Codd, fifth son of the late Revd. Charles Codd of Ottawa.

The funeral will take place from his late residence on Saturday next at 2:30 p.m. Friends are requested to attend without further notice.

NEW EDINBURGH
BRICK WORKS.

Orders for bricks left at the City Office, corner of Sparks and Elgin streets, will be promptly attended to. 3791.

JOSEPH DIMBLEBY.

Has received and is opening out a large stock of

SPRING GOODS.

In Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds, Meltons, Fancy Vestings, Diagonals, West of England Broadcloths, &c., &c., &c., which he is prepared to make up in the latest and most fashionable styles. A large lot of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. A Good fit Guaranteed.

All Goods Warranted Shrunk.

29 RIDEAU STREET.

March 11th, 1875. 3791.

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE.

Several Sets of Single Harness

For Sale Cheap for Cash.

Enquire at

Rowe's AUCTION Rooms, Rideau Street.

Ottawa, March 3rd, 1875. 3784.

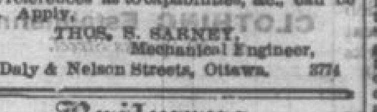
PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, Ottawa, 1875.
—AND—
CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

PARTIES requiring Models, Inventions &c. worked out, and represented, at the above Exhibitions, can have them done in the best style, by a practical man, whose works took Awards at the English Exhibition, 1864, Dublin, 1865, Paris, 1867.

Best references as to capabilities, &c., can be given. Apply,

THOS. S. SARNEY, Mechanical Engineer,
Cor Daly & Nelson Streets, Ottawa. 3774

Railways.



CANADA CENTRAL
—AND—
Brockville & Ottawa Railways
For Ottawa via Brockville.
TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY

LEAVE.

Brockville G. T. Junction	9.30 a.m.	4.15 p.m
Ottawa	10.40 a.m.,	5.00 p.m
Renfrew	9.30 a.m.,	4.10 p.m

ARRIVE.

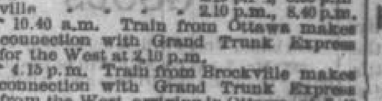
Ottawa	1.20 p.m.,	7.40 p.m
Renfrew	2.15 p.m.,	8.50 p.m
Brockville	2.10 p.m.,	8.40 p.m.

10.40 a.m. Train from Ottawa makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train for the West at 2.10 p.m.

4.15 p.m. Train from Brockville makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train from the West, arriving in Ottawa at 7.40 p.m.

A. B. FOSTER, Managing Director.

Brockville, Jan. 11, 1875.



THE ST. LAWRENCE
AND
OTTAWA RAILWAY.
Of uniform Gauge with the Grand Trunk Railway.

The old reliable, quickest and best route. The shortest line to all points East and West.

ALTERATION OF RUNNING TIME.
And acceleration of trains.

On and FROM THURSDAY, 17th DEC., 1874 Trains will run daily, as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

No.	Leave Prescott Junction	Connecting with.	Arrive in Ottawa.
1 Express	1.40 P.M.	Grand Trunk Mail from the East	4.10 P.M.
†3 Mail.	5.30 A.M.	Grand Trunk Express from East and West	7.35 A.M.
5 Express.	4.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express from West	7.10 P.M.

† Every day.

GOING SOUTH.

No.	Leave Ottawa.	Connecting with.	Arrive at Prescott Junction.
*2 Express.	10.45 A.M.	Grand Trunk West and Central Vermont and Rome & Watertown Rys.	1.05 P.M.
4 Express	2.00 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express East	4.25 P.M.
8 Express	10 45 P.M.	Grand Trunk East & West & Rome & Watertown Railway	1.30 A.M.

*Passengers by this train have time for dinner at Prescott Junction.

Pullman or Sofa Cars on Nos. 3 and 8.

Sure connections with Grand Trunk trains to and from both East and West.

Time faster than by any other route.

Trains are run on Montreal time.

THOS. REYNOLDS, Managing Director, Otta[wa]

Dec 15 1874.

APPLETON'S
AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.
NEW REVISED EDITION.

Entirely rewritten by the ablest writers on every subject. Printed from new type, and illustrated with Several Thousand Engravings and Maps.

The work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA was completed in 1863, since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States, and the signal developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature, and art, have induced the editors and publishers to submit it to an exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition entitled THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.

The movement of political affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and their fruitful application to the industrial and useful arts and the convenience of refinement of social life. Great wars and consequent revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar moment. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work appeared, has happily been ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced.

Large accessions to our geographical knowledge have been made by the indefatigable explorers of Africa.

The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.

In preparing the present edition for the press it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination.

None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming in fact a new Cyclopædia, with the same plan and compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with such improvements in its composition as have been suggested by longer experience and enlarged knowledge.

The illustrations which are introduced for the first time in the present edition have been added not for the sake of pictorial effect, but to give greater lucidity and force to the explanations in the text. They embrace all branches of science and of natural history, and depict the most famous and remarkable features of scenery, architecture, and art, as well as the various processes of mechanics and manufactures. Although intended for instruction rather than embellishment, no pains have been spared to insure their artistic excellence; the cost of their execution is enormous, and it is believed that they will find a welcome reception as an admirable feature of the Cyclopædia, and worthy of its high character.

This work is sold to subscribers only, payable on delivery of each volume. It will be completed in sixteen large octavo volumes, each containing about 800 pages, fully illustrated with several thousand Wood engravings, and with numerous colored Lithographic Maps.

Price and Style of Binding.

In extra Cloth, per vol	$5 00
In Library Leather, per vol	6 00
In Half Turkey Morocco, per vol	7 00
In Half Russia, extra gilt, per vol	8 00
In Full Morocco, antique, gilt edges, per vol	10 00
In Full Russia, per vol	10 00

Nine volumes now ready. Succeeding volumes, until completion, will be issued once in two months.

Specimen pages of the American Cyclopædia, showing type, illustrations, etc., will be sent gratis, on application.

First-class canvassing Agents Wanted. Address the Publishers,

D. APPLETON & Co., 549 & 551 Broadway, N. Y.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

MR. MOSES LAPOINTE desires to inform his customers and the public generally that he has removed his place of business from his former stand to the new Fish Market on the south side of York street. He will be happy to meet his friends in his new stand, and do his utmost to supply them with the latest importations of fresh and other kinds of fish; also all kinds of Poultry and Game.

MOSES LAPOINTE.

Ottawa, Feb. 2, 1875.

Miscellaneous.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders for the Ottawa Exhibition Building

Tenders are invited for the erection of the proposed buildings, for the accommodation of the Provincial Exhibition on the grounds of the Agricultural Society, Bank Street Road.

1st. For the lumber and all material required.
2nd. For the labor required.
3rd. A bulk sum for the material, labor and everything required for the erection of the several buildings.

Plans and Specifications, also conditions and forms of contract, will be seen at the office of James Mather, Esq., Architect, Elgin street, on and after MONDAY, 22nd inst.

Tenders to be addressed to Chairman of Exhibition Committee, and left with A. S. Woodburn, Elgin street, not later than 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, the 25th inst. All tenders to give the names of two responsible securities.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

By Order,
A. S. Woodburn, Secretary of Exhibition Committee.

City Hall, Ottawa, 17th Feb., 1875.

MEN WANTED, British Columbia.—The Dominion Government is about to build a line of Telegraph through British Columbia, which will form the [illegible] the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Line. The section is about 600 miles in length, through generally wooded country, the timber requiring to be cut down and cleared a distance of [illegible] on each side of the wire. To do this some [illegible] or 300 men will be wanted, principally choppers and woodmen. The Contract has been awarded to Mr. F. J. Barnard and work will commence about the first May and will occupy [illegible] months.

The Government is also about to commence the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway on Vancouver Island. This work will afford employment to hundreds of workmen. The [illegible] for this road will shortly be shipped from England, and the work of construction will commence early in the spring.

There is a great scarcity of labourers in British Columbia of the class required for these works, and men of energy, who wish to try their fortunes in the Pacific Province, may now do so. Ordinary labourers are now getting [illegible] per month and found; choppers [illegible] and found.

The land laws of the Province are exceedingly liberal in free grants. Home steads can be had by those who wish to settle.

For the information of those who wish to emigrate, it may be added that a third class ticket by rail from New York to San Francisco [illegible] about $60; steerage passage by New York to Panama [meals include] [illegible] San Francisco to Victoria, steerage passage [illegible].

Further particulars respecting the above may be obtained by applying to [illegible] DEWDNEY, M.P., Ottawa, On.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

ALEX. TAYLOR
Successor to D. McLaren,
CORNER OF
RIDEAU & CUMBERLAND STS.
—DEAL[ER IN]—
FLOUR AND [illegible] PRODUCE.

A selected stock always on hand to suit parties. Orders promptly attended to.

The highest price will be paid for all kinds of Farm Produce.

THE BEST
HOME MUSIC BOOKS.

Piano at Home.
Four Hand Pieces, $2.50. Large collection of popular pieces. Most excellent practice, and most entertaining to play.

Ritter's History of Music.
2 VOLS. Each $1.50. Condensed from [illegible] books, and is terse, complete, interesting and most useful book of reference in musical libraries.

Clarke's New Method.
For Reed Organs, is still the leading book in point of sale, is enlarged, improved, and every way keeps up its high reputation. Price $2.50.

Organ at Home.
$2.50. The largest and best collection of popular Reed Organ music. 200 pieces; large pages well filled.

River of Life.
New edition. 35 cents. Full of the purest Sabbath School Songs.

All books sent, post-paid, for retail price.

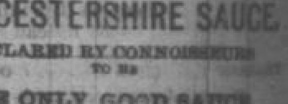
OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & Co., 711 Broadway, N.Y.

HAY & OATS
FOR SALE.

Apply to Wm. M. BEATTIE & Co., George St near Central [illegible]

Remedies.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THE TIMES

is published every lawful morning. Price [illegible] cents per week, sent to subscribers in any part of Canada, SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The rate for Transient advertisements is TEN CENTS PER LINE, no paragraph [illegible] for each insertion. For Special Notices [illegible] CENTS PER LINE, and for Paragraphs, Reports of Meetings, Financial Statements of Banks, Railway Companies, Insurance Companies, and matters of like description, inserted amongst the Reading Matter, FIFTEEN CENTS PER LINE.

Special Contracts are made for a definite period.

Condensed Advertisements on the First page, when not exceeding Twenty Words, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, and ONE-AND-A-HALF CENTS for each word over twenty. The Advertisements referred to are as follows:

Any one specified article—
For Sale or Wanted.
Lost or Found.
Board Wanted.
Business for Sale.
Business Wanted.
Houses for Sale.
Houses to Rent.
Houses Wanted.
Board and Lodging.
Cattle Strayed or Stolen.
Farms Wanted.
Farms for Sale or to Rent.
Live Stock for Sale or to Rent.
Money Wanted or to Loan.
Situations Wanted.
Situations Vacant, &c., &c.

Professional and business cards inserted on the first page for one year, when not exceeding twenty words, once a week, [illegible]; twice a week, $12; and every day, [illegible], each word over twenty in the same proportion.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, [illegible] and deaths with funeral notices attached [illegible]

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and contains news of the week from all parts of the world, valuable agricultural matter; and the chief editorial articles of THE DAILY TIMES, price $1.00 per annum in advance.

Complete and trustworthy Market Reports, Latest Telegraphic Despatches, Parliamentary Reports, and all other matter incident to a first class weekly newspaper.

Subscription Rates for the Daily Times.

When paid weekly, Twelve and a-half Cents. When paid yearly, Six Dollars in advance.

Ottawa, 21st Dec., 1874.

THE TIMES (Daily Edition) is published every lawful day (and Weekly Edition every Friday), by Alexander [illegible] and John Charles Roger, sole proprietors, at their office, on Wellington Street, in the City of Ottawa, Canada.

VOL. VIII. NO. […]

Wants.

WANTED.—A Person of a cheerf[…] tion as Housekeeper to a […] man. Address, T., at this office.

WANTED.—A Good General Ser[vant] […] small family in the city. App[ly] […] office. March 11th, 1875.

WANTED.—A Partner in a first […] loring Establishment must be […] ly acquainted with Book-keepin[g] […] ble of attending to financing. First […] ence required. Address C., this Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A Part[ner] […] a Capital of about $3000 is wa[nted] […] est in carrying on a patent manuf[acture] […] returns of which are immediate and […] over 100 per cent, and the sale unlim[ited] […] urther information apply to J […] HAM.

HELP WANTED.
100 men and women wanted to sell […] tory of the "Life, Labours and […] Livingstone," also "The Family Bi[ble]" […] Protestant and Catholic, beautifully […] together with Maps, Charts and a gr[eat number] of pictures. For particulars address […] SCHUYLER SMITH & C[o.] […] Publishers, Lon[don].

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH […]

$77 A WEEK to Male and Fem[ale] […] Augusta, Me.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—Wanted, All […] Portland, Maine.

WORK FOR ALL.
At home, male or female; $35 per w[eek] […] or evening. No Capital. We send […] M Young, 1[…] street, New York.

WANTED.—We will give Men and […] A BUSINESS THAT WILL […]

Houses to Le[t].

FURNISHED HOUSE To Let for […] Apply by letter to X Y Z, TIMES office.

TO LET.—Nos. 4 and 5 Brooklyn […] Apply to Wm M. Beattie & Co […] Street, near Central School East.

Rooms to Le[t].

A FEW Gentlemen can be acco[mmodated] with FIRST-CLASS Rooms, […] MODERATE. Apply at NOONAN'S RESTAUR[ANT] […] March 1st 1875.

TO SENATORS and M. P's.—M[…] […] The Rooms are well warmed with sto[ves] […]

Board & Lodgi[ng].

BOARD […] MRS. FORG[…] Jan. 23, 187[5].

Lost.

LOST.—On Sunday morning, 7th […] Brown spaniel Dog. The finder […] will be prosecuted.

Found.

FOUND.—On the 24th Febru[ary], in […] a HORSE. The owner can […] March 2, 1875.

Legal Notices.

D. B. AVERILL, of New York, w[ill apply] to the Parliament of Canada, at […] Letters Patent of Invention for cer[tain] improvements in Paints.
H. J. GIRI[…] Solicitor for Applic[ant].
Dec 29, 1874.

NOTICE.—Application will be made [at the] next session of the Dominion Pa[rliament for] a Bill to incorporate the Lower […] Company, […]
COCKBURN, WRIGHT & CLEMO[W], Solicitors for the Com[pany].
Dec. 24, 1874.

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE
OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMS[HIPS].

The shortest, cheapest and quickest [route] […] Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow […] is one of the largest, fastest and safest […] world. Vessels will be despatched as fo[llows]:

FROM PORTLAND.
PRUSSIAN … Feb[…]
SCANDINAVIAN …
MORAVIAN … Ma[rch]
PERUVIAN …
SARMATIAN …
POLYNESIAN …

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN … $70 to $80 | STEERAGE […]

THE STEAMERS OF THE
Glasgow Li[ne]
are intended to sail between the C[lyde and P]ortland during the season of Win[ter navig]ation.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN …
INTERMEDIATE …
STEERAGE …

An experienced Surgeon carrie[d] […] Berths not secured until paid […] Persons wishing to send for their f[riends can] obtain passage certificates at lowest r[ates] [from] England, Ireland or Scotland, to any station in Canada or the United States […] tickets are not used the amount […] a small deduction.)

For through tickets and every in[formation] apply to

D. W. COWAR[D], Agents, 17, Spa[rks Street].

Ottawa July 22 1874.

ANCHOR LINE

STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK […] SATURDAY.
PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS […] PASSED.
Rates of passage from New Yo[rk]

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Londond[erry] or Belfast:
Cabins $60 to $75 gold, according to a[ccommodation]
Return tickets issued at reduced rate[s].
For passage or other information […] Henderson Brothers, 7 Bowling Green, […] their Agent.
GOULDTHRITE & MUSGROVE […]

The Times

VOL. VIII. NO. 3792 — OTTAWA, SATURDAY, MARCH, 13, 1875 — PRICE 3 CENTS.

Wants.

WANTED—A Person of a cheerful disposition as Housekeeper to a single gentleman. Address, T., at this office. 3791.

WANTED.—A Good General Servant, in a small family in the city. Apply at this office.
March 11th, 1875. 3790

WANTED.—A Partner in a first class Tailoring Establishment must be thorough-ly acquainted with Book-keeping, and also capable of attending to financing. First class reference required. Address C., this Office. 3784-tf

PARTNER WANTED—A Partner having a Capital of about $800 is wanted to assist in carrying on a patent manufacture, the returns of which are immediate and the Profit over 100 per cent, and the Sale unlimited. For further information apply to J. A. KMINGHAM. 37 6

HELP WANTED.
100 men and women wanted to sell a complete history of the "Life, Labours and Death of Livingstone," also "The Family Bible," both Protestant and Catholic, beautifully illustrated, together with Maps, Charts and a great variety of pictures. For particulars address
SCHUYLER SMITH & CO.,
Publishers, London, Ont.

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH and expenses sure to Agents everywhere, selling our New Braided White Wire Rope Clothes Line. Sells readily at every house. Samples free. Address, HUDSON RIVER WIRE CO., 75 King Street west, Toronto, Ontario.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female Agents in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars FREE. P. O. VICKERY & Co., Augusta, Me.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY. — Agents Wanted. All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all their time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post Card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. y37 8daw.

WORK FOR ALL
At home, male or female; $35 per week, day or evening. No Capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with ten cent return stamp, M. Young, 173 Greenwich street, New York.

WANTED.—We will give Men and Women
A BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY
from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having sure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars and address
J. LATHAM & Co
Washington St Boston

Houses to Let.

FURNISHED HOUSE To Let for twelve months, from the 1st of May next, or sooner if required. Rooms good and lofty. Locality central and convenient, being within ten minutes' walk of Parliament Buildings. Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply by letter to X Y Z, TIMES office.

TO LET—Nos. 4 and 5 Brooklyn Terrace apply to Wm M. Beattie & Co., George Street, near Central School East. 3788 1m

Rooms to Let.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accommodated with FIRST-CLASS Rooms, on Slater Street, either with or without Board. Terms MODERATE. Apply at
NOONAN'S RESTAURANT,
Sparks Street west.
March 1st 1875.

TO SENATORS and M. P's.—Mrs. McIntyre (Wellington Street, opposite the Bank of British North America) has a Parlour and four Bedrooms, suitable for Senators or Members of Parliament—with or without Board. The Rooms are well warmed with stoves and rooms, also lofty ceilings and well ventilated. 3769

Board & Lodging.

BOARD with or without rooms, and rooms without board. Table and rooms first-class. Corner of Sparks and Bank streets, and within two minutes' walk of the Parliament Buildings.
MRS. FORGIE.
Jan. 23, 187. 37 6m

Lost.

LOST—On Sunday morning, 7th inst., a Brown Spaniel Dog. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving him at No. 6 McCormick's Terrace, O'Connor Street.
Any person keeping the dog after this notice will be prosecuted.

Found.

FOUND—On the 28th February, in Centre Town, a HORSE. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at Mr. CORBETT'S, Cor. Queen and O'Connor streets, or at this office.
March 2, 1875. 3781

Legal Notices.

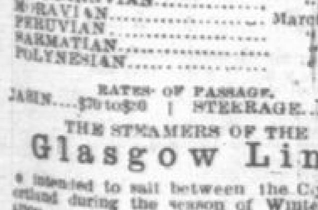
D. R. AVERILL, of New York, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act enabling him to obtain Letters Patent of Invention for certain Improvements in Paints.
H. J. GIBBS,
Solicitor for Applicants.
Dec 23, 1874. 3728-9 laws

NOTICE.—Application will be made at the next session of the Dominion Parliament for a Bill to Incorporate the Lower Ottawa Boom Company, the object of said Company being to place Booms in the Ottawa River and vet the same may be deemed necessary between the city of Ottawa and the Village of Grenville, for the purpose of catching stranded Saw Logs, Timber and Lumber, and to levy and collect tolls for the maintenance of the same, with power to the Company to acquire and hold lands necessary for the exercise of their corporate powers.
COCKBURN, WRIGHT & CLEMOW,
Solicitors for the Company.
Dec. 24, 1874. 3727-2awk2m

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE
OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

The shortest, cheapest and quickest passage to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow. The fleet is one of the largest, fastest and safest in the world. Vessels will be despatched as follows:—



FROM PORTLAND.

PRUSSIAN	February	20
SCANDINAVIAN	"	27
MORAVIAN	March	6
PERUVIAN	"	13
SARMATIAN	"	20
POLYNESIAN	"	29

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN....$70 to $80 | STEERAGE......... $25

THE STEAMERS OF THE
Glasgow Line
are intended to sail between the Clyde and Portland during the season of Winter Navigation.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN	$60.
INTERMEDIATE	40.
STEERAGE	25.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.
Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. [When tickets are not used the amount is returned, less a small deduction.]
For through tickets and every information apply to
D. W. COWARD & CO.,
Agents, 17, Sparks-st.
Ottawa, July 22 1873.

ANCHOR LINE.
STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY.
PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION UNSURPASSED.
Rates of passage from New York
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Belfast:
Cabin $60 to $70 gold, according to accomodation.
Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
For passage or other information apply to Henderson Brothers, 7 Bowling Green, New York, or their Agent.
GOULDTHRITE & MUSGROVE, Ottawa

Business Cards.

T. C. COURSOLLE,
Architect and Measurer.
33 Sparks Street, Ottawa 2

DONALD M. GRANT,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent.
Mortgages purchased and Loans negotiated.
OFFICE—No. 3 Bell's Block, Elgin-st., Ottawa
Nov. 27 1874. 2428

MARRIAGE LICENSES.
OFFICE—Regan's New Brick House
Besserer Street,
Nearly Opposite Protestant Hospital.
Oct. 20 1874.

Bankers.

P. D. BROWNE,
Banker, Montreal
Dealer in Greenbacks, U. S. Bonds and Checks. Commercial paper discounted. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and U. S. Interest allowed on deposits.
Oct. 20, 1874. 3680-8awky.

BOND BROTHERS,
Bankers and Stock Brokers, Montreal,
Negotiate sales of Property and Patents, and organize Companies. Money invested in first-class securities to pay 7 and 8 per cent. interest. Stocks purchased and carried on a margin of 10 per cent. interest at lowest current rates.
Dec. 3, 1874. 3709y3awk

Legal Cards.

R. C. W. MacCUAIG.
Official Assignee.
City of OTTAWA, County of Carleton.
3765-tf

WILLIAM MOSGROVE,
Barrister, Conveyancer, &c., Solicitor in Chancery.
Office—Opposite the Russell House, over Gibson's Confectionary.
Money to lend on Real Estate. 3727-1y.

O'CONNOR & O'DOHERTY,
Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.,
Mosgrove's Building Rideau-st., Ottawa.
HON. JOHN O'CONNOR, Q.C. G. J. O'DOHERTY.
Dec. 4, 1874.

SCOTT, STEWART & GORMULLY,
Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys and Conveyancers, &c.,
Bell's Block, Elgin-st.
HONBLE. R. W. SCOTT, Q. C.
McLEOD STEWART. J. J. GORMULLY
Oct. 17, 1874.

O'CONNOR & HOGG,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.,
OTTAWA, ONT.
DANIEL O'CONNOR. W. D. HOGG.
Sept. 9, 1874. 3667

WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK,
Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys, Conveyancers, Notaries, &c., &c.,
Office—Bell's Block, opposite Russell House.
W. H. WALKER. | R. CASSELS, Jr. | P. PENNOCK.
July 21, 1874. 2628

J. W. W. WARD,
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitors, &c.,
Office—Over Mr. B. Huckell's Flour Store, corner of Sussex and York-streets Ottawa.
2639y

TAILLON & CHRYSLER,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, &c.
Office—Hardy's Block, Rideau Street.
G. TAILLON. F. H. CHRYSLER.
June 3, 1873.

PINHEY, CHRISTIE & HILL,
Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.,
(Of the late firm of Lewis & Pinhey.)
OFFICES—Elgin Street, Ottawa.
C. H. PINHEY. A. J. CHRISTIE. | H. P. HILL.
Feb. 5, 1874. 484-3m

W. MARSHAL MATHESON,
Barrister, Attorney, Notary, &c.
Office—Master in Chancery Chambers, Court House, Ottawa, Canada.

L. W. P. COUTLEE, B.C.L.,
Barrister, Advocate, &c. for the Province of Quebec.
Barrister Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., for the Province of Ontario.
Main Street, Hull, P. Q. 3428-6m

C. V. H. FERLAND,
Advocate.
Temporary Office at Dr. Jos. Beaudin's, Main Street, Hull.
Hull, March 9, 1874. 2512

O. ARCHAMBAULT,
Notary Public and Advocate,
Has opened an office in the Village of Hull, Province of Quebec, for the transaction of all Notarial and Legal business, either in the Province of Quebec or Ontario. Special care given to the collection of accounts in both Provinces.
Hull, Oct. 28, 1874. 2464

THOMAS P. FORAN,
Advocate, Solicitor, &c.
No. 12 St. James Street, MONTREAL.
Sept. 9, 1873 2582-3

PATENTS.
GIBBS & COURSOLLE,
SOLICITORS OF
Patents of Invention,
(TRADE MARKS REGISTERED)
63, SPARKS-ST., OTTAWA.
3789

Medical Cards.

DR. LOGAN,
Homœopathic Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Residence—Albert Street. Office hours from 8 to 11 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m. Special attention given to diseased and displacements of the uterus.
1757

DR. J. P. LYNN,
May be consulted at his Office, corner of O'Connor and Albert-sts.
Ottawa, Oct. 24, 1874 2401.

DR. BURROWS, C.M.L.C.P.S.L.C., M.C.P.S.O.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal. Surgeon Northumberland and Durham Cavalry. Late Associate Coroner N. and D.
Office and Residence:—Corner of Hugh and Sparks sts
2556-6m

DR. O. C. WOOD,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,
OTTAWA, ONT.
Day Office—Sparks-st., Centre Town. Night Office—at his residence, Maria-st., Centre Town
Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by a new but certain, speedy and almost painless process. Reference given to parties successfully treated if required.

DR. J. D. R. MACDONELL,
Ottawa South side of Rideau-st., near Gloucester.
Consultations at all hours.
2454.

W. McCONNELL, D.D.S., L.D.S.,
Surgeon Dentist,
Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, also of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario.
OFFICE—41½ Sparks-st.
2622y.

TALMAGE'S PAPER.
THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK.
"THE BEST RELIGIOUS PAPER."
A CHOICE OF
TWO BEAUTIFUL PREMIUMS.
An Illuminated Portfolio of Twelve Gems by Hendschel, each 8½ x 10½ in., or the superb Chromo. "The Twins," 22x28 in., after Landseer Price $3.25, including postage. No extras of any kind. Without Premium, $3 per annum.
ATTENTION, AGENTS.
Liberal commission and exclusive territory. Samples and circulars free. Send Postal Card at once to
HORATIO C. KING,
Publisher
Oct. 26. Box 5105, New York

Auction Sales

TO-DAY AT 2 P.M.

500
CHROMOS, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS
WILL BE SOLD AT
82 Sparks Street,
AT TWO P.M.

Also, 1 Melodion,
1 Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine,
Andsome Miscellaneous Goods.

J. M. ROSS & Co.,
Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

Bank Notices.

BANK OF OTAWA.
Office:
Victoria Buildings, Opposite Western Block of Parliament Buildings.
DIRECTORS:
James MacLaren, Esq., President.
Charles Magee Esq., Vice-President.
C. T. Bate, Esq., Hon. L. R. Church, M.P.P. Robert Blackburn, Esq., M.P., Alexander Fraser, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Allan Gilmour, Esq., George Hay, Esq.
A General Banking Business Transacted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Gold, Currency and Sterling Drafts Purchased and Sold.
Savings' Department.
PATRICK ROBERTSON,
Cashier.
11-2-75. 3678

Hotels.

ALBION HOTEL,
Court House Avenue,
OTTAWA, Ont.
W. H. CHALKER, - - Manager.
ROBERT GRAHAM - - Proprietor
Omnibus to and from the Cars and Boats free.
3784

Carpets.

OTTAWA
CARPET AND FURNITURE HOUSE.
SHOOLBRED & CO.
Desire to inform their friends and the public that they are now receiving regular consignments of Furniture of all descriptions from
Messrs. R. Hay & Co.,
[late Jacques & Hay,] Toronto, &c. &c., to which they confidently invite the attention of purchasers, both as regards Workmanship, Quality and Good Value, as we are selling at a Small Advance on Mill Prices.
A Large Stock of Carpets on Hand.
SHOOLBRED & CO.
49 Sparks Street.
Ottawa, January 4, 1875

A. E. GENDREAU'S
New Parliamentary Tonsorial
PARLOUR
is now open.
FIRST CLASS Hair Dresser employed. Ladies' Combings done up in First Class style, and on the Shortest Notice.
Charges Moderate.
Mathewman's New Buildings, Wellington Street, between Dufferin Bridge and Elgin Street. 3787

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE.
Several Sets of Single Harness
For Sale Cheap for Cash.
Enquire at
Rowe's AUCTION Rooms, Rideau Street.
Ottawa, March 3rd, 1875. 3784

FISH! FISH! FISH!
MR. MOSES LAPOINTE desires to inform his customers and the public generally that he has removed his place of business from his former stand to the new Fish Market on the south side of York street. He will be happy to meet his friends in his new stand, and do his utmost to supply them with the latest importations of fresh and other kinds of fish; also all kinds of Poultry and Game.
MOSES LAPOINTE.
Ottawa, Feb. 2, 1875.

DATURA TATULA.
FOR
Asthma and Bronchitis,
is admitted by all who have tried it, to ensure more speedy and certain relief than any other remedy. The Testimonials daily received attest this to a remarkable degree.
General Alexander says:—"I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."
Dr. McVeag reports:—"It had the most wonderful effect I ever witnessed."
Sold in tins, Cigars and Cigarettes in boxes. Pastiles, for inhalation, in boxes.
Wholesale and Retail of
SAVORY AND MOORE
143 New Bond-St., London, W.,
And Retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world, who also supply Savory & Moore's Pancreatine and Pancreatine Wine, by the aid of which persons take Cod Liver Oil without nausea or indigestion.

"Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef."
"Nutritious Condiment for Horses and Cattle."
"British Egg and Butter Powder."
CHAS. STEPHENSON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Ottawa and District
Corner O'Connor and Wellington Sts 3768

Clarke's New Method
FOR REED ORGANS.
By WILLIAM H. CLARKE. Price $2.50.
Mr. Wm. H. Clarke, a distinguished organist and composer, was especially fortunate in the compilation of this fine work, which sprang into popular favour immediately on its issue, has had remarkable success, and continues to be the leading method. Contains, in addition to instructions, a capital collection of Reed Organ Music.
All books sent, post paid, for retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO. 711 B'dway, New York.
3779

MUSIC BOOKS
BEST FOR
QUARTET CHOIRS.
Thomas's Sacred Quartets,
Baumbach's Sacred Quartets,
Buck's Motet Collection,
Baumbach's New Collection,
Buck's 2d Motet Collection,
Church and Home,
Hayter Church Music,
Trinity Collection,
Price of each book in cards, $2.50. Cloth, $3.

Amusements.

LAST READINGS.

Saturday, March 13.

PROGRAMME:

1. The Dream of Eugene Aram......Tom. Hood
2. A Struggle With a Stovepipe..Danbury News.
3. Jessie Brown; or, the Relief of Lucknow..............................R. Lowell
"Dinna ye hear it? The Campbells are coming."
4. Mr. Winkle on the Ice........Charles Dickens
5. The Bells.............................E. A. Poe.
6. The Death of Little Joe.....Charles Dickens. (From Bleak House.)
7. Nicholas Nickleby at the Yorkshire School.....................Charles Dickens.
8. The Vagabonds, by request. ...J.T. Trowbridge.
9. The Difficulties of Rhyming ....Anon.
10. Selections from ....Mark Twain

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents; Family Reserved Seat Tickets, $2.00, (Admitting Three)
Doors open at 7.30, Readings commence at 8. Conclude at 9.45.
Tickets and plan of Hall at Nordheimer's.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

A GREAT LECTURE
—BY—
J. GRAY,
—AT—
Gowan's Hall, Sunday Ev'ng March 14.

A GREAT INTELLECTUAL TREAT,
A Complete Argument on the Great Dogma Endorsed by the highest Ecclesiastical Authority.
A Clear Exposition and Indication of the Doctrine.
A Most Instructive Lecture for Catholics.
An answer from the Protestant World Respectfully invited.
LECTURE TO COMMENCE AT 7:30 P. M.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

OPINIONS of the TORONTO PRESS.
The most learned, elaborate, logical, brilliant Lecture we have ever listened to—Irish Canadian.
The Lecturer evinced great erudition and thorough familiarity with every phase of the question, and of the authorities bearing upon it—National.
The lecture was delivered with great force of argument, and in fluent and polished language. —Mail.
The Lecturer is a man of ability.—Globe.
The subject was handled in a very able manner.—Sun.
March 11, 1875. 3791.

INAUGURATION OF THE CONVENT HALL

MUSICAL AND LITERARY SOIREE by the Pupils of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Gloucester street, Centre Town, on Monday, March 14th, 1875, at 7 o'clock, p.m.
Tickets of Admission - - - - $1.00

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

THE
17th of MARCH,
Will be celebrated in Ottawa, by organizing at the St. Patrick's Hall, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and proceeding to the St. Patrick's Church where Divine Service will be held, and the Sermon of the day preached by the Rev. Father Stenson. After service, a Procession will be formed, which will march through the principal streets, dispersing at the St Patrick's Hall, after the customary addresses are delivered. All Irishmen and their descendants are cordially invited to join in the celebration of this national day.

THE CONCERT
In the evening a Grand Concert will take place in Gowan's splendid New Opera House, on Albert Street, which will be sustained by the most popular and talented amateurs of the city.
Admission—Orchestra chairs, $1.00; parquette circle, 75cts.; balcony, 50cts.; gallery, 25cts.
Private boxes and reserved orchestra chairs can be secured at Messrs. Gowan & Son's. Sparks Street, where a plan of the Hall may be seen.
By order,
J. CASEY,
Secy., St. P. L. Association.
Ottawa, March 9th, 1875. 3790-3in

HOSPITAL BAZAAR.
The Ladies conducting the above Bazaar beg to inform the public that
THE ENGLISH TOYS
Have arrived, and as they did not come in time to offer them last week, they will be disposed of
On Thursday and Friday next,
[Positively Two Days only]
In the shop lately occupied by Messrs. Campbell and Almas,
HENEY'S BLOCK, SPARKS STREET.
The Sale will commence each day at noon, and parties wishing to see
A Choice Selection of English Toys,
Should call and invest here, as the whole are marked very low and must be sold. There will also be a Table for the few articles remaining over from the Bazaar, which it is to be hoped will find ready sale, as prices are reduced so that bargains may be given those who call.
March 10, 1875. 3789-2in

Grocers.

GO TO
EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE'S
FOR YOUR
GROCERIES.
You will always find a full stock of Groceries Glassware and Crockery at prices that can't be obtained elsewhere.
FINE
Uncolored Japan Tea,
Only 50c. per lb.
Apples wholesale and retail.
EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE.
Cor. Kent and Wellington-sts.
Jan. 9 1875.

HOUSEKEEPERS!
For your House-cleaning, by all means ask your Grocer, Druggist, or the Hardware shops, for cleaning and polishing
SAPOLIO,
It surpasses everything for Windows, painted and plain Woodwork, and Tins, Brasses, and Scouring Knives, and all metals.
HAND SAPOLIO,
For Mechanics, Painters, Photographers, and for Bath purposes.
3790-1m

MR. POWER'S SPEECH ON THE NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL BILL.

Mr. POWER said that Parliament ought to take some action towards giving relief to the Catholics of New Brunswick, who, it was well known, were cruelly treated in their school matters by the Government of that Province. It would be an act of charity on the part of this House to do this, when we knew that some of the Bishop's effects, the Priest's few necessaries, and the poor man's furniture had been seized and publicly sold to pay a tax which they conscientiously believed to be unjust, and one which they should not be required to pay. Let him give hon. members some idea of the spirit which influenced the Government of New Brunswick in this crusade. We had in the Province of Nova Scotia the same gentleman for Superintendent of Education as now fills that position in New Brunswick. Previous to 1867, and when a Conservative Government ruled in Nova Scotia, this Superintendent, being a *protege* of that Government, made no trouble; nothing was then heard of the necessity of Christian Brothers or Sisters of Charity undergoing a public examination; not a word about the necessity for their putting off their plain and humble distinguishing garb. But no sooner did a Reform Government come into power, by the sweeping result of the elections of that year, than this same Superintendent looked on those teachers with different eyes. He then saw that they ought, and should be examined, although he had frequently said in his periodical report and address to the Commissioners of Schools, that the Christian Brothers and Sisters of Charity were the only schools in the city into which he could introduce a stranger with any degree of pleasure or satisfaction. It was very generally believed that his object in adopting this course was to make trouble between the Local Government and the Catholics. Be this as it may, his conduct was considered so much out of the way that he was dismissed. He was, however, received, after being out of office for some time, with open arms by the New Brunswick Government, and they found him, as they believed they would, a willing assistant for their coercive purposes. Was it to the credit of that Government to employ a man who had been dismissed by the Government of the adjoining Province for his mischievous tendencies? And was it not evidence that they contemplated harsh measures towards their Catholic fellow subjects. It may be urged that we ought not to object to send our children to the common schools, and that our objection is to having them associate with those of different religions. This, most certainly, is not the fact. We have no more objection to have our children associate with those of a different denomination, than we have to come and vote with you for or against any measure that we may believe to be for the benefit or injury of our common country. We believe in the necessity of a religious education, and object to send our children to common schools, for the reason that no religious instruction is given in them. It may be said, and it has been said, that the parents and pastors are the proper persons to impart religious instruction. Supposing it to be so, the parents of children who would frequent common schools being mostly workingmen, would feel more disposed for rest after their day of severe trial than to give the desirable instruction, even if they were capable of doing so, and a large number of parents are incapable of giving instruction of any kind, while others are careless in such matters. Depend upon it that children restricted to such chances of being religiously instructed will be but very poorly instructed. As to the pastor, even if he can manage to steal half an hour or so from his other arduous Sunday duties for the purpose of giving religious instruction, it may have some effect, but certainly not so much effect as if half an hour each day at the school was devoted to that purpose. It may be asked how it is that no complaints are heard from Nova Scotia, where the School Law is pretty much the same as it is in New Brunswick. It is because bigotry is not in the ascendant there; because we have a Local Government that is tolerant; because we have a Legislative body which represents constituencies that, with one or two exceptions, are intelligent and liberal in the true sense of the word, and would not allow their representatives, even if disposed to do so, to persecute any body of Christians for conscience sake; and finally because we have a Superintendent of Education, who administers the duties of his office in a truly Christian spirit. These are some of the reasons why hon. members do not hear the same cries for protection from the weaker party in Nova Scotia that you do from New Brunswick. With reference to the amendment which had been given notice of by the hon. member for South Bruce, that hon. gentleman, in one of the ablest and most logical speeches ever delivered in this House, proved conclusively that the Catholics of New Brunswick had a fair right to their separate schools; for "as they were in operation, and had been recognized by the Government of that Province previous to the passage of the Confederation Act, and that, although no special provision was made for them in that Act. As all rights and privileges enjoyed by minorities were reserved to them, no other conclusion could be draw than that the Catholic minority of New Brunswick had a right to separate schools." It has been urged that the Privy Council in England decided against the plaintiffs in this case. But that circumstance does not weaken its equity. If the Catholic minority of New Brunswick were entitled to have their own schools at the time the hon. member for South Bruce gave that as his opinion—and he was in as good, if not better position to form a correct opinion, as those who considered the question three or four thousand miles away—then they are entitled to have them now. The conduct of the New Brunswick Government has not altered in any way. The Catholics were then treated with severity; they are treated with equal, if not greater severity now; and it is not the Irish portion of the population alone that are thus treated, but the French and Scotch as well; all are treated alike in the disreputable crusade. It has been objected that, as this is a matter which is within the jurisdiction of the Local Government of New Brunswick, any interference in it would involve an alteration of the constitution. Well, even if it should do so, ought that consideration deter hon. members from doing what they believe to be right? They change the constitution in the United States as circumstances render necessary. The motion of the hon. member for Bothwell, the other night, touching the organization of the Senate, and which this House affirmed, involves a change in the Constitution. Changes will have to be made as circumstances require; but can any circumstances arise by which an amendment of the Constitution would or could be more justifiable than that which would relieve from oppression a large number of your fellow subjects. The Catholics of New Brunswick now support their own schools, and at the same time are obliged to pay their full share of the tax for the support of other schools, though securing no benefit whatever from them. Is not this hard; and can you blame them for feeling sore in consequence? If it was considered desirable and necessary to provide for the protection of the Catholic minority of Ontario, and the Protestant minority of the Province of Quebec, in the Act of Union, was it not equally necessary that the minority of New Brunswick should have been protected. But as they had no friend at hand when that Act was framed, their claims were omitted, and in view of the deplorable results which have followed that omission, even to the shedding of blood, two lives having been sacrificed in the lamentable affair at Caraquet, this House would be fully justified in interposing its authority between the oppressed minority of New Brunswick and their oppressors. The natural boundaries of school districts in the counties of Halifax and Antigonish divide Catholics and Protestants in such a way as to give to each denomination control of the general fund for their support. It might be supposed that no one would wish to disturb this harmonious state of things, and yet there are some who would do so, among whom are some ministers of religion, not many happily. Well, those are not the principles inculcated by our Divine Saviour, whose precepts it should be the aim of all to follow. Would any member of this House wish to see the Menonites, for the encouragement of whose immigration the House, the other night, appropriated $100,000, and whose religious tenets are said to be very peculiar, forced to yield up any one of those tenets. Nay; if the attempt were to be made, hon. members would interfere to prevent it. And are the Catholics of the Dominion to receive less consideration; and if they have conscientious scruples in matters connected with the education of their children, the House ought not to remain inactive spectators, whilst they are being treated as they are in New Brunswick.

With the permission of the House I will read an extract from an article in the Halifax *Morning Chronicle* of 2nd instant, which, I believe, on account of its liberal and moderate spirit, must meet the approval of all right thinking men:

"Does it follow that because the majority of the people entertain opinions on the education question opposed to the views of the Roman Catholics, no regard is to be paid to the conscientious convictions of the latter? *There are persons whose hostility to the Roman Catholic faith is so intense that they never feel satisfied unless they are quarrelling with it.* Were this fanatical spirit to pervade the Government of the country, peace and good will would give place to strife and hatred. The spirit which should animate Protestants in dealing with the matter is one of regret that they cannot agree with their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens in the principles underlying the question, and in willingness to regulate the details of school management as to remove some of their objections, if such a thing can possibly be done without injustice to the majority in New Brunswick. This language will apply to a few in Nova Scotia, but how truthfully it applies to the majority in New Brunswick."

In conclusion, he asked the House to act in accordance with the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would wish that they should do unto you," and extend its protection to the Catholic minority of New Brunswick.

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN DESPATCHES.

Owing to the pressure of other matter on the space at our disposal, we are compelled to summarize our despatches.

The New York *Herald's* Washington despatch announces that General Schenck's friends admit that he intends retiring from the Ministry to England by May the first. Crippled finances render it imperatively necessary, added to a general disgust with public life.

Pinchback's chances for admission to the Senate are better now than at any time since he presented his credentials.

A despatch from Montgomery, Ala., states that several negroes applied at the ticket office of the theatre on Thursday night for admission to the parquette to Col Wagner's Ministrel performance and were refused. Col Wagner was afterwards arrested for violation of the Civil Rights Bill. In the morning Wagner was held in $500 bail to appear before Commissioner Dammereke. The negroes who made the application are notorious politicians.

It is ascertained that the United States concluded a convention with Spain as has of late been extensively asserted, for the payment of $80,000 to the United States Government in satisfaction of indemnity claims on account of the Virginius affair and the surrender of any claims of Spain, thus closing the question. This convention, signed by a representative of each country, is complete without the ratification of the Senate of the United States.

In the French Assembly yesterday M. Buffet read a declaration on behalf of the new Ministry, to the effect that its policy would be distinctly Conservative. This statement is made, he said, to reassure the industrious and orderly people. The Government renews confidently the President's appeal for the support of moderate men of all parties. M. Buffet continued:—"We have the greatest confidence in the experienced administrative staff who may rely on our constant support. It will be the duty of the Cabinet to ensure obedience and respect for the constitutional laws, and we are resolved to defend them against all intrigues, but we shall never pursue a vindictive policy. The Government will be unable to raise the state siege until the press laws are modified and a bill in this connection will be submitted." The declaration asks that the present law regarding the appointment of mayors be continued for a stated period, and concludes by challenging a vote of want of confidence. The declaration was received with coldness by the Assembly. There was no manifestation either of satisfaction or of dissent. The Left was at first excited at the omission of all mention of the Republic, and at the passage constituting public funcionaries, and the raising of the state of siege. At the meeting of the Bureaux, M. Gambetta said the promise to prevent factious intrigues was an essential feature of the programme, and he urged that the Government be judged by its acts only.

The following is the vote cast in the parliamentary election in Tipperary yesterday: For Mitchell, 3,114; for Moore, Conservative, 746.

DESPATCHES IN BRIEF.

Canadian Intelligence.

Thirteen hundred letters were collected in the street letter boxes in London, Ont., for the first month they were in use.

It has been decided to hold the general election for the Province of Quebec, in June next.

The beautiful Methodist Episcopal Church, just erected in Brockvile, with all modern improvments, and costing $15,000, was dedicated, free of debt, by Bishop Carman on Wednesday last.

Preparations are being made to have the General Post Office in Toronto lighted by electricity from the Observatory.

Nominations for the North Wellington election were held in the Arthur Drill Shed yesterday. Col. Higinbotham and Mr. G. A. Drew were nominated as candidates. A meeting was orginized after the nomination was closed, the chair being taken by the Returning Officer. Colonel Higinbotham, Mr. G. A. Drew, and Mr. D. Guthrie, of Guelph, addressed the meeting. There were about eight hundred persons present.

A solemn requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the late Bishop Horan, was celebrated at St. Mary's Cathedral, Kingston, this morning. The Archbishop of Toronto was present.

Owing to the opposition given to the Water Works scheme in London, Ont., a special meeting of the Council was held last night, when the withdrawal of the by-lay for the present was recommended.

A party of 250 immigrants, who came out by the Sarmatian, arrived at the Immigration Depot at half-past two o'clock yesterday morning. With the exception of 22 Italians, the new arrivals are all English farm labourers. The applications for farm hands were so numerous that by noon yesterday the immigrants were all disposed of and sent to different parts of the Province. Another party of some 700 immigrants are expected to arrive out next week.

John Lee, one of the oldest veterans of the war of 1812, died at his home in Saltfleet, on Tuesday last, at the age of 92. He fought at the battle of Lundy Lane and was at the battle of Stony Creek.

Mr. Simon Holmes, of Pictou, is leader of the Opposition in the Nova Scotia Legislature. The only division in the Assembly took place yesterday afternoon was on the second clerkship, the vote for L. G. Power, nineteen, M. J. Griffin, seventeen.

Governor Archibald's speech at the opening of the Nova Scotia Legisture, promises measures for the improvement of the election law, the law for the trial of controverted elections, and that providing for voting by ballot.

Local Intelligence.

Cheap Castors at Moore Bros.' sale, Sparks street.

GUARDS' CONCERT.—The Guards' concert takes place on Tuesday evening next in the Rink Music Hall. The affair promises to be a success.

INFALLIBILITY.—Mr. J. Gray, of Prescott, lectures on Papal Infallibility in Gowan's Hall, Sparks street, to-morrow (Sunday) evening at 7:30 p.m.

ON THE WAY.—The new cars for the Ottawa Street Passenger Railway are on the way, and are expected shortly to arrive in the City. This will be good news to the citizens, who will remember the crowded state of the cars last summer.

POLICE COURT.—There was litte or nothing doing at the Police Court yesterday. George Simmons was arrigned for breaking a show case in Michael's tobacco shop. He was fined $5 and costs and had to pay $5 damages additional or go to gaol for one month at hard labour.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—As will be seen in another column, Emanuel Church, at the corner of Elgin and Gloucester streets, will be opened for divine worship to-morrow (Sunday), the 14th instant. Three services will be held, at each of which, Bishop Cheney will officiate. A collection will be taken up in aid of the building fund.

LADIES' COLLEGE.—Mr. Eastty favoured those in attendance at the Ladies' College with a few select readings yesterday morning. The selections were from "David Copperfield," "The Young Hero," and "I want to fly." The young ladies enjoyed the treat immensely, and marked their appreciation of the entertainment by repeated applause.

BISHOP CHENEY.—The Right Rev. Bishop Cheney arrived in the city last evening by the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway, and is the guest of Alderman Rowe. Bishop Cheney will dedicate Emmanuel (Reformed Episcopal) Church to-morrow. Hours of service and other particulars of this interesting occasion will be found in our advertising columns.

A RENOWNED DIVINE.—The Rev. Dr. John Hall of New York has intimated his intention of being in Ottawa the week after next, and of taking part in the annual meeting of the Ottawa Auxiliary Bible Society. We are glad that our citizens will have an opportunity of hearing an address from this distinguished divine—one who is certainly second to none on this continent.

THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—Tenders for the furnishing of the two new Primary Schools recently erected under the direction of the Board of Public School Trustees, are called for by advertisement in another column. As will be observed, it is calculated to open the new schools on the first of May, just in good time to take some four hundred children out of the basement of the already crowded Central Schools.

COUNTY CASES.—Three cases were brought before Mr. Langrell as County Magistrate yesterday afternoon. Barney Rooney was charged with assaulting one Wm. Rooney, for which he was fined $10 and costs. Terence Fagin was next arraigned for assaulting Barney Rooney, and was relieved of $20 and costs. This row originated all about one of the fair sex. Henry Edwards, from the township of March, was handed over as a dangerous lunatic. He was placed in custody, awaiting orders for his transmission to the Asylum in Toronto.

L'ORIGNAL RAILWAY.—A meeting of those interested in the promotion of the L'Orignal and Caledonia Railway was held in the Russell House yesterday afternoon, but was adjourned for another week, after the transaction of some routine business. It is expected that a bonus of $25,000 or $30,000 will be obtained from several of the townships interested in this enterprise, provided the road be extended to effect a junction with the Coteau road. The town of L'Orignal is also expected to give $10,000. The eastern point of Ontario is stirring in the matter of obtaining railway facilities, its people having become alive to the necessity of opening up that section of the country.

THE RAILWAY DEPUTATIONS.—The several railway deputations have arrived in the city from the West. A meeting was held yesterday in the committee room of the House of Commons, with a view to joint action in the matter of the Pacific Railway. It is thought an interview will be sought with the Premier to-day. Some members of the deputation have expressed an opinion as to its being impossible to effect a change in the railway policy of the Government, and have even expressed doubts as to their receiving aid towards an extensive line to meet the Pacific Railway terminus, as it would be setting a bad precedent for other companies, to prey upon the public exchequer.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.—At the request of several insurance men at present in the city, amongst whom are Mr. Perry, of the Royal Canadian, Mr. Johnston, of the Scottish Imperial, Mr. Smith, of the London. Liverpool and Globe, and Mr. Davis, of the Phœnix of London, Ald. Birkett, Chairman of the Fire and Light Committee, and the Chief of the Fire Brigade gave an exhibition the night before last of the working of the new paid Fire Department of the city, in order that they might judge of its efficiency. The alarm was given from box 2, at the corner of the Russell House, and in from two to three minutes the entire brigade, hose reels, steamers and hook and ladder trucks were in the City Hall Square. Several fine streams were thrown from different hydrants, proving the excellence of the new water works. After working for some time the Chief gave orders to return to the several stations. The insurance men expressed themselves well satisfied with the trial witnessed, and thought that perhaps with the exception of Montreal, the Fire Department was the most efficient in Canada. Mr. Gouin entertained the insurance men and several of the heads of the Fire Brigade to a spread in the Russell immediately after the impromptu inspection. After some toasts had been drank and speeches delivered, the party adjourned, well pleased with what had been seen and heard.

SUNDAY SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—A very pleasant and successful festival in connection with the St. Andrew's Church Lower Town Sunday School was held last evening in the Marble Hall, Rideau Street. The children of the school enjoyed a sumptuous repast of cakes, tea and other good things, after which there was singing, dialogues, and tableaux of the children, who acquitted themselves well. Short addresses were made by the Rev. D. M. Gordon, L. Cushing, Esq., M. P., and Dr. Grant. At a seasonable hour the little ones were treated to a supply of apples and candy and sent home, after which the older persons present, including the teachers of St. Andrew's Church School, who were present as guests, sat down to a substantial tea and spent a pleasant social time together. Mr. Larmouth, the superintendent of the school, and the ladies are entitled to every credit for the success which has so far attended this mission school, and for the success of the entertainment last night. We wish them every success in their good work.

EASTTY'S READINGS.—Those who visited Gowan's Hall last night could not but have enjoyed the treat afforded them by Mr. Eastty in the programme which he so ably rendered. From its inception to the close there was no lack of interest on the part of the audience, who time and again manifested their appreciation of the entertainment by the loudest plaudits. The reader has a magnificent voice, with a richness, power and flexibility seldom possessed by professional readers. He seems to have a true conception of character in the selections he reads, and conveys to his hearers in the fullest manner the sentiments of his author. His great piece was the reading of "Bardell vs. Pickwick," from Dickens, which kept the audience convulsed throughout its rendition. He afforded unbounded mirth to the large audience present in Lord Dundreary's "Soliloquies on the Maxims of the Age," and Artemus Ward's "London Lecture." He read by special request Edgar A. Poe's "Bells," in which his vocal imitation of the sounds of bells was perfect. Mr. Eastty will appear again to-night in an entire change of programme, and as it is his last appearance in the city there will doubtless be even a larger audience than that of last night. He will repeat the "Bells" to-night, and give the "Vagabonds" by request, which is one of his best pieces. He will also read selections from Mark Twain and "Nicholas Nickleby" from Dickens. Those who want to spend a pleasant evening can do so to-night at Gowan's Hall.

Moore Bros., who are leaving the city, are selling their goods at whatever they will bring for cash.

SPRING ASSIZES.

Fourth Day.

JUSTICE MORRISON presiding.

The Court opened yesterday at 9.30 a.m., before His Honor Judge Morrison. The first case taken up was one on the Civil Docket.

CRANE VS. PARKER.—This case occupied the time of the Court all forenoon, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $223. Walker, Cassels & Pennock for plaintiff. Mr. Gibb for the defendant.

TRUE BILLS.

The Grand Jury brought in the following additional true bills:
The Queen vs. Robert Quinn. Indicted for aggravated assault.
The Queen vs. John Dea—Charged with house breaking.
The Queen vs. William Walsh—Indicted for rape.
The Queen vs. James Quinn—Charged with rape.

TRIALS.

The prisoner Potvin was arraigned for trial, but the issues in dispute having been arranged between the defendant and prosecutor, the criminal indictment was withdrawn.

Henry Clay Thompson was next arraigned, and pleaded guilty to the two indictments against him for obtaining goods under false pretences. The prisoner was remanded for two days before sentence to enable him to produce certificates of previous character.

James Laughran was next arraigned for an attempt to defraud. The Hon. John O'Connor defended the prisoner. He was acquitted by the jury.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH — Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. D. M. Gordon, B. D.

BANK STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH — Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. Wm. Moore.

DALY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.— Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. Wm. Armstrong, B. A.

KNOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, City Hall Square.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. No ordained pastor.

METCALFE STREET WESLEYAN CHURCH — Morning Service at 11 o'clock, by the Rev Mr. Hunter; Evening Service at 7 o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. Hall, Pastor—Rev. W. J. Hunter.

KING STREET WESLEYAN CHURCH—(Seats all free.)—Morning Service at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. W. Hall; Evening Service at 7 o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. Hunter. Pastor—Rev. Wm. Hall, M. A.

OTTAWA WEST WESLEYAN CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Dr. Mark.

CHRIST'S CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Rector—The Rev. J. S. Lauder.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.— Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. His Lordship Bishop Lewis officiating, assisted by the Rev. H. Pollard.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSIONARY SERVICE. —The Revd. Mr. Mac will preach in the Orange Hall, O'Connor street, at half-past three o'clock.

ST. JAMES CHURCH, HULL.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. Mr. Johnson, Chaplain of the Senate.

EMANUEL REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.— Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Afternoon Service at 3 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—The Rev. Johnston McCormac. The Inaugural Services take place in the New Church to-morrow, when Bishop Cheney will officiate at all the services.

YORK-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. R. M. Pope.

CHAUDIERE M. E. CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. J. Young.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock. Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. A. A. Cameron.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, ALBERT STREET.—Hours of Service on each day, 6.30 p. m. and 5 p. m. Sundays—Holy Eucharist, 10 a.m. Evening prayer, 5 p m.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. J. G. Sanderson.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—All kinds of hardware and cooking utensils to be had at cost price, Moore Bros., Sparks street.

A noose paper—a death warrant.

False pride goes before false hair.

Old time rocks—rocking the cradle.

How to signal a bark—pull a dog's tail.

One of our favourite prima donnas has a falsetto' teeth.

Lament of the sidewalk—"Everybody is down on me."

The most melancholy spectacle in the world is a cold pancake.

The novel for a policemen—"far from the madding crowd."

Noonan's Restaurant

"Simply because you can always procure a good BREAKFAST,

A CAPITAL DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT TEA
OR SUPPER.

At any moment, without delay, at

Noonan's Lunch and Oyster Rooms,

SPARKS STREET, WEST.

Feb. 27th, 1875. 3780

FRESH ARRIVALS

At their New Establishment, Opposite their Old Stand

Fresh Fragrant Tea, at 40c., worth 50c.
Choice Selected do 50c., do 60c.
Extra Choice do 55c., do 65c.
Finest in the City, 65c., do 75c.
Bologna Sausages, at equally low prices.
Breakfast Bacon, „ „
Spiced do, „ „
Selected Hams, „ „
Stilton Cheese, „ „
Print and Tub Butter „ „
Pickles and Sauces in large variety.

Also a very choice stock of

Wines, Brandies, Rum, Gin, &c.

AT

CAMPBELL & ALMAS,

Ryan's New Block, Second Door from O'Connor Street.

Ottawa, Mar. 10th, 1875. 3789

New Advertisements.

Readings: Gowan's Hall.
Toys, &c.: Hospital Bazaar.
Lecture: J. Grey.
Bill of Fare: European Dining Rooms.
Inauguration of Conv nt Hall.
Oysters: Queen Restaurant.
Shirts: Neelin Bros.
Clothing: Neelin Bros.
School Notice: J. P. Robertson.
Reformed Episcopal Church.
Hats: R. Hodges.
Pictures, &c.: J. M. Ross & Co.
Spring Goods: Joseph Dimbleby.
New Books: Henderson & Co.

The Times.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, MAR. 13, 1875.

OUR STREET RAILWAYS—A SUGGESTION.

Last summer and fall many and loud were the complaints against the street railway, as well for the obstinacy the company showed in regard to the double track over the Sappers' Bridge as for the innumerable accidents which occurred to wheeled vehicles, caused on account of the manner in which the rails are laid. The cars provided for the service are miserable, not at all fit for the purpose required, and a far better class of accommodation might be easily provided, not only at a cheaper rate to the public, but in a way which would put more money in the pockets of the shareholders as well. To do this, however, a little departure from the present "penny wise, pound foolish" policy of the company would be necessary. With the rapid strides towards being a large and prosperous city, that the capital has lately been making, it becomes its citizens to consider every means which will increase its facilities or internal communication and local business. Anybody may see at a glance that our present street railway is hardly competent for the work it has to do, as the frequently crowded state of the cars testifies. There is nothing to prevent the company seeking and obtaining power to extend its system along the streets, and providing with a cheap means of transit, several quarters of the city where at present nothing of the kind exists. Branches of the railway along Rideau street and the Richmond road—two suburban localities where half the business and professional men of the city reside—would yield a very fair remuneration for the money invested, and be a great boon to hundreds of our residents. But to make this system really complete it would also be necessary to lay a line along that part of Wellington street extending from Elgin to Bank streets, and to introduce a class of cars and a rate of fares which as yet has not found favour in the eyes of city railway companies in Canada. It would be a great improvement, at least in summer, to have low cars with outside accommodation, such as those used in the cities of the old country, where their introduction has proved a great success, especially to citizens living in the suburbs, who can reach their employment in the morning unfatigued, and return in the evening, having spent less than would actually be required to pay for the shoe leather if the distance were walked. It may be urged that here cars of that size and weight could only be run during the limited time when the rails are not covered by snow, and that rails of a better quality, a better made track would be required. Doubtless such would be the case, but then the present track is creditable neither to the city nor the company, nor yet very safe. With a better track, a very little more horse-power would suffice, and there only remains the serious difficulty of whether it would pay to run these cars during the summer, and, like our canal boats, lay them up for the winter. The only plan to meet that difficulty would be to make the fares low enough to induce every workingman who traverses the city to avail himself of the accommodation, and in addition increase the service as much as possible at the hours when the traffic would be greatest, namely, say six to nine in the morning, and from four to eight in the evening, while a considerable reduction might take place during the rest of the day, if it were found that the traffic required it. But the chances are that no such reduction would be necessary, on the principle that a cheap and liberal supply creates a demand itself, travelling by street railways would be certain to increase as the fares are cheaper and greater accommodation is provided. There are not many of our capitalists, unfortunately, who get out of bed in time to see the hundreds of workingmen trudging from the east to the west end of the city, but in what might be witnessed if they did get up betimes, we are convinced they would see the prospect of a certain profit if they invested some portion of their money in increasing our street railway accommodation. It may be urged that few workingmen would avail themselves of the chance to ride in a coach, but of this we have no doubt if, for the matter of a quarter of a dollar per week they might travel once a day from one end of the city and back. Wages are not so low that they could not afford the expense.

We do not suppose that our humble efforts will cause the immediate construction of more street railways, but we have no doubt that ere many years have passed something of this kind will be done, that it will prove a benefit to the public, and a remunerative investment to the speculator, whether it be carried out by the present Ottawa Street Railway Company or by an entirely new one. If a little competition is always wholesome, there is room for another.

Parliament of Canada.

Third Parliament—Second Session.

SENATE.

Tuesday, March 9.

The House opened at three o'clock.

THE MARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS BILL.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT moved the second reading of the bill to regulate the construction of Marine Electric Telegraphs. He proceeded to explain the bill as one conceived to give the widest possible privileges to all companies formed or to be formed with a view to working cables through the bed of the Atlantic Ocean, or between any two provinces of the Dominion. The clauses, from three to thirteen, simply provided the machinery for companies acquiring lines, and with reference to lines incidental to the working of main lines. It is provided that such companies as railway companies, when their schemes involved the erection of lights and buoys at the ocean, should have the approval of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The twelfth clause regulated the mode in which messages were to be sent, namely —in the order of their reception, under certain penalties; and no preferences were to be given except, as in the thirteenth clause, which provided that any messages in relation to the administration of justice, Government messages or despatches, should always be transmitted before any ordinary message. The fourteenth and fifteenth clauses were those which had excited comment and agitation. This measure was introduced into Parliament last year, was carried through the Commons, but opposed in the Committee of the Senate. Counsel were heard on behalf of the company, whose interests were said to be affected by this bill; it was alleged the company had vested rights which the bill threatened to take away. The bill was finally reported by the Committee and passed in this House on a division. The Government, however, in consideration of the private rights urged, had the bill reserved for Her Majesty's approval. A correspondence then took place between the Governments of Canada and Great Britain with reference to the Royal assent, the result being a despatch from Lord Carnarvon stating that the bill was entirely within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada. It was now introduced as a Government measure, having passed through the other branch. Before the large and competent Committee of the other House, a representative of the Anglo-American Company was heard on its behalf, and in some degree to meet the views he there expressed, the Government were induced to modify the main clauses of the bill. The changes referred to the question of compensation for any rights disturbed by its provisions. The legal question had been referred to a committee of efficient lawyers, including Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. Messrs. Blake and Fournier, and Messrs. Moss and Mousseau, who considered the legal point that the bill encroached on the vested rights of this Company. It was said those rights were acquired under certain legislation in Nova Scotia years before Confederation, and included rights directly or indirectly obtained by a fusion with a local telegraph company. The sub-committee's report showed they were unanimously of opinion that the Nova Scotia Company had no such rights or powers claimed. On the second point, the same committee declared they were unanimously of opinion there was not any colour of right capable of assertion in a court. There might be, by reason of acquiescence or the action of the Government, a colour of right capable of assertion in a court of Newfoundland, to compensation, in case the 14th clause was put in force against them. The committee recommended a clause should be inserted, providing that nothing in the Act should deprive the Company of any right they might have to such compensation. On the unanimous report of that sub-committee, the bill passed in the other House without dissent. With reference to the clause protecting the rights of the Anglo-American Company in the matter of damages or compensation, there was before the other branch a bill giving power to any individual to fyle a petition of right against the Crown in any case wherein he had a claim other than against the Public Works Department. A similar bill was introduced into the English Parliament.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—Is this a Government Bill?

Hon. Mr. SCOTT replied Government sanctioned it though it was in the hands of Mr. Irving of Hamilton. The points that arose under the present bill were involved in clauses fourteen and fifteen. The object of that provision was, that, assuming the Anglo-American Company failed to come in under the provisions of the bill, or set it at defiance, then the Government would not enforce its provisions until satisfied that ample provision had been made for the accommodation of the people of Canada in reference to cable messages, by another line or lines. That provision would protect the Anglo-American Company to some degree, assuming them not disposed to work their lines under the bill. He was not sure the bill of last year was as broad as the present. The fifteenth clause was one the Anglo-American Company more particularly complained of. The hon. gentleman now referred to the formation of the New York and Newfoundland Companies in 1854 for the purpose of connecting America with Europe. Newfoundland was required as a most important point, to shorten the distance between the coast of America proper and Europe. The promoters applied to the Government of Newfoundland for subsidies and exclusive privileges, which were granted, by an act conferring the exclusive right to land cables on the Island for twenty years, at which time it was within the power of the Government to purchase the company's wires, plant and other property. Some hundred square miles of land were also given as subsidy. A similar Act passed by the Nova Scotia Legislature in favour of that company was disallowed by the Imperial Government on the ground of its conferring excl sive rights, not considered in harmony with the spirit of this age. Now, the company so far back as 1858 were fully aware of the views of the Imperial Government on this important subject—that it did not approve of a monopoly in telegraphic communication between this country and Europe. Before disallowance, the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company had landed its wires in Nova Scotia, made arrangements with a local company that was not disturbed. That Act was not regarded in any other sense than as depriving the company of exclusive rights. It did not seem to have gone on to obtain exclusive rights to land on the Nova Scotia coast. The first wire failed, but subsequent efforts proved successful, and the company went into operation. Then came the French and the Anglo-American Companies, and these three united and formed a very powerful corporation. We heard they represented a capital of seven millions sterling, but the actual value of the assets was not probably more than six per cent. of that amount, the company having watered their stock to a large extent before or after the fusion. When the twenty years terminated it was assumed the Newfoundland Government would terminate the monopoly. The effect of this notion was to stimulate the formation of other and rival companies. In the correspondence between the Government of Newfoundland and the Direct Cable Company, they were given to understand the policy of abolishing the monopoly would be followed; but that had not been done. The only thing Canada could do was to intimate that unless the old company give up their exclusive rights in Newfoundland, they should not land their wires on our shores. They had no exclusive rights in Canada whatever. They were notified before the fusion that it was not in the spirit of British policy to authorize or preserve a monopoly of this kind. The French and Anglo-American Companies that united afterwards were perfectly aware they had no exclusive privileges in Canada. It could not be urged, then, that we were doing anything militating against their interests, knowing as they did that at any time Canada might act in a way to involve the termination of their exclusive privileges in Newfoundland. (Hear, hear.) He moved the second reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY said—On rising to address the House on this important question, I trust I need offer no apology for presenting certain facts, which, to my mind, affect the passage of this bill. That the House will be disposed to deal with this question fairly, notwithstanding the means taken to influence their feelings, I am well persuaded, and when they hear the facts presented to them, the documents, not mere declamations, but plain facts, which have never been made public before, in committee of this or the other House, I am quite sure they will give to the question the consideration justly due to a subject which involves most materially the rights and privileges of some six thousand of our fellow-countrymen across the water. Now, my hon. friend who introduced this question has referred to the bill of last year; and let me say, with regard to that measure, that it is a singular circumstance that it was passed through another House and through this House in a manner forbidding anything like discussion, and without any of those protective clauses the hon. member has just spoken of—without the clauses protecting the rights of the Anglo-American Company, and respecting the rights acquired under the legislation of Prince Edward Island. I need not state to the House any other fact to show with what haste—I will not say indecent haste—but with what haste and indiscretion the bill was forced on this House and country without either of these clauses. (Hear, hear) I need not say a word more to induce the House to listen patiently to the views which the people who are trying to force this measure on the House have expressed as having induced them to introduce this clause, the last in the bill, which recognizes to a certain extent the rights which this Anglo-American company possesses. Now, hon. gentlemen, my hon. friend the mover has gone back and sheltered himself under Lord Carnarvon's despatch, that was written after certain orders of our Privy Council had been sent to him, and was framed upon all the lights he had at the time, but I don't hesitate to say that any person who reads this despatch will look in vain for any statement of facts such as they exist; in other words, the noble Lord had just that sort of information which this Government had last year; he did not know the whole case. Our Government did not then know as much as they now know, and were not in a position to do that small measure of justice to the rights of these companies in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia which they were prepared to do to-day, and even yet I undertake to say that they do not know all the facts. My hon. friend has called the attention of the House to the despatch of Mr. Labouchere of 1858, and has very fairly quoted it, and I am very glad he has done so at length, because it speaks for itself; he has not sought to put a gloss upon it. That despatch was directed entirely to the question of the disallowance of the Act of 1857, as conveying an exclusive privilege for twenty-five years. My hon. friend speaks as if the denial of this exclusive privilege to the New York and Newfoundland Company in Nova Scotia was the subject of their complaint. They claim no such exclusive privilege; the question is not whether they have any exclusive privilege in Nova Scotia, and whether it should be taken away from them, but whether they have any privileges at all, whether any rights, legal or equitable, leaving the shores of Nova Scotia open to any other company that may come in to compete with them. The question before the House and country is not whether in Nova Scotia they have any exclusive rights; no such are claimed. The question is whether they have any rights acquired under the circumstances partially detailed to you any rights that ought to be respected in a British Parliament and Court. I shall not follow the observations of my hon. friend on this matter further, because I cannot complain that he has in any way stated the case unfairly; but it is my duty to ask the attention of the House to facts which he has but partially set forth. Some twenty-one or twenty-two years ago the idea was first conceived of spanning, with a telegraph wire, the bed of the Atlantic Ocean. It was to connect with the nearest point on this Continent, Newfoundland, and carry the wire thence to the nearest point on the main land in Nova Scotia. When that project was first thought of, it was brought before the British public, and in order to commend it more favourably to it and the capitalists, it was stated that, although the company had the exclusive right to land on Newfoundland, yet it was their intention not to carry the submarine wire to the United States direct, but to give the benefit of that telegraphic communication to the British North American Provinces, and to choose the nearest portion of their mainland, the island of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. This fact was the greatest recommendation of the scheme in the British market. The object then was not to do what you are trying to do to-day, saying this company shall not connect with the Canadian Provinces unless they give up something they possess in another colony, so as to drive them to extend their submarine wires to the States; but the object was to give this country the first benefit of the news from the other side of the Atlantic.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST—Yes; by way of New York.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY, resuming—No; I know there is a prejudice in this country against news by way of the States. There have been many misstatements about our getting news and messages through New York. There never was a greater mistake in the world. Every message that comes to this country, apart from the press despatches, comes directly from England through Cape Breton, to Sackville, N. B., and thence direct to Montreal.

Hon. Mr. WILMOT—Has this always been so?

Hon. Mr. DICKEY—Yes; not only is this the case, but the Anglo-American Company and all those companies, with a view to treating Canada as a whole fairly, putting all parts on the same footing, have paid, and are paying, out of their own pockets the expense of carrying these messages from Sackville to Montreal and Toronto—(hear, hear,) and in that way enabling the commercial public to get their messages on the same footing and expense as the public of Halifax. Let that be understood once for all. Now, how is it with the Associated Press? It is not the fault of the Anglo-American Company that the *Globe*, *Herald*, *Gazette*, and those other great organs of public opinion in this country choose to go to New York for their despatches. The company have no control over that. Their wires are as open for direct communications from England to Canada as to New York, for the Associated Press. They pay as much and no more than any other individuals who use the cable, namely, four shillings sterling, or a dollar a word. They get their news and then sell and distribute it. The newspaper publishers of this country think it more for their interest to go to New York for intelligence than to obtain it from England on their own account. The wires are as open to them as to the people of New York, to the Associated Press, or other individuals. (Expressions of dissent.) In any statement I make I use the best information I possess. My hon. friend knows that on this important matter I have good authority, or I should not venture upon the statement. As I have said, then, one of the great objects was to bring the news through these colonies. This feature of the scheme was one of its chief recommendations to the British public, and in carrying out that object legislation was acquired in Newfoundland, and arrangements were made in Nova Scotia. Before the cable was landed in Newfoundland, it was seen it could be of no sort of use unless a land line was made to meet it. Accordingly, arrangements were made in 1854 to have the land line built first, and for many years while the repeated experiments, and I am sorry to say repeated failures, to span the Atlantic with this cable, were witnessed, the news was actually taken from Cape Race in a singular way: when it could not be taken from a boat, the despatches were thrown overboard in tin cans, to take the chance of meeting a passing steamer, whether prevented by fog or high winds from making the land. For eight or ten years this was the mode of getting the news, and it proves the extreme anxiety of the public to have the quickest telegraphic communication between the two continents. The news was telegraphed from Cape Race to New York, or despatches sent from New York across to Cape Race. We come now to another Act of 1854. My hon. friend has talked very lightly about monopoly, but we must meet that cry, which has found its way everywhere within these walls. There is no doubt the great argument in favour of this bill is this charge or assumption of monopoly. I wish to present one or two facts on this matter. I ask the House to reflect upon this consideration. Is it possible that any body of British capitalists in their senses would undertake a risk of this kind before they succeeded—would run the chance of literally sinking their money in the bed of the Atlantic, unless they had a monopoly for a certain time? But if they had not had such encouragement, would they have made the experiment in this case? They experienced three or four failures before succeeding. Any person who would have attempted the experiment at this period, of raising money without some special inducement of this kind to submit to the London market, would have found it impossible under the circumstances. The fact is, that not a single submarine cable had come to England but was exactly in the position of this Newfoundland one when laid—at one end free access to the shores of England, and at the other the protection of a monopoly for a limited term. In no other way could this company have secured the money for laying their cables. We must take the facts as they are, and the history of the world as it is. In the printed statement submitted by Mr. Oliphant for the Direct Cable Company, we have been pointed to the United States for an example of freedom in regard to telegraphs, but the cable that runs from the Republic to Cuba is a monopoly. At both ends it is protected by exclusive privileges. On no other condition will people risk their money in the infancy of such enterprises. It is all very well now, when these people have tried the experiment and proved and tested the best kind of cable, as well as the best mode of laying it, that we should take advantage of their experience and information and say, We are not content with competition simply, but want to kill your enterprise. It is a very different state of things now. Talk about monopoly and privileges in this case! The Newfoundland Company paid dearly for their advantages. They had to make four hundred odd miles of road through the island, to put up wires and maintain them for all the time, and then, when they landed in Nova Scotia—at Cape Breton—they had to make a hundred miles of road and go through their Newfoundland experience again. When you come to look at the cost of such works you find that what is called a monopoly was one of those arrangements necessary to give the companies *quid pro quo*. They said if you give us exclusive privileges for a term of years, we will undertake this enterprize; without it we will not. Shall we now say, after getting the advantage of their labour, we shall take away the rights bestowed? This is a question between the company and Newfoundland. They are perfectly right under the bargain in giving that pre-emption notice. The Anglo-American Company do not complain of this, because they knew of the bargain beforehand. There could be no difficulty about that. To get the power of landing in another British Province, they obtained a monopoly in Prince Edward Island, which is respected by this bill. All the rights of Newfoundland were set at nought by it, but those in Prince Edward Island were carefully guarded. Let me pause for a moment to point to a figure that passes across the page of history at this moment—to the great projector and promoter of both these enterprises —to a man of the age, one of those men who seem to be raised up on purpose to work out some great problem of civilization in every age; to the man with an indomitable will and untiring perseverance, and with the still more happy faculty of imparting that confidence to others; to the man without whom, humanly speaking, we should at this day have had no telegraphic communication with Europe. (Hear, hear.) I have no hesitation in mentioning his name, though he is an American—Cyrus W. Field. (Renewed cheers.) This gentleman, through good report and bad, and despite the opinion of some of the leading scientists of the age, adhered to the enterprise till its successful issue was witnessed. It is hardly fair now to throw in our teeth the charge that this is a question of American capital, to be sure. Why, if American enterprise and capital were the pioneers of these two kindred projects, and after giving Nova Scotia the benefit of this communication with Newfoundland for the last twenty years, shall we turn round and in a narrow, miserable spirit talk of this as nothing but a Yankee enterprise! It was American capital to a large extent in the first instance, but the larger project of spanning the Atlantic was too much for American capital; it was British capital that chiefly did that. The other project—that of the New York and Newfoundland Company, with its operations in Newfoundland and Cape Breton, were merged in the general Company, and to this day the portion of capital held in America in that great enterprise which absorbed all these companies, is not one-seventieth part of the whole capital. (Hear, hear.) I need say no more on that point. I come to the agreement of the year 1855, when the Company made those lines; not wishing to land on the shores of Nova Scotia without some agreement, they made their arrangement of the 4th August, 1855, with the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company, getting power to land their cable and build and connect with their wires at Port Hood, Cape Breton, for the transmission of intelligence. There are various provisions protecting the interests of the public as to rates, &c., and the agreement was to continue as long as the cable lasted. Under this agreement a line of submarine was run from Newfoundland to Aspy Bay, near Cape North, and subsequently other cables were laid to Sydney. So there are now four cables between Newfoundland and Cape Breton to be affected by this act; for if it be carried out the company will be obliged to take up their cables and land lines, for by this Act they will no longer be permitted to use them, and to send their business by a submarine cable to the United States. 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(Continued on fourth page.)

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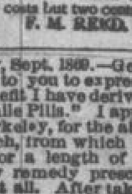

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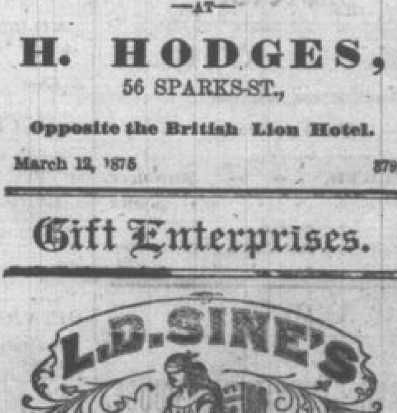

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July 1874

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
Apothecaries' Hall, Lincoln, London
EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co., Coleman street, London.
Newbery & Sons, 37 Newgate street, London.
Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon street, London.
Sanger & Sons, Oxford street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS IN CANADA.
Montreal—Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Montreal—Lymans, Clare & Co.
Toronto—Elliott & Co., Wholesale Druggists
" Shapter & Owen.
Hamilton—Winer & Co.
Halifax—Avery Brown &

NOTICE.

Morson's Effectual Remedies

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, ¾ and 1 pint bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodyne being unequal in strength, MORSON & SON have prepared this. Sold in ¼ oz., 1½ oz., and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is MORSON'S.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON.

Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions.

31, 33 & 124 *Southampton Row*,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON

WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES Selected, and Shipping orders executed with despatch 3245

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMES.

Patronised by all the World.

Rimmel's Ihang-Ihang, Vanda, Bouquet, Jockey Club, Frangipane, and other perfumes of exquisite fragrance.
Rimmel's Lavender Water, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.
Rimmel's Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.
Rimmel's Dugong Oil Soap, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.
Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Costume and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Bal and Parties.
Rimmel's Violet, Rose, Leaf, Rice, and other Toilet Powders. A liberal allowance to shippers.
Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96 Strand, 128 Regent Street, and 24 Cornhill, London, 17 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, and 76 King's Road, Brighton. Sold by all Perfumery Vendors.

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES

FOR

CONSUMPTION, WASTING AND INDIGESTION,

Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine.

As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subject their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength and weight are increased digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.

Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,

SAVORY & MOORE,

143 NEW BOND-ST., LONDON, W

And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY AND MOORE'S DATURA TATULA Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis &c.

THEY

ARE

Dying

—BY—

INCHES!

ARTERIAL blood contains the elements of Vitality and Nutrition, which is emptied into the capillary system and, after supplying the required nourishment, is sucked up by the minute branches of the venous system and carried back to the lungs for vital recuperation. By reason of much that is wrong in living and medical treatment, this stream of blood flowing through the body is not always pure or free from inflammatory particles, which may pass off by insensible perspiration through the skin or with the waste matter through the intestines, but cold or wet may stop their outward escape, and the internal drainage may become inactive, when the corrupt particles are apt to coagulate, causing pestules, scalp eruptions or running sores, bronchitis &c. They may locate about a nerve, causing neuralgia, and by attaching themselves to the arterial tubes and veins, large or small, and inflaming them by their corrosive influence, cause those intensely painful sensations called Rheumatism. Nature struggles to drench out or dislodge if possible these corrosive particles, and the parts become very red from the congestion or pressure of blood therein. This is called Inflammatory Rheumatism or Rheumatic Gout. If nature does not succeed in washing out these acremonious atoms she withdraws the undue supply of blood from such parts, ceases to contend, and performs circulation as best she can; however, the passage of the blood through the affected channels still continues painful. This is Chronic Rheumatism, which may exist without its usual antecedent the Acute kind.

The above only true theory points out the correct treatment of this and other distressing maladies. Dissolve these corrupt particles that have lodged in the afflicted parts, so that in the circulation they may be carried off externally or internally, and having thus removed the cause the effect ceases.

The experiment of twenty years in the London Hospital, England, has demonstrated to the Medical Faculty of Europe, that the only Medicine having control over this class of diseases is the

DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE!

It is the result of a lifetime of scientific study and is now for the first time offered to the Canadian public, prepared by a careful, experienced and conscientious physician, in obedience to the desire of numberless friends in the profession, in the trade and among the people. Every bottle is warranted to contain the full strength of the medicine in its highest state of purity and development, and is superior to any medicine ever compounded for this terrible complaint.

A BLESSING TO THE POLICE.

MONTREAL, 18th June, 1884.

DEVINS & BOLTON:

GENTLEMEN,—Having been one of the many martyrs of rheumatism that I meet on my every day rounds, I was induced to try the celebrated DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE. I had suffered the last five or six weeks the most terrible acute pains across my loins and back, so severe indeed that I could hardly walk with the help of a stick. I commenced the Diamond Remedy—following the directions carefully. Relief came immediately with the first bottle, improved rapidly with the second, completely cured and freed from pain after finishing my fifth small bottle. You are at perfect liberty either to refer to me privately or publicly, as I feel very thankful for the relief, and sympathise with my fellow sufferers from rheumatism.

Yours respectfully,
J. B. CARDINAL,
Sanitary Police Officer,
51 Labelle street.

In simple cases, sometimes one or two doses suffice. In the most chronic cases it is sure to give way by the use of two or three bottles. By this efficient and simple remedy hundreds of dollars are saved to those who can least afford to throw it away, as surely it is by the purchase of useless prescriptions.

This medicine is for sale at all Druggists throughout Canada. If it happens that your Druggist has not got it in stock, ask him to send for it to

NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Agents for the Province of Ontario,
Scott street, Toronto,

Or to DEVINS & BOLTON,
Notre Dame street, Montreal,
General Agents for the Province of Quebec.
Price $1 per bottle. Large Bottles $2.
May 18, 1874.

Watchmakers, &c.

MANUFACTURING

Watchmaker and Jeweller.

Having sold out the retail business to Messrs. Radford & Goyer, I beg leave to return thanks to the public for their patronage during the last 13 years and will continue the

MANUFACTURING, JEWELLERY AND WATCHMAKING BUSINESS

in my former workshops, over Mann's Boot Store, corner of Metcalfe and Sparks street.

June 29, 1874. W. YOUNG

N. MARKS,

Fine Jeweller, Practical Watchmaker,

36—SPARKS STREET—36

Just received, a magnificent assortment of fine

JEWELLERY,

Comprising Diamonds and other fine stone Rings, Opera and Victoria Chains—very choice designs. Also, a complete assortment of Extra finish Gold and Silver Watches, which he will sell at astonishingly low prices.

A very unique assortment of Whitby Jet.

Nov. 25, 1874.

To the Queen and Royal Family; To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment); and to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments and Railway Companies, established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER,

Prize Medallist of the London, Dublin and Paris Exhibitions.

Maker to the Chronograph, by which the Derby and all other Races and great events of the day are timed.

Manufactory and City House—58 and 60 Ludgate Hill.

West End Establishments—25 Old Bond Street, and 99 Westbourne Grove, London.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS and WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited, before sending their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufactory the Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery and Electro-Plate which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the manufactory Ludgate Hill, or through merchants and shippers in England.

WATCHES	CLOCKS
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns.	Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Gns.
Lever, Vertical, Horizontal, Duplex, Chronometer, Chronograph, Keyless, Centre Seconds Repeaters, Indian, &c.	Church, Turret, Carriage, Chime, Dining and Drawing room, Hall, Shop, Library, Bracket, &c.

English Ormolu Clocks, designed by English artists, and manufactured by J. W. Benson, to exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this establishment.

FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental *ateliers* of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.

Artistic Gold Jewellery, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after designs by the most accomplished artists in the precious Metals, Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings, and all kinds of *bijouterie*, as supplied to members of the Court, and other distinguished personages.

Presentation Plate.—Testimonials of different sorts, Racing Cups, and Jewelled and other Boxes, as provided by Mr. Benson for the Corporation of London and other public bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c., &c.

Silver and Electro-plate in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-plate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. No other is really cheap at any price, nor worth buying.

Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., exchanged. Merchants, Shippers and Clubs supplied.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Plate sent to all parts of the world.

Jan. 17 1874. 3460-1wy

Mails.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA,

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

All Mails are closed by Montreal time 8 minutes faster than Ottawa time.

1874. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1875

MAILS.	CLOSE.		DELIVERED.	
Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, etc.	9.45 a.m.	1.15 p.m. 8 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	4.30 p.m.
Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., and all places in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.30 p.m.
Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, etc., and Western U.S.	9.45 a.m.	1.15 p.m. 8 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	7.30 p.m.
Fort Garry and other places in the Province of Manitoba—Mails despatched daily via Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British Columbia (and Vancouver's Island) Mails despatched daily via Windsor, Ont., Detroit and San Francisco. Rate of postage same as to other parts of the Dominion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States, via Ogdensburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York, through mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, per St. L. & O. Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Gower, Kars, etc., per St. L. & O. Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metcalfe, Russell, etc., per St. L. & O. Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Gloucester and Oxford Stations, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perth, Smith Falls and Carleton Place per Canada Central Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stittsville, Huntley, Carp, March, &c., per Canada Central Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Upper Ottawa, places on the Brockville & Ottawa Railways, North of Carleton Place Junction, Pakenham, Pembroke, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochesterville, Skead's Mills, Bell's Corners, Richmond and Fallowfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hull	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aylmer, Eardley, Heyworth and Onslow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lower Ottawa, by stage, Buckingham, Cumberland, L'Orignal, Grenville, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chelsea, Wakefield, North Wakefield, Low and Intermediate offices daily; and River Desert, Mondays and Fridays	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Matter posted up to 10.10 p.m., will be forwarded East and West in supplementary packages the same night.

BRITISH MAILS

Via New York, close every Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, at 8 p.m.
Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 12.30 p.m.
A supplementary bag for Canadian steamers will be closed at 1.25 p.m., in which only unregistered matter can be sent.

POSTAGE STAMPS

Are no longer sold at this office, but may be purchased from any of the licensed stamp vendors throughout the city.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Newfoundland, Great Britain and India.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits will be received at this office. Interest allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time.

EXCEPTIONAL POSTAGE.—Postage to Hull, New Edinburgh and Rochesterville, 1 cent. per half ounce, if post paid; if unpaid, 2 cents.

Office hours from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
For Money Order and Savings Bank business from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office, Ottawa, Jan. 26, 1875.

Painters.

T. PRUNEAU, Junr.,

SIGN WRITER, HOUSE DECORATOR, PAINTER, PAPER-HANGER, &c.

Glazing, Whitewashing, Colouring &c., done at the shortest notice, and in a workmanlike style.

A large assortment of NEW PAPER BORDERS, &c., just received, and now on view.

Opposite the Post Office, Elgin-St.

Dec 26, 1874. 56

Travellers' G[uide]

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTT[AWA RAIL]WAY.

Leaves.....10.45 a.m., 2.00 p.[m.]
Arrives.... 7.35 a.m., 4.10 p.[m.]

CANADA CENTRAL RA[ILWAY]

Leaves...................10.40 a.[m.]
Arrives.................. 1.20 p.[m.]

GRAND TRUNK RAI[LWAY]

Leaves Prescott Junction going west. ....1.40 p.[m.]
Leaves " " east. 4.45 p.[m.]

ROME, WATERTOWN, AN[D OGDENS]BURG RAILWAY

Leaves Ogdensburg.. 8.00 a.m.
Arrives in New York.10.00 p.m.
Leaves New York.... 6.00 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg .... 1.15 a.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT RA[ILWAY]

Leaves Ogdensburg for Boston ....12.15 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston. 8.00 a.m.

BUSINESS NOTICE[S]

For stylish suits go to Neel[in Bros.] Rideau street.

A large assortment of men'[s] pants at Neelin Bros., 40 Ri[deau]

Don't forget the sale of c[...] p.m. to-day, Sparks street; we[...] are first class and may go ve[...]

Some gems of pictures will [...] day at the new City Auction [...] J. M. Ross & Co.

Moore Bros. have 70 cook-st[oves] they are selling at cost price a[t] clearing sale now going on, co[...] and O'Connor streets.

Moore Bros. have made arran[gements to] leave the city in May, so their [...] be cleared out before 1st May.

Baskets, woodenware, tinware [...] very, very cheap at Moore Bros.

Gas superseded by the Si[...] W. Hearn, druggist, east end [...] Bridge.

Offices to let in the Victoria [...] Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig.

SKIN DISEASES, of whatever n[ature...] completely eradicated by th[e ...] Fowle's Pile and Humour Cure; [...] is marvellous for Scrofula, Sal[t Rheum,] Ring-Worm, and even Leprosy [...] proved itself an almost neverfai[ling ...] (See special notice.)

All that art can accomplish in [...]ng, strengthening and preser[ving the] human hair is effected by [...] Cocoaine. This incomparable h[...] imparts a glossiness that is [...] natural. It is a cooling veg[...] agreeable and clean and dresses [...] perfectly.

How seldom we see a splendid [head of h]air! From sickness, excessive [...] neglect, thousands find their hair [...] wasting away. *Burnett's Cocoa[ine ...]* repair this waste. The Cocoaine [...] fect hair dressing—a promote[r of the g]rowth of the hair—a preparat[ion ...] from irritating matter. It has [...] ity for the human skin—is [...] absorbed, and imparts lustre and [...]

PARTIES requiring trees for spri[ng ...] from the nursery grounds of [...] Dupuis, Esq., of the Village des [...] Province of Quebec, so celebr[ated ...] their adaptation to this section of [...] from the fact of their being inu[red to the] rigorous climate from their early [...] and therefore preferable to thos[e ...] to the south of the Ottawa distric[t ...] lose no time in sending their [...] the agent here, Mr Lemieux, who[se ...] ment is found in another colu[mn ...] orders should be sent in at once, t[...] early attention and arrival her[e at the o]pening of spring.

FALSE MODESTY.—For people [...] disease to become seated upon the[m ...] than consult a physician, or to [...] many do for years with the differe[nt ...] of piles, without going at once to [...] for Fowle's Pile and Hum[our ...] which is an infallible cure.

HEMORRHOIDS (or PILES) are per[manently] cured by Mathieu's Pile Ointm[ent or m]oney refunded. Price $1 per p[...] pots for $5. Sold wholesale and [...] the Wingate Chemical Company, M[ontreal, an]d retail by all druggists, or wil[l be forw]arded to any address on receipt [...] Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre Dam[e ... M]ontreal.

House Keepers! If you desire [a p]rofitable tea call to Baskerville [...] and have them to select for you. [If it i]s not pleasing to your taste t[hey will re]fund the money for what you [...] their wines, liquors and general g[...] are of the best brand.

People's Tea Store
36 Rideau str[eet]

Thomas' Excelsior Electric Oil—
Ten times its weight in Go[ld]

Pain cannot stay where it is u[sed ...] the cheapest medicine ever mad[e ...] bottle has cured bronchitis. Fift[y cents] worth has cured an old standing [...] positively cures Catarrh, Asthm[a, C]roup. Fifty cents worth has cur[ed ...] the back, and the same quantity [...] back of eight years' standing. The [following] are extracts from a few of [the l]etters that have been received f[rom d]ifferent parts of Canada, which, w[e ...] should be sufficient to satisfy th[e most s]ceptical. J. Collard, of Sparta, [...] writes: "Send me six dozen Dr. T[homas' E]lectric Oil. Have sold all I had f[...] and want more now. Its cures a[re w]onderful." William Maguire, of [...] writes: "I have sold all the ag[...] acts like a charm—it was slow [...] takes splendidly now." H. [...] writes: "Please forward six [...] Thomas' Electric Oil, I am near[ly out ...] nothing equals it. It is hig[hly rec]ommended by those who have us[ed it ...] Bedford, Thamesville, writes: [...] once a further supply of Electr[ic Oil. I ha]ve only one bottle left. I nev[er saw an]ything sell so well, and give suc[h gener]al satisfaction." J. Thompson, [...]rd, writes: "Send me some m[ore Elec]tric Oil. I have sold entirely ou[t ...] taking like it." Miller & Re[...] [...]rion, P. Q., write: "The Elec[tric Oil is] getting a great reputation here, [...] daily called for. Send us a further [supply wi]thout delay." Lemoyne, Gibb, [...] Buckingham, P. Q., write: "Send [...] Eclectric Oil. We find it [...]"

Sold by all medicine dealers. P[rice ...]

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y.
NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toront[o,] [Ont]ario, sole agents for the Dominion.
Note.—*Electric*—Selected and [...]sed. 3727

PAIN-KILLER.

After thirty-five years trial, it is still r[...] the most unqualified testimonials to i[ts ...] from persons of the highest character [and res]ponsibility. Physicians of the first resp[ectability] recommend it as a most effectual pre[paration for] the extinction of pain. It is not [...] best remedy ever known for Bruise[s ...] Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Ch[olera, or] any sort of Bowel complaint it is a rem[edy un]surpassed for efficiency, and rapidity o[f action. In] the great cities of India, and other [...] it has become the standard med[icine for] such complaints, as well as for Dy[spepsia, Li]ver Complaints, and other kindred di[sorders. For] Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthm[a, and R]heumatic difficulties, it has been prove[d by the mo]st abundant and convincing testimo[ny to be an in]valuable medicine.

It is used Internally and Exte[rnally.]

Sold everywhere, Price 25 cts.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Prop[rietors.]

January 11th, 1875.

Travellers' Guide.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Leaves....10.45 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 10.45 p.
Arrives.... 7.35 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 7.10 p.

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Leaves......................10.40 a.m., 5.00 p.m.
Arrives......................1.20 p.m., 7.40 p.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Leaves Prescott Junction going west. ....1.40 p.m., 1.57 a.m
Leaves " " east. 4.45 p.m., 4.35 a.m

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILWAY.

Leaves Ogdensburg.. 8.00 a.m., 2.25 p.m.
Arrives in New York.10.00 p.m., 7.00 a.m.
Leaves New York.... 6.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m
Arrives in Ogdensburg .... 1.15 a.m., 7.45 p.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.

Leaves Ogdensburg for Boston ....12.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston. 8.00 a.m., 12.50 p.m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

For stylish suits go to Neelin Bros., 40 Rideau street. 3792

A large assortment of men's and boys' pants at Neelin Bros., 40 Rideau street. 3792

Don't forget the sale of chromos at 2 p.m. to-day, Sparks street; we know they are first class and may go very cheap. 3792

Some gems of pictures will be sold to-day at the new City Auction Rooms of J. M. Ross & Co. 3792

Moore Bros. have 70 cook-stoves which they are selling at cost price at their great clearing sale now going on, corner Sparks and O'Connor streets. 3789

Moore Bros. have made arrangements to leave the city in May, so their stock must be cleared out before 1st May. 3789

Baskets, woodenware, tinware, &c., going very, very cheap at Moore Bros. 3789

Gas superseded by the Silber light. W. Hearn, druggist, east end Sapper's Bridge. 3789

Offices to let in the Victoria Chambers. Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig. 3760

SKIN DISEASES, of whatever nature, are completely eradicated by the use of Fowle's Pile and Humour Cure; its effect is marvellous for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ring-Worm, and even Leprosy; it has proved itself an almost never-failing cure. (See special notice.) 3733

All that art can accomplish in beautifying, strengthening and preserving the human hair is effected by Burnett's Cocoaine. This incomparable hair dressing imparts a glossiness that is healthy and natural. It is a cooling vegetable oil, agreeable and clean and dresses the hair perfectly. 3778.

How seldom we see a splendid head of hair! From sickness, excessive labour or neglect, thousands find their hair gradually wasting away. *Burnett's Cocoaine* will repair this waste. The Cocoaine is a perfect hair dressing—a promoter of the growth of the hair—a preparation free from irritating matter. It has great affinity for the human skin—is rapidly absorbed, and imparts lustre and strength. 3790

PARTIES requiring trees for spring planting from the nursery grounds of Auguste Dupuis, Esq., of the Village des Aulnaies, Province of Quebec, so celebrated for their adaptation to this section of country, from the fact of their being inured to a rigorous climate from their early growth, and therefore preferable to those raised to the south of the Ottawa district, should lose no time in sending their orders to the agent here, Mr Lemieux, whose advertisement is found in another column. All orders should be sent in at once, to ensure early attention and arrival here on the opening of spring. 3789

FALSE MODESTY.—For people to allow disease to become seated upon them rather than consult a physician, or to suffer as many do for years with the different kinds of piles, without going at once to the druggist for Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure, which is an infallible cure. 3729

HEMORRHOIDS (OR PILES) are permanently cured by Mathieu's Pile Ointment, or money refunded. Price $1 per pot, or six pots for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the Wingate Chemical Company, Montreal, and retail by all druggists, or will be forwarded to any address on receipt of price by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 3762

House Keepers! If you desire to get a profitable tea call to Baskerville & Bros. and have them to select for you. If the tea is not pleasing to your taste they will refund the money for what you return. Their wines, liquors and general groceries are of the best brand.
People's Tea Store,
36 Rideau street,

Thomas' Excelsior Electric Oil—Worth Ten times its weight in Gold.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity a lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from the different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparta, Ontario, writes: "Send me six dozen Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Have sold all I had from you and want more now. Its cures are truly wonderful." William Maguire, of Franklin, writes: "I have sold all the agent left; it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes: "Please forward six dozen of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am nearly run out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes: "Send at once a further supply of Electric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well, and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, writes: "Send me some more Electric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P. Q., write: "The Electric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb, & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write: "Send us one gross Electric Oil. We find it takes well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 50 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y. and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ontario, sole agents for the Dominion.

Note.—*Electric*—Selected and Electrized. 3729

PAIN-KILLER.

After thirty-five years trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera, or any sort of Bowel complaint it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency, and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.

It is used Internally and Externally.

Sold everywhere, Price 25 cts.
PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors.
January 13th, 1875. 3?4

Clothing.

The retail Clothing Business so long carried on by Joseph Metcalfe is now transferred to the Firm of JOHN SMITH & CO. Mr. Smith's knowledge of the Ready Made Clothing business (14 years experience), and their determination to keep the best class of Goods to be had, and to sell at the lowest prices possible, will be a GUARANTEE to Mr. Metcalfe's old Customers and the general public, that they will have every satisfaction in buying their Clothing

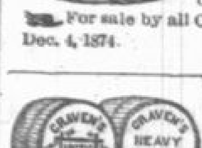
—AT THE—
CLOTHING Establishment,
59 *Sparks Street.* 3781

Thos. Lawrence
Has re-opened his
Clothing Establishment
AT
76 Sparks Street
And will dispose of the balance of his Winter Stock at reduced prices.

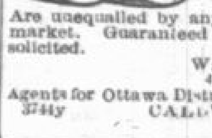
A large lot of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

On hand, which will be sold cheap for cash.
Mr. LAWRENCE will be glad to receive orders from his old friends and customers as formerly.
Feb. 19, 1875.

Hardware, &c.



THIS EXCELLENT Machine Oil has for the last 12 years been used by the leading Manufacturing establishments of the Dominion.
For sale by all Oilmen.
Dec. 4, 1874. 3710-y



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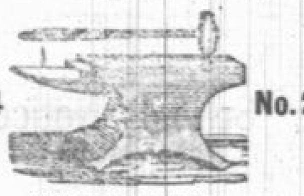
—AND—
Heavy Engine Oil
Are unequalled by any Machine Oils in the market. Guaranteed not to freeze. Orders solicited.
W. J. CRAVEN & Co.,
44 St. Paul-st., Montreal.
Agents for Ottawa District—
3744y CALDWELL & Co., Sparks-st

OTTAWA
Mills' Supply Agency
OTTAWA ONT.,
No. 17 *Sparks-st., Near Russell House.*
CALDWELL & CO. - - Managers

Saws, Belting, Files, Packing, Stone-cut, Axes, Judson's Standard Governors and Graduating Valves, Steam Pumps, Rue's Little Giant Injector.
Also, Agency of the GLOBE GAS LIGHT COMPANY, &c.
March 26, 1874.

HARDWARE.
HARDWARE.



No.24 No.24

The Largest and Best
Assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware
In the city is to be found at
THOS. BIRKETT'S.

N.B.—Our prices and quality of goods he defies competition.
Remember the
Sign of the Anvil, 24 Rideau-st.
Ottawa, Dec. 21, 1874.

NEW FIRM:
THOMAS SHORE & COMPANY,
(Successors to LEE & THOMPSON.)

Beg leave to call the attention of the Public to their large and varied assortment of all descriptions of
FINE AND COARSE HARNESS
which they are offering to the Public at the lowest rates. They have also always on hand all descriptions of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Riding Saddles Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Bags, Whips, and everything in connection with their line of business.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. None but the best workmen employed.
THOMAS SHORE & CO.
Sparks Street, near Bank.

H. MEADOW'S & CO.,
Have in stock the latest and best
COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!

Hot Air Furnaces fitted up in public buildings and private dwellings.

City reference given.—The following are a few: Quebec Bank, Ontario Bank, Bank of Commerce, Central School East, Magee & Russell, G. May, Esq., John Tilton, Esq., John Thompson, Esq., James Hope, Esq., Bronson & Weston, L. Crannel, Esq., and many others.
Illustrated pamphlets and estimates given on application.
H. MEADOWS & CO.,
35 Sussex-St.
Oct. 3, 1874. 3888

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

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ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—*Boston Globe.*

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Ottawa, March 13, 1875. 3792

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Trade and Navigation of Canada, from 1850 to 1873.
Cadastres complete in 7 vols., folio.
Wicksteed's Table and Index to the Statutes of Canada. 25 cents. 3678.

Government Notices

REPORTING of the SENATE.
—:o:—
TENDERS,

For reporting the debates and proceedings of the House, in English, addressed to the Law Clerk of the Senate, will be received by that Officer, at his Office, in the Parliament Building in Ottawa, until noon on

Tuesday, the 23rd March, inst.,

The Reports not ordinarily to be **verbatim,** but sufficiently full to give a fair and accurate rendering, in English, of each Speech delivered, either in that language or in French, and of the proceedings of the Senate.

The Reports to average, day, four columns of 1400 words per sitting of the House.

Each Tender to state a sum per week during next Session for reporting and for editing the reports, including the services of a competent Assistant, and also a sum per week during the same Session for performing the same services with the assistance of a competent person to be employed and paid by the Senate.
Law Clerk's Office,
THE SENATE,
Ottawa, 11 March, 1875.

SALMON ANGLING.

IN THE UNDERMENTIONED Salmon Rivers will be LEASED for a term of FIVE YEARS. Competition above upset prices named. LESSEES to maintain guardianship at private cost. Applications will be received to 1st MAY next.

River	Natashquan (*North Shore*)	$800
do	Trinity (*near Point des Monts*)	100
do	St. Margaret (*en bas*)	100
do	Trout (*near Moisie*)	50
do	Mistassini (*near Godbout*)	20
do	Becscie, *do*	20
do	Malbaie (*near Percé*)	100
do	Grand Pabos, *do*	200
do	Little Pabos, *do*	100
do	Tobique (*New Brunswick*)	100
do	Nashwaak, *do*	100
do	N. W. Miramichi, *do*	200
do	Jupiter (*Anticosti Island*)	100
do	Salmon, *do*	50

By order of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
ADDRESS,
W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries Ottawa.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, Feb. 19, 1875.

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J. JOHNSON,
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A. MORTIMER,
BOOKBINDER,
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Ruling, Perforating, Numbering
—AND—
GENERAL BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENT.

All orders for Books requiring printed headings carefully attended to.
Aug. 12 3580v

PRESS NEWS AGENCY.

The undersigned begs to acquaint his brother journalists that he is prepared to act as Correspondent, and to furnish Telegraphic Despatches or Letters, &c., by mail, or to transact any business in connection with the Press requiring to be done at the Capital.
ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Rideau-St.

CLARKE'
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE
Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
The Great Blood Purifier and Restorer

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases and sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It cures old sores,
Cures ulcerated sores on the neck,
Cures ulcerated sore legs,
Cures blackheads, or pimples on the face,
Cures scurvy sores,
Cures cancerous ulcers,
Cures blood and skin diseases,
Cures glandular swellings,
Clears the blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of testimonials from all parts.
Sold in bottles 2s 3d each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all chemists and patent medicine vendors throughout the world.
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1875.

"A Repository of Fashion Pleasure, and Instruction."

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ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

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The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates, in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patrons for the children's clothes, to paterfamilias by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading-matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

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NEW
Furniture Warerooms,
ANGUS & CO.
Dealers in Furniture, Beds, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Cornices and Curtains.
85 SPARKS STREET.
Opposite Heney's New Block.
Jan. 11, 1874.

HARRIS & CAMPBELL
In returning thanks to their friends and the public, beg leave to inform them that they
HAVE OPENED A NEW ESTABLISHMENT ON SPARKS-ST!
With a well-assorted stock of FIRST-CLASS
Plain and Fancy Furniture,
Manufactured by the best Houses in Canada and the United States, which they will sell, at a
SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
Call and judge for yourselves. Remember the place,—SPARKS-ST., 2ND OR WEST OF CONNOR-ST.
May 9, 1874. 2561y

Carvers & Gilders.

WILSON & ORR,
Carvers & Gilders
LOOKING-GLASS and
PICTURE FRAME
MANUFACTURERS
60 Sparks-st.
SHOW CASES MADE TO ORDER.
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Boots & Shoes.

SEASONABLE.

Children's Rubbers, at 35 cts.
Misses' " at 40 cts.
Ladies' Long Rubber Boots, at $1.50.
And other goods at proportionately low prices at
Lamb's Clearing Sale.
A large lot of Slippers, at Cost and under, all kinds of Leather
BOOTS & SHOES

At a shade over first cost, at Lamb's Clearing Sale. In fact, you can save lots of money by buying your feet wear at Lamb's Clearing Sale, which will be opened to the public only a short time, as the stock is fast disappearing. A good opportunity for buying out a good and well established business. Personal application to
W. A. LAMB,
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JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED OUT,
50 Cases of
Boots, Shoes,
RUBBERS, &c.,
Which will be sold CHEAP for Cash only,
W. E. BROWN.
15 SUSSEX-ST., OTTAWA.
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Druggists.

EAST END
Drug Store.
T. T. SHEPHERD.
Chemist & Druggist,
RIDEAU STREET,
CORNER OF DALHOUSIE STREET.
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For all Sights

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT, TINTED CRYSTAL SPECTACLES for the relief of dim, weak and failing sight, enabling the wearer to read and work by day or night with perfect ease and comfort.
Protected by letters patent. Sole agent in Ottawa.
WM HEARN,
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST.
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Sign, Mortar and Spectacles. Thermometers, Telescopes, Microscopes, &c., 3761

Notice to Contractors.
TENDERS

For the Repairs to Bridge over the South Nation River, at Plantagenet, will be received up till the 29th day of March.
Plans and Specifications of the work can be seen on application to the undersigned, to whom all tenders should be addressed.
JAMES VAN BRIDGER,
Reeve.
Plantagenet, March 8th, 1875. 3789-2w

FRESH OYSTERS in SHELL
Are always procurable at
NOONAN'S RESTAURANT,
Sparks Street West.
Feb. 23rd 1875. 3776

The Victoria Stables

Adjoining the Bank of B. N. America, WELLINGTON-ST., the best and most convenient Livery stables in the city.
Parties desirous of securing good rigs, prompt attendance, and reasonable rates, will please favor the undersigned with a call.
N.B.—Horses boarded and groomed in the most satisfactory manner. A specialty made of this feature
BROWNLEE & CO
March 11, 1874 2513v

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CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN
May now be consulted in his
ROOMS, RUSSELL HOUSE
Hours from 10 a.m until 5 p.m.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Bronchial and Throat Affection. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold at all Drug Stores. KERRY WATSON & Co, Chemist, Wholesale Druggists, [Trade Mark secured] Montreal.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.
Oct. 7, 1874. 3689y d&w.

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CANADA
Agricultural Insurance Co'y.
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
CAPITAL, - - $1 000,000.

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WILLIAM ANGUS, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. GOFF, Managing Director
JAMES A. SMITH, Inspector.

Ottawa Branch- - - - - - - - 38 Sparks Street.
CLUFF & MILL, GENERAL AGENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Is hereby given to our patrons and the public generally in the Ottawa district, that this Company have decided to continue a Branch Office in this City and have leased the large and commodious stone building, recently occupied by Messrs. Angus & Co., No. 38 Sparks Street, where they have OPENED AN OFFICE, under the management of Messrs. CLUFF and MILL, their newly appointed General Agents for the Ottawa Branch, 3763

OFFICE, York Street, North Side, Near Sussex.

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BUILDING SOCIETY.
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RODOLPHE MATTE,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Ottawa, February 13th, 1875. 3770

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MACHINERY DEPOT,
70 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.
Manufacturers' Agents and Dealers in Iron and Wood Working Machinery.
OF THE BEST CANADIAN, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAKE
ENGINES AND BOILERS, NEW AND SECOND HAND
MILL MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ROCK DRILLS, BELTING, FILES, AND GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES.

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Oct. 17 1874 3640y

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GOING WEST.
MOORE BROS.,
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Must be sold by 1st May, Great Bargains will be given for Cash.
Remember the place, corner Sparks and O'Connor Streets.
MOORE BROS.
March 6, 1875. 3787

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P. B. FERGUSON,
PRACTICAL
PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER,
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Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting
EXECUTED EXPEDITIOUSLY BY
MASON & Co.
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J. T MASON & CO.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting, Tinsmiths and Galvanized Iron Roofers.
BLYTH & KERR,
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ATTEND promptly to fitting up Water Services, Baths, Sinks, &c., with Hot and Cold Water Pipes, Gas Pipes and Fixtures, Hot Air Furnaces &c. Estimates for work in any of the above lines on application.
Sole Agents for the New Improved Eureka Hot Air Draft Furnace.

Coal Oil.

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The Largest Assortment in the City,
AT THE OIL DEPOT, SUSSEX-ST.
C. S. SHAW & CO.
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Gives you interesting facts relative to the Fisheries. How fish are caught, and where they are caught, olden time and modern time fishing. OFF-HAND SKETCHES, STATISTICS OF THE FISHERIES, TALES OF NARROW ESCAPES, FEARFUL GALES, MARITIME POETRY, and other matters of interest concerning this important industry. Very handsomely illustrated with original engravings. Price $1 in paper covers; $1 50 finely bound in cloth. Sent anywhere on receipt of price. Agents wanted to whom exclusive territory will be given. Liberal commissions. Write for particulars.
PROCTOR BROS., Publishers,
Cape Ann Advertiser Office,
Gloucester. Mass.
March 10, 1874. 3790-31

TREES, SHRUBS, &c.

Auguste Dupuis, Esq.,
Proprietor of the well known Nurseries at St. Roch des Aulnets, Province of Quebec, has established
AN AGENCY IN OTTAWA
For the supply of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Shrubs.

These Trees being raised in Lower Canada, are preferable to those from American Nurseries, being thoroughly acclimatized, and better adapted to stand the winters of this district.

Catalogues and prices can be had on application to the undersigned, who is now ready to receive orders for the spring of 1875. Parties wanting Trees should lose no time in ordering.
J. E. LEMIEUX,
Ottawa-st., between King & Nelson-sts.
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FOR SALE a first-class
Theodolite and Level.
ALSO,
A good Horse, a Montreal built Cariole,
HARNESS, ROBES, &c.
May be seen at BUCKLEY'S Stables. Six months credit on approved endorsed notes.
HECTOR McLEAN
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A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!
SAVE YOUR EYES!
Restore your Sight!
THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,

By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYESIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.
WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.
Agents Wanted,
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ESTABLISHED 1854. OTTAWA, 1874.
THOS. PATTERSON
Purveyor to His Excellency the Governor General, Earl Dufferin.
Direct Importations from the Producers
In France, England, Holland and Spain.
BRANDIES, PORT AND SHERRY WINE, GIN, PORTER, &c
PURE AND UNADULTERATED, for Family use and Medicinal purposes,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Teas,—BLACKS, GREENS and JAPANS—Finest Grades.
Coffees—FRESH ROASTED, Ground daily on the premises, at usual prices
FANCY GROCERIES IN GREAT VARIETY:
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Flavouring Syrups, Syrups and Extracts; Crackers variety of kinds, such as Orange and Lemon Wafers; Carlsbad's Sugar Wafers Patent Foods for Children; Gelatine's Fruits, fresh and crystalized; The celebrated NABOB PICKLE AND SAUCE. Try them.
Rawling's English Soda Water, Potass Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale and Brighton Seltzer Also Glasgow Peas Meal.
Dec. 24 1874. THOS. PATTERSON.

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HOUSEKEEPERS, REMEMBER THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE, 36 RIDEAU-ST., OTTAWA We are offering General Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and Provisions, (Teas and Sugar in particular) at prices that cannot be competed with in this city. Our Wines and Liquors are all of the best quality, and our Goods generally guaranteed to customers. Protect your own interest; let not hearsay lead you to this place or that place. Try the Goods, and judge for yourselves.
Aug 1, 1874. P. BASKERVILLE & BROS.
2484

Ladies' Ware,

GREAT CLEARING SALE
—OF—
DRY GOODS.
Commencing FRIDAY, 5th MARCH, inst.,
Our entire STOCK will be sold out at an
IMMENSE SACRIFICE,
—:o:—
POSITIVELY, the Greatest Bargains ever offered in the City.
REMEMBER this is a **bona fide** sale as our prices will show.
HANEY & FORGIE,
Kavanagh's Block, opposite E. McGillivray's,
254 & 256 Wellington Street.
Ottawa, March 4th 1875 3786

No 234 WELLINGTON STREET.
—BY—
J. W. RYAN.
All Parties living East of Dufferin Bridge and West of Pooley's Bridge who Trade to the
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In the above Establishment, will, after the FIRST of FEBRUARY, 1875, until further notice have their
Street Car Fare Paid Back and Forth Each and Every Time.
A FULL AND NEW STOCK OF
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Dec. 14 1873

(Continued from second page.)

it without molestation or disturbance. I put to hon. gentlemen who have listened to the provisions just now read, whether this provision which is said to protect the rights of the company was given in view of the principle always respected—that is, the long acquiescence of the Government and the authorities of Nova Scotia, in since, of the authorities in Canada, and the landing of this line upon our shores. It is a familiar principle of law that this acquiescence amounts to more than an equitable claim; that if one person chooses to allow another to go on before his face building a house upon his land or making any valuable improvement, he cannot turn round years afterwards and say, you must take that work off, without giving compensation. It is not only a principle of law but of common sense and justice, and the same principle applies to this case. I know of no legal principle to prevent an individual or a company from landing a cable on the shore of their own land, provided it does not interfere with navigation; but suppose there is no evidence whatever of the company's legal right to do what they have done—suppose they went there as mere intruders—and in a paper circulating round his House—and it has become quite a settled institution to approach members by private papers—this Newfoundland company is called an intruder.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST.—You speak of Hon. Mr. Macdougall's circular?

Hon. Mr. DICKEY—I know nothing of that circular, but spoke of Mr. Oliphant's. I should like to know in what position this great Direct Cable Company are, if the other be intruders. The Direct landed a cable on the shores of Nova Scotia, and are, I undertand, connected with the United States, without the slightest authority from anybody. If they chose to do that, I am not saying they have not the power, and go on and build land lines, and incur an enormous expense for eighteen or nineteen years, I should like to know with what colour of right you could afterwards say to them—It is true you came there as intruders, and we allowed you to go on and establish extensive lines, but we shall turn you out unless you give up some privilege belonging to you in another country, such as the United States. The Newfoundland and New York Company, having acted in accordance with the a reement between them and the Nova Scotia Company, did not go in as intruders; they acted in good faith, and made an arrangement in good faith with a company which had the right of connecting with them, and in this spirit had their cable extended, their land lines set up nearly a hundred miles across Cape Breton, and since have kept these, as well as other lines, working all over Cape Breton, relying on their agreement. It would be to the last degree unjust, therefore, to compel them to take up their lines and abandon all their property unless they gave up their rights in Newfoundland. But it so happens that we hold a distinct acknowledgement on the part of a Committee of the House of Assembly and Government of Nova Scotia, who were sovereigns of the soil at that time, and also the acknowledgement of the crown officers of the Province that the company had a right to act as it did. Suppose this or any company in similar circumstances were able to show letters of authority from the Premier, the Provincial Secretary or the Lieutenant-Governor of the colony consenting to such action, would it be said they could be turned out years afterwards as having been intruders? Certainly not; and I apprehend that if at this moment the Newfoundland Company were in a position to produce a letter from any authority in the Government of Nova Scotia, their claim would be all right, or in legal phrase, *rectus in curia*. I will call attention to the journal of 1857, Appendix 46; the whole subject was discussed by a committee. (The hon. gentleman now read the following extracts from journals of the Nova Scotia Assembly of 1857.)

"The committee to whom were referred the two bills for the establishment of telegraph communication across the Atlantic, and the petition of Major-General Wylde on that subject, having been attended by the agent of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, and by a Committee from the Directors of the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company, and having considered the documents and proofs submitted to them, have agreed to report, that if it be wise to grant exclusive privileges to any telegraph company whatever, the New York, Newfoundland and London Company, having embarked their capital in the undertaking and *actually laid down the line from Newfoundland to this Province*, seem to be entitled to a preference. * * * The Committee have been induced also to recommend this grant by the consideration that, if withheld, the Company might be tempted to lay other lines passing by this Province, which they would not otherwise do. Finally, they think it right to grant some legislative encouragement to so novel and arduous an enterprise, whose successful accomplishment would be a triumph of modern science, and productive of many advantages to the whole of this Continent. The interests of the Nova Scotia Telegraph Bill they consider as sufficiently guarded by the bill."

Hon. Mr. DICKEY resuming, said: This report of a committee presided over by the present Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, is signed by the Attorney and Solicitors General, and the present Governor of Nova Scotia, several months after the cable was landed in Cape Breton, and a twelvemonth after the agreement was made; they knew of the landing of the cable, and so far from objecting to it, these law officers of the Crown recognized the arrangement, and the authority of the two companies to make it, as an undertaking worthy of the highest encouragement. This is an important fact in the case which has not yet been stated, and I cannot help thinking my hon. friend opposite will see there is a great deal of force in it. (Hear, hear.) The position of matters was just this. The Nova Scotian Act of incorporation empowered, in fact, obliged, the Company to build lines all over the Province wherever required by the inhabitants. It was a peculiar system, no doubt, but such was the charter. They had powers by the fourth section to run lines under any gulf, such as the St. Lawrence, strait or stretch of water, and acting in good faith, and believing they had the right to connect with lines coming from Newfoundland, they made this arrangement, which was never objected to until to-day, and under which the companies have been working for nineteen years. Then came this Act of 1857. It is not to be found in the library, but I can state its terms distinctly. It authorizes the New York and Newfoundland Company to land their submarine cables in Cape Breton, and make arrangements with Nova Scotia for the working of them, and the land line to Port Hood. After making stringent provisions to protect these rights of the Nova Scotia Company, came this exclusive privilege clause, the only one objected to by the British Government. The Act was disallowed on the single ground of this cable monopoly for twenty-five years, as any one may see by the despatch of the Secretary of State in the journals of 1858. If leave was necessary, which I do not admit, here was an act of the three branches of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, the Governor, Council and Assembly, who had in keeping the sovereign rights of Nova Scotia, giving the New York and Newfoundland Company leave to land upon our shores and make arrangements with the Nova Scotia Company, which they did. Shall I be told that was not an act of the Provincial Legislature? That it has since been disallowed, because it ended with a provision which the British Government, from motives of public policy, objected to? I have the authority of the representative of Her Majesty, recognizing this Act and another which I shall presently advert to, as Acts of the Legislature, and, as such, binding. I shall now read an extract from the Journals for 1863, the despatch, 23rd July, 1862, of Lord Mulgrave, then Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, to the Duke of Newcastle. After expressing a decided opinion against the propriety of incorporating other companies to compete with the Nova Scotia Company, His Lordship adds:

"This was no doubt the view taken by the Legislature in regard to the Trans-Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Company in 1855, and the New York Newfoundland and London Company in 1857."

Hon. Mr. DICKEY continued. There is the despatch of the Lieutenant-Governor treating this Act, and properly so, as an Act of the Legislature of Nova Scotia. Thus, you have not only the sanction of the Nova Scotia Company, but of the Crown officers and the three branches of the Legislature so long ago as 1857. Are we to be told now that all this goes for nothing; that by some technicality or by some legal quibble the company do not possess a franchise and have no rights? Why, after such legislation as this, and action under it, these people spent their money and gave the benefit of telegraphic communication from one continent to the other for years, since the undertaking became a final success—after establishing intercourse between the different colonies, are the company to be told that they are to be thrust from our shores and their property confiscated, merely because the Act was disallowed by the Queen upon a wholly different ground, which they do not and never did stand upon? I come now to notice some glaring misstatements in a paper placed in the hands of hon. members, which shows the necessity, when gentlemen come to instruct others, of being a little accurate themselves. Here is a paper circulated in the interest of the Direct Cable Company, in which it is distinctly stated that there were two Acts passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia for this New York and Newfoundland Company, one in 1855, and the other in 1857, both disallowed by Her Majesty. There was no such Act ever passed in 1855, therefore it could not have been disallowed. There was an Act passed, which was not disallowed. This fact shows the necessity of checking these loose statements, and how unreliable are many of these allegations studiously circulated amongst us, however pure may be the motives of their authors. The Act of 1857 was the only one ever passed in reference to the Newfoundland Company. My hon. friend who spoke first (Mr. Scott) fell into a similar error in stating that this Act was passed in the year 1855, instead of 1857, being doubtless misled by this document. There was, however an Act passed in 1855 for an entirely different Corporation—one initiated by the late Mr. C. D. Archibald, called the Trans-Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Company, which was authorized to make an agreement with the United States Company, and land their cables. There was no exclusive privilege given them at all; but it is pointed out in a despatch, which my hon. friend has not read, in the Journals of 1858 (appendix) from the Secretary for the Colonies, that this Act is rather indefinite in its terms, and that it did not sufficiently protect Her Majesty as to priority of messages, and on that ground he says—I reserve it for the present, and suggest an amendment in this respect. The Act was never disallowed, but was referred back, and would have been amended had the project gone on; but the promoter, enthusiastic as he was, failed to get the money in the London market, and, consequently, the scheme fell through. I advert to it to show it had nothing to do with the New York and Newfoundland Company, but had a great deal to do with the recognition by the Legislature of the rights of the Nova Scotia Company, with whom this Company were authorized to make arrangements. There were several similar instances of this Legislative recognition of the principle, that all such arrangements were to be made with the Nova Scotia Company. During the last period of separate existence of Nova Scotia, 1867, when the British and American Telegraph Company were empowered to land a submarine cable, it was expressly stated they should not build or work their lines unless the Nova Scotia Company refused to do the business over the land lines. I mention this fact to show the tender and fostering care with which the Legislature of Nova Scotia guarded the Nova Scotia lines, which were peculiarly the people's lines in that Province. In this connection, and as bearing on the whole of this case I will read the opinion of, perhaps, the highest authority on that subject in England, Mr. Rolt, afterwards made a judge, who stood at the head of the Equity Bar:

"The Nova Scotia Company have under the Acts referred to the exclusive right contended for subject to the authority of the Legislature. Upon the facts stated, however, the Company have a strong equitable claim upon the consideration of the Legislature and Crown against the be establishment of new lines unless, there paramount considerations of Imperial and public policy calling for their establishment. And if any such paramount considerations exist, the Company have upon these facts an undoubted claim on the Government on equally high grounds, to compensation."

Mr. DICKEY continuing, said it was with the conviction that their rights could not be taken away, that they and the Newfoundland Company made their arrangements. In this connection the contention, whether those rights were exclusive or not, has nothing to do with the question before the House. The simple question is whether the Newfoundland Company have acquired any rights legal or equitable which have passed to the Anglo-American Company. They do not claim exclusive rights to land in Nova Scotia. It is due to them this should be explained, because the statement has been carefully circulated that this bill is to put an end to a monopoly in Nova Scotia. To return to the Atlantic cable. Well do I recollect the memorable 5th August, 1858, the meeting of the Sovereigns, the late Emperor of the French and our own beloved Queen, when the news came that this project was successfully completed. What a thrill passed through all of us when at last this great problem of the age was solved, and the cable successfully laid. It spoke only for a few hours, and was then as silent as the voiceless deep where it lay buried. But it remained long enough for an interchange of fraternal greetings between the President of the United States and the Queen of England, in those great words of, "Peace on earth and goodwill towards men," which, I trust, may always be the spirit marking the intercourse of the two great English-speaking nations of the earth. (Hear, hear.) There was a cable sunk and lost in 1857, and another in 1865, and yet this indomitable men went on and on, backed as they were by their own opinions, and opposed, as they were, by the opinions of some of the best scientists in England, (hear, hear,) first as to the practicability of the work at all, and next as to the utter folly of expecting the electric current to run through 2,000 miles of wire, when the best experiments proved it would only go through 400 miles. (Hear, hear.) Had hon. members seen the chief promoter of this enterprise, as I saw him in 1862, trudging through the streets of London with his prospectus under his arm, trying to canvass for capital for this great undertaking, what would they think of a scene like this? Suppose Mr. Field had asked some one he met to subscribe, who answered him thus: "Be careful what you do; you have got your line from Newfoundland to Cape Breton on the faith of a British Legislature, and if you span the Atlantic, you may be told years afterwards that unless you give up your monopoly in Newfoundland you will have to take up your Cape Breton cables and reach, in some other way, the great centres of trade and commerce in America. The effect would have been to leave us without any telegraph cable to this day. (Hear, hear.) Could the probability of such legislation as this have been foreseen, not a dollar of the money would have been got. After taking advantage of the expenditure of these people, of their pluck and enterprise, shall we say to them now, you have solved the problem of oceanic telegraphy, but you shall not have the fruits of it, unless you give up something you have paid for in another country. (Hear, hear.) The cable of 1866 was a success. It has been followed by other cables, so that these parties and their associates have now some four or five cables connecting these two great continents. It is not necessary to delate on the importance of this great accomplished fact; I prefer to deal with the more practical part of the subject. Take the manner in which this business has been done. We have heard a great deal about high rates, about monopolies charging what they liked, and so forth. The business commenced with a tariff of £20 for a message of twenty words or under. The rates were gradually reduced in the face of an increased expenditure, because the Company had greater facilities by means of these new cables. The tariff was reduced to fifteen shillings a word, and then to ten shillings, till now it stands at but a dollar a word. In this paper before the House, there is the very generous insinuation that the reason for the reductions, of which notice had been given, was the threatened legislation. This has been the system followed by the Company: they have been feeling their way. Although the new rates may not pay so well as the old rates, they give greater satisfaction, and in the end must lead to a highly increased volume of business. In that way they have been going on systematically. On the 1st May, the rate is to be reduced to fifty cents a word, and I hope to see the day when we can send a message across the Atlantic for a shilling a word. In ordinary telegraphic messages you have to pay for ten words or less. We come now to the Direct Cable Company, to this company who evince such a new-born affection for these colonies, while as the very name *Direct* implies, their prospectus shows they intended to go from England to the United States, and to pass by Canada. They have landed their line in Nova Scotia, and I am very glad of it; and no doubt we shall have the benefit of competition, unless this bill passes, when the Direct Company will have the monopoly. I adverted to this document in the hands of members, and I will ask them to consider one or two paragraphs more:

"The recognition of the Newfoundland, New York and London Telegraph Company would enable it to evade the principle laid down by the United States, under which the Anglo-American Telegraph Company is prohibited from landing any cable on its coast, unless it should concede reciprocal privileges in Newfoundland."

Hon. Mr. DICKEY, continuing, remarked that he was not aware under what authority the statement was made. On the contrary, he added, one of those very cables was laid to the United States at the present moment from St. Pierre.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—Does the hon. gentleman pretend to deny that statement? Is it not a matter of notoriety that the policy of the American Government is to prevent the landing of any cable on its shores unless the company gives equal privileges elsewhere? I believe I have this on the authority of the Secretary of the United States.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY—I know of no Act of Congress prohibiting it, but I am informed a bill was laid before Congress at its late session with a view to that policy—a bill promoted by this Direct Cable Company—but it has been laid over. Now attempts are being made to prevent the company from ever landing a cable in the United States, just as is being done here. I have already said I am merely speaking upon information given me. The paper before us also states that the policy of the bill is in accordance with all Imperial and Canadian legislation. Now, what will hon. gentlemen say when I tell them that there is an Act of Parliament—passed some seven years ago—expressly recognizing these great exclusive privileges and this monopoly, and sanctioning a formal agreement between the Post Office and the company for business purposes. In the General Telegraph Act of 1868 there is an express provision that the agreements referred to in the schedule are confirmed. The agreement in schedule 9 is between the Postmaster General and the Atlantic Telegraph and the Anglo-American Companies, dated 8th July, 1868. Against Imperial policy forsooth! Why, the policy of the Imperial Government is to recognize these companies, no matter whether they have exclusive privileges at one end of the line or not. This was simply a substitution of the British Government, who then assumed the ownership of the lines, for the electric telegraph companies, whose places they took; yet we are told this is contrary to Imperial legislation. We shall see if it is contrary to Canadian. I have shown it is Canadian, because of the Nova Scotia legislation. I have shown these people entered into it with the knowledge and consent of two Crown officers, under an Act which the representative of the Sovereign pronounced an Act of the Legislature, and it is my pleasing duty to be able to show now that not only has that Legislature recognized this monstrous Company, with its monopoly, but that the Legislature of old Canada, of Quebec and Ontario, have also recognized it. I hold the Act of 1855, cap. 219, granting privileges to the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, beginning thus:

"Whereas, The Legislature of Newfoundland has incorporated a company under the style and title of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company,"

"And whereas, It is expedient to encourage the said undertaking,"

And the Act goes on to confer corporate powers without limitation of time, and is still in force; but Parliament did more. It is of no consequence whether it is in force or not, but we have a legislative recognition by the Parliament of old Canada of this very company with all its monstrous claims to a monopoly, a year after it had got that Act. The Act gives facilities to the company with power to build land lines, &c. This shows the Canadian Parliament did exactly what that of Nova Scotia did, namely, it recognized the existence of this company and their claims, and gave them power to build land lines and land cables. (Hear, hear).

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—Oh, the company never went into existence; they don't exist.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY—I am surprised that my hon. friend treats the Act of old Canada in that cavalier way. On referring to the bill before the House, I find a curious clause, No 16, as follows:

16. In case any Company heretofore incorporated by any special Act of the Parliament of Canada, has acquired any exclusive privileges of landing wire or cable for a marine telegraph upon the coast of any other country, such Company shall be entitled to exercise and enjoy any such existing privilege unimpaired by this Act; but no Company heretofore incorporated by any such special Act, shall acquire any further or additional exclusive privileges of landing wire or cable as aforesaid.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY went on thus: It seems difficult to reconcile the absurdity of saying that a company that have an exclusive privilege in Newfoundland should be shut out from communicating with Canada, after twenty years of connection, while any other company, incorporated by old Canada, or the Dominion, or Prince Edward Island, should have this privilege. It makes this cry of monopoly amount to something like hypocrisy, and when we look at the company which that clause is intended to protect, it makes it still more amusing. The company this clause is intended to benefit is known as the John Young Company, and that furnishes the key to the whole mystery—(hear, hear)—of this monstrous, one-sided, partial legislation. I read from the Act of 1869, incorporating the Canadian and European Telegraph Company:—

"Whereas the Honourable John Young hath prayed by his petition for a charter to establish telegraph communication between Europe and America," &c., and after giving corporate powers, the Act (section 4) actually authorizes them to amalgamate with any telegraph company in any part of the world. The Legislature has twice extended the time for carrying that Act into effect, in favour of a pet of the Government. (Hear, hear.) My hon. friend opposite says this Act of 1855 is only the Act of old Canada, and that we have nothing to do with it. I tell him, he has a great deal to do with it. This act of the Dominion is to incorporate a company doing business with an exclusive privilege in Denmark, and that is the exclusive privilege referred to in this 16th section. Mr. Young must be protected no matter about English people or the pioneers of ocean telegraphy. The interests of a man who stands in a certain relation to the Government must be looked after, and a special clause for his convenience is inserted. You not only gave Mr. Young this act with its exclusive privileges, but twice got Parliament to extend it—yes, at the very time this Marine Telegraph Bill was being pressed. Last year you passed a bill to give this company three years more lease, to achieve its objects (hear, hear), and yet you turn round now and tell us that the people who were the pioneers of this great enterprise, and who, twenty years ago, commenced those experiments so costly to them and so fruitful in benefits to the world, should be treated without consideration for their just rights.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—(Hear, hear).

Hon. Mr. DICKEY—My hon. friend cheers derisively, but the present Cable Company suffered three or four failures, and went to the last experiment at the risk of another breakdown and ruin. He may treat this as a light matter, but it was no light matter to the men embarked in it. I contend, these men are entitled to fair consideration, and should receive it from a Government which has taken particular pains to protect and encourage its own friends. (Hear, hear.) Last year the House was told in the most dogmatic manner the company had no rights at all, and proviso after proviso for reserving them were voted down. Now it seems they have some rights. At all events the new bill is satisfactory so far, as it recognizes the principle of giving the company a measure of justice. They have, it now appears, rights in Prince Edward Island, and these must be respected. They were overriden last year. We were not going to allow the company to land on that Island from Newfoundland. Now, we have found out our error, which shows the advantage of discussing all those matters, and getting at all the facts. If there was even a colour of right the claimants should have had the opportunity of asserting it. The proviso in the Act, last clause, I fear accomplishes very little. It reads:

"Nothing in this Act contained shall have the effect of depriving the Anglo-Amecican Company of any right, if any, which the company may have to proceed for damages or compensation for any loss by it sustained by reason of its being prevented under the operation of this Act from maintaining or using its telegraphic wires or cables on the shores of Nova Scotia."

Mr. DICKEY, resuming, said surely my hon. friend does not mean this to be a delusion—as it stands he must confess it does not give him a claim against anybody.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—Against the Government of Canada.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY—My hon. friend says against the Government, but the clause does not say so, and there is no means of enforcing it, for the Government cannot be sued. He speaks of an Act introduced by a private member in another place, which he expects will become law. But this is to the last degree uncertain, and at present there is not only no recognition of their claims against the Government, as such, but no mode of getting an enforcement of those claims. Therefore, I think this proviso is illusory, and affords the company no practical redress. Now, this bill is not only a violation of the rights and privileges of these people who have invested their money in this enterprise, but is wholly unnecessary. We have it from the First Minister of the Crown, in another place, that the Newfoundland Government, having the right of pre-emption, after the twenty years, which they can undoubtedly exercise, have given notice of such intention. If that is carried out, there would be no necessity for this bill. But it is unnecessary for another reason. The bill is introduced professedly in the interest of the public, by providing competition; its friends say, we want cheap telegraphy. Now, it has not even this merit; because, in the name of abolishing monopoly, it destroys competition, and creates another monopoly. (Hear, hear.) If the Government, under this bill, took power to land cables in Nova Scotia, and leave the present as it is, you would then have abundant competition, and two or three strings to your bow; so that if one cable was carried away, you would have others to rely on. But you wish to prevent that, and say to the company in possession, you shall not use or work any telegraph lines in the Dominion, unless you will give up the privileges you enjoy in Newfoundland. The bill is unnecessary for another reason; the Direct Cable Company have at this moment a cable landed on the shores of Nova Scotia. True, by a misfortune which we all deeply regret—I am sure none more than the gentlemen of the Anglo-American Company—there is a break 200 miles east of Newfoundland. We hope the missing link will soon be supplied and the connection completed, and by June we may expect to have that cable working successfully. That cable once working, it is my duty to tell the House there are already two companies with powers to construct land lines through Nova Scotia. If they don't choose to avail themselves of the existing telegraph lines, they have these two companies to fall back upon—the Dominion and the Montreal. Hence there is no excuse whatever for this bill. They have connections at present, and can have more as soon as the cable is completed, and all the half dozen cables in Nova Scotia can have it without a violation of the rights and privileges of men who risked their money to carry out this great enterprise. Have hon. gentlemen who have greater responsibility than mine considered the effect which this legislation is to have on the credit of the country abroad? (Hear, hear.) What will be said in England when, on the faith of the Legislation of this very Province of Canada, twenty years ago, recognizing the right of this company to do business, although they had these exclusive privileges, they are to be told—You are no longer allowed to connect; you shall not even be allowed to use the wires you have on the ground, and the hundreds of miles of wire you have through Cape Breton. You are to be reduced to the position of a mere local line to do business in Cape Breton. What is to be the effect on the Nova Scotia lines? It is well known the chief source of profit to those lines is the cable business, without which a large portion of those wires must be sacrificed, and it is the paying parts of the line that keep up the non-paying. Nova Scotia is fortunate in having the most extensive telegraph system in the world, for its size, and it is in consequence of this system of legislation that telegraphy has been brought almost literally to every man's door. Every man in that Province has an interest in the maintenance of this system. If this bill passes, and the company should be forced to take the only alternative, under these circumstances this Anglo-American Company would sacrifice to a large extent their cables to Nova Scotia and the whole of their lines through Cape Breton and Newfoundland—those 400 miles of land wire. True, it is said that they may get some compensation for the Newfoundland portion; but they could obtain nothing for the land lines in Cape Breton and other places. Therefore, it would be doing a great wrong to this company. I have shown to this House that this company, after risking what they did in carrying out the undertaking, entered into an arrangement with Nova Scotia in good faith, and through New Brunswick and Canada carried the benefits of the trans-Atlantic telegraph enterprise to all parts of this Continent. I have shown you not only that they have not been interrupted or interfered with for nineteen years, but they worked under the solemn sanction of a committee of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, including the two Crown officers of that colony, and did so, as well as of an Act of this Legislature which, after some months, was disallowed for a reason that has nothing to do with the leading provisions of the Act, and that this Act is spoken of by the representative of Her Majesty as an Act of the Legislature. I have shown the Company had the deliberate assent of the Crown officers and the Legislature to what they did, in making these arrangements with the Nova Scotian Company, and that furthermore, they had the confirmation of their exclusive privileges by the Legislature of old united Canada, in the Act of 1855. The Government have taken care in this bill to protect the interests of a company, which is like the Newfoundland Company, doing business with a company that has exclusive privileges. I trust the House will see I have given abundant reasons why this bill should not pass. I have endeavoured to discharge my duty, feebly and imperfectly it may be. I have no interest in this matter whatever, beyond that of every hon. gentleman in this House who desires to maintain the honour and dignity of the country; and solicitous, therefore, as I am, only for the honour and fair fame of this Dominion of ours, I confidently leave this question in your hands. (Cheers.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, March 12.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 p.m.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Mr. MACDOUGALL (East Elgin) introduced a bill to authorize the Canada Southern Railway Company to acquire the Erie & Niagara Railway, and for other purposes.

REPORTING THE DEBATES.

Mr. ROSS (Middlesex) moved for a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Cauchon, Tupper, Dymond, Bowell and the mover, to make all necessary arrangements concerning the publication of the debates next session, and report to the House with all convenient speed.—Carried.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE introduced a bill respecting the Intercolonial Railway. The object of the bill was to place under one Act the administration of that railway.

The Bill was read the first time.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE introduced a Bill to Amend and Consolidate the Laws Respecting the North-west Territories. As he intimated on a former occasion, the Government decided some time ago to establish an entirely independent Government in those Territories. To a certain extent it would have been advisable, before such an Act was passed, if it could be done, to have the boundary of Manitoba rectified, but that was a matter which it was difficult to deal with at the present moment. He thought it would be advisable, as soon as the boundary between the Province of Ontario and the North-west Territories was established, that that boundary should become the boundary of the Province of Manitoba. At present the 96th degree of longitude was the eastern boundary of that Province, and the contention of the Ontario Government was that they owned the territory to the centre of the Lake of the Woods, and to a line running directly north from Lake Itaska, in Minnesota, to the head waters of the Mississippi. It was known from the returns laid before Parliament that the Government of the Dominion and the Ontario Government had decided upon an arbitration to define this boundary, and the Dominion Government had nominated ex-Lieutenant-Governor Wilmot, of New Brunswick, while the Ontario Government had nominated Chief Justice Richards—these gentlemen were to choose a third arbitrator, and both parties to the arrangement were to abide by the decision arrived at. The hon. member for Kingston, when leader of the Government, made a proposal to the Ontario Government two years ago to have this matter referred to the Privy Council for settlement. While there was no particular objection to that course, it was thought advisable by the present Government that it should be settled in the way he had explained. Until that settlement had been reached, which he hoped would be in a short time, as each side had prepared its case, and the two arbitrators would shortly have a meeting, it was difficult to derive the boundaries of Manitoba in the East. The present bill would be applicable to the territory of the Dominion east of Manitoba, as well as to that to the west and north. He might mention that application had been made on behalf of the Government of Manitoba for an enlargement of their territory. They proposed, in fact, to have it made something like nine or ten times larger than it was at present. But there were other proposals of that Government in connection with this matter, which rendered necessary the postponement of action for the present until a conference can be had with the Local Government. It was proposed by this bill to have a Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west territories, who would be assisted by a Council. That Council would consist of five members appointed by the Governor General in Council—three Stipendiary Magistrates or Judges to be appointed in a similar manner, who would be members of the Council, *ex-officio*—and two others, perhaps the principal Indian Indian agent and some other person—whose place of residence and occupation made it convenient to perform the duties that would be required of them. The first section of this bill simply provided that the territories formerly known as Rupert's Land and the North-West Territories should continue to be styled and known as the North-West Territories, and that there shall be a Lieutenant-Governor appointed, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor General, and receive instructions in the same way as Lieutenant-Governors in the Provinces. The third section provides for the establishment of the Council, and the fourth that the seat of Government may from time to time be changed by the Governor General in Council. In the meantime, the seat of the Local Government for the territories shall be established at Fort Pelly, that being a convenient place to reach the Saskatchewan river and Fort Ellis and other ports of the territories, and not beyond reach of the telegraph system about being established. The Government last season constructed buildings there for the North-West police force, sufficient to accommodate two hundred men, a commandant's house, an hospital and other buildings; and these buildings could accommodate the officers connected with the Northwest Government without any serious expense. Last year there was expended on these buildings something like $30,000. By section 5 it was proposed to pay the Lieutenant Governor a salary not exceeding $7,000, and each stipendiary magistrate or judge a salary not exceeding $3,000, and the other two members of the Council a salary not exceeding $1,000; and to the clerk of the Council, who shall act as secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, a salary not exceeding $1,800. Sections 6, 7 and 8 simply provide for the consolidation of the laws now in force in those territories; and the ninth section that no ordinance shall be passed by the Governor in Council or the Lieutenant Governor inconsistent with any Act of the Dominion Parliament. This section restricts the jurisdiction of the Council practically to that now enjoyed by the Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba acting as Governor of the North-West territories and his Council. The next few sections provide for popular Government so far as it could be established under the circumstances of the country. The eleventh section provides that so soon as the Lieut.-Governor is satisfied by such proof as he may require that any portion of the tender not exceeding an area of one thousand square miles, contains a population of not less than one thousand inhabitants, such district may be erected into an electoral district which shall be entitled to elect a member of the Council or, as it may be, of the Legislative Assembly. The subsections provide the machinery for holding the elections. The fifth sub-section provides that as soon as the Lieut.-Governor is satisfied that any electoral district contains a population of ten thousand, exclusive of aliens and unenfranchised Indians, he shall issue a writ for the electihn of a second member. The sixth sub-section provides that when the number of elective members amounts to twenty-one the Council hereinbefore appointed shall close and be determined, and the members so elected shall be constituted and designated as the Legislative Assembly of the North West Territory, and the powers of this Act vested in the Council, shall thenceforth be vested and exercised by such Legislative Assembly. One of the sub-sections provides that every *bona fide* resident and householder, who shall have been in the district twelve months, may vote, and any person entitled to vote shall be eligible for election. Sections twelve to thirty, inclusive, contain provisions for the holding of real estate and the administration of estates, the law that prevails in Ontario with regard to property being introduced. Sections thirty-six to forty-four, inclusive, make provisions for wills and their registration; and from forty-five to fifty provides regarding married women, defining their rights as to property. Section fifty-four provides that the Governor may appoint a registrar of deeds in and for the North West Territories, and the remuneration to be paid. Section fifty-two provides for the appointment of a Sheriff, who shall reside in the territory; and the Lieutenant-Governor is authorized by the 53rd section to have local disposition of the police force in and for the North-West Territories, established under the Act respecting the administration of justice; the Lieut.-Governor is authorized by section 54 to appoint Justices of the Peace; and the Governor in Council may by ordinances, subject to the provisions of this Act, set apart any portion of said territories as, and for a judicial district, and may from time to time alter the the limits and extent of any such district. Section 56 provides that a court or courts of civil and and criminal jurisdiction shall be held in said territories in every judicial district and at such periods and places as the Lieut.-Governor may from time to time atter. Section 56 provides authority for the appointment of Stipendiary Magistrates and Magistrates within the territories. Section 59 and following sections provide the jurisdiction of each Stipendiary Magistrate and the mode of holding the courts for the trial of criminal offences. Sections 68 and following sections provide for the administration of justice in civil cases. Section 71 and the sub-sections one to six inclusive, contain provisions for excluding all intoxicating liquors, prohibiting their introduction and their sale in the territories. This would give the Dominion a fair opportunity to commence with a clean slate in this enormous territory, and test practically the operation of a prohibitory liquor law where there has been no law on that or any other subject before. If we were able to accomplish prohibition in that territory, it would enable us the better to accomplish the object that so many were petitioning for as regards the whole Dominion. He might say, in connection with this part of the bill, that the officers of the police force now in the territory have very stringent instrictions about the destruction of intoxicating liquors, and Col. McLeod, the officer in command at Belly River at the flank of the Rocky Mountains, had seized a large quantity of liquor, and on one occasion knocked in the heads of forty barrels of whiskey. The exclusion of intoxicating liquor has already been very beneficial, so far, at least, as regards the condition of the Indian tribes, and we had reason to believe that it had given the utmost satisfaction. The police force would also act as revenue officers, assisting the prevention of smuggling. They collected some $4,000 or $5,000 of duties levied upon merchandize in the legitimate course of trade in the months of December and January, the duties previous to that time not having been levied. The other sections simply provided for the repeal of the various Acts now in force. The Government had at Fort Pelly all the buildings necessary to fulfil the conditions of a Governor's residence.

The debate was continued by Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, Hon. Mr. BLAKE, Mr. SCHULTZ and Mr. MILLS.

The bill was then read the first time.

In accordance with the ruling of the Speaker, the bill relating to the Northern Railway was withdrawn to eliminate from it certain features in the nature of a private bill.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

On concurrence in item No. 72, $6,250,000 for the Pacific Railway,

Hon. Dr. TUPPER asked for further instructions from the Government.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE thought he had made a very exhaustive statement in proposing the vote, and if the hon. member would indicate what would satisfy him he would be willing to make further remarks. He had said all that he had thought necessary under the circumstances, and all he now proposed to do was simply to notice two or three remarks upon which the hon. member for Cumberland had laid much stress. First, as the personal honour of every member of this House ought to be their first care, he would say a few words in relation to the expressions made use of by the hon. member in connection with some other matters which appeared in the principal organs of the members of the Opposition. The hon. member for Cumberland said in the course of his speech that he did not mean to insinuate that he (Mr. Mackenzie) had brought the railway to Thunder Bay for reasons personal to himself, although his first words indicated even that charge; but the hon. member had charged him with listening to the advice of interested friends. He took this opportunity to declare to the House and to the hon. member that he was never advised by any friends—he had no friends' interests to serve, and there were no friends' interests served that he knew; and if the hon. gentleman knew a single fact to justify his expression, he asked the hon. gentleman, now, to state it, and he would make a reply.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said the hon. the First Minister had put the matter in a very pointed manner. He (Mr. Tupper) had never charged the hon. gentleman with having done anything to promote his own interest in the step he had taken; but he had stated, and he repeated, that there was so large a diffeuence between the policy propounded to the House by the hon. gentleman last year, and the policy he now proposed, that he feared the hon. the First Minister had listened to the advice of parties who felt a deep interest in diverging the Pacific Railway from Nipegon to Thunder Bay. It was well known that there were a large number of persons in Toronto who possessed great influence, and who were deeply interested in the development of the mineral lands and other resources at Thunder Bay. Those who had had any experience in the administration of the public affairs of this country knew that there were great interests at stake, that men of great influence generally found some means of bringing that influence to bear as strongly as possible on those who had the control of the matter. He would be very sorry to allow the hon. the First Minister or any member of the House to suppose that he insinuated anything more than that the First Minister had been induced to make a most unfortunate change in the policy proposed by him last session, and in that he was supported by the member for South Bruce, who distinctly stated to the House that he was led to believe that the policy would be different.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE regretted that the hon. member for Cumberland could not be more explicit, as he had intimated a charge which was utterly without foundation. He would state to the House again that he (Mr. Mackenzie) did not know a single friend of his, either political or personal, who had derived any benefit from having the road at the Lake Superior end located at Thunder Bay. He was not either induced, influenced or approached by any person in any place except by the inhabitants of Prince Arthur Landing, who pressed him, as it was natural they should, to have the road brought to that place, and it was not carried there.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER accepted fully the statement made by the hon. the First Minister.

Mr. MACKENZIE next read an extract from the *Mail*, in which it was insinuated that he was connected with the noted oil well swindle, known as the Prince Company, in Petrolia. All he had to do with that company consisted in his having sent, at an expense of $20, a telegram to Sir John Rose, in London, warning him that the concern was a swindle. He further assured the House that no relative of his had been employed, directly or indirectly, on any Government work since he had been in charge of the Department. The House would shortly be afforded an opportunity of expressing its opinion on the purchases made of steel rails, as the tenders would be laid before it.

Mr. RYAN said that the people of Manitoba learned with regret the intention of the Government to cross Lake Manitoba at the Narrows instead of passing to the south of the lake, as originally intended.

After recess,

Mr. RYAN resumed the discussion, contending that the expenditure of four and a half or five millions of dollars to subsidize the Canada Central and Georgian Bay Branch was under present circumstances inadvisable.

Mr. IRVING said he thought the manner in which the hon. member for Marquette had disparaged the expenditure the Government proposed making for the benefit of Manitoba would hardly be approved by the people of that Province. The people of Manitoba desired if possible a railroad throughout, but awaiting that, they were anxious for the Pembina Branch at once.

Mr. DE COSMOS said that he was unwilling to use any influence he might possess in raising factious opposition in British Columbia to the decision arrived at in this matter through the arbitrament of the Earl of Carnarvon. In a lengthy speech he proceeded to congratulate the First Minister on his lucid exposition of the Pacific Railway scheme, and to say that he regarded this scheme as a great political blunder, and to accuse the Ministry of retarding the progress of the work they had disapproved of when in Opposition.

Mr. ROSS (Middlesex) said that the expectations of British Columbia were quite unreasonable when it was considered that the Province contributed but $100,000 a year to the Exchequer, which would not even pay the interest on a few miles of the railway.

Mr. BORRAN read affidavits from parties familiar with Nipegon Bay and Thunder Bay, stating that the former froze up about a month earlier, and opened fifteen days later than the latter, and these affidavits and his own experience went to shew that it was in all respects inferior as an outlet to Thunder Bay.

The debate was continued by Messrs. ROSCOE, SMITH (Selkirk), BUNSTER and SCHULTZ, and the debate was adjourned till to-morrow at 3 p.m.

The first reading of the Divorce Bill for the relief of H. W. Paterson, was carried on division by 78 to 46, and was referred to a Special Committee.

The House adjourned at 2.30 a.m.

DIED.

Elwood—At Clifton, Ont., on Thursday, March 12th, James Galt Elwood, of Her Majesty's Customs, in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

Miscellaneous.

The Reformed Episcopal Church,
IN UNION WITH
THE FREE CHUCH OF ENGLAND

Emmanuel (Reformed Episcopal) Church, Corner of Elgin and Gloucester streets, Centre Town.

Will [D.V.] be opened for Divine Worship on Sunday next, 14th March instant, by the Right Reverend Bishop Cheney, D.D.
Hours of Service—11 a.m., Holy Communion; 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.
The Bishop will preach at each service.
The collection will be in aid of the Building Fund. Seat free.
Ottawa, 12th March, 875.

Public School Notice.

TENDERS ADDRESSED TO THE UNDERSIGNED will be received up to the
First day of April next, 1875,
For supplying 250 desks and 500 chairs; also masters' desks and ordinary chairs for the furnishing of the primary schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Public School Trustees of this city. The desks and chairs to be similar in construction to those now in use in the Central Schools, but a size smaller, to suit younger children.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned at the office of Mr. Mather, architect, Elgin street.
The lowest tender not necessarily accepted, and the contractor will have to guarantee a completion of the work on or before he first day of May.
J. F. ROBERTSON,
Chairman Furnishing Com
Ottawa, March 12th, 1875.

Railways.

CANADA CENTRAL
—AND—
Brockville & Ottawa Railways
For Ottawa via Brockville.
TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY.

LEAVE.
Brockville G. T. Junction - 9.30 a.m. 4.15 p.m.
Ottawa - 10.40 a.m., 5.00 p.m.
Renfrew - 9.30 a.m., 4.10 p.m.

ARRIVE.
Ottawa - 1.20 p.m., 7.40 p.m.
Renfrew - 2.15 p.m., 8.50 p.m.
Brockville - 2.10 p.m., 8.40 p.m.

10.40 a.m. Train from Ottawa makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train for the West at 2.10 p.m.
4.15 p.m. Train from Brockville makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train from the West, arriving in Ottawa at 7.40 p.m.
A. B. FOSTER,
Managing Director.
Brockville, Jan. 11, 1875.

THE ST. LAWRENCE
AND
OTTAWA RAILWAY.
Of uniform Gauge with the Grand Trunk Railway.

The old reliable, quickest and best route. The shortest line to all points East and West.

ALTERATION OF RUNNING TIME.
And acceleration of trains.

On and FROM THURSDAY, 17th DEC., 1874
Trains will run daily, as follows:—
GOING NORTH.

No.	Leave Prescott Junction	Connecting with	Arrive in Ottawa.
1 Express	1.40 P.M.	Grand Trunk Mail from the East	4.10 P.M.
†3 Mail.	5.20 A.M.	Grand Trunk Express from East and West	7.35 A.M.
5 Express	4.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express from West	7.10 P.M.

† Every day.

GOING SOUTH.

No.	Leave Ottawa.	Connecting with.	Arrive at Prescott Junction.
*2 Express	10.45 A.M.	Grand Trunk West and Central Vermont and Rome & Watertown Rys.	1.05 P.M.
4 Express	2.00 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express East	4.35 P.M.
8 Express	10.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk East & West & Rome & Watertown Railway	1.0 A.M.

* Passengers by this train have time for dinner at Prescott Junction.
Pullman or Sofa Cars on Nos. 3 and 5.
Sure connections with Grand Trunk trains to and from both East and West.
Time faster than by any other route.
Trains are run on Montreal time.
THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director, Ottawa
Dec 15 1874.

Miscellaneous.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, OTTAWA, 1875.
—AND—
CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

PARTIES requiring Models, Inventions, &c., worked out, and represented at the above Exhibitions, can have them done in the best style, by a practical man, whose works took Awards at the English Exhibition, 1862, Dublin, 1865, Paris, 1867.
Best references as to capabilities, &c., can be given. Apply,
THOS. S. SARNEY,
Mechanical Engineer,
Cor Daly & Nelson Streets, Ottawa.

NEW EDINBURGH
BRICK WORKS.
Orders for bricks left at the City Office, corner of Sparks and Elgin streets, will be promptly attended to.

MEN WANTED, British Columbia. The Dominion Government [illegible] build a line of Telegraph [illegible] British Columbia, which will form the B. C. Section of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Line. The Section is about 600 miles in length, through a generally wooded country, the timber requiring to be cut down and cleared a distance of [illegible] on each side of the wire. To do this [illegible] or 200 men will be wanted, principally choppers and woodmen. The Contract has been awarded to Mr. F. J. Barnard and work will commence about the first May and will continue [illegible] months.
The Government is also about to commence the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway on Vancouver Island. This work will afford employment to hundreds of workmen. The rails for this road will shortly be shipped from England, and the work of construction will commence early in the spring.
There is a great scarcity of labourers in British Columbia of the class required for these works, and men of energy, who wish to try their fortunes in the Pacific Province, may now safely do so. Ordinary labourers are now getting [illegible] per month and found; choppers [illegible] and found.
The land laws of the Province are exceedingly liberal in free grants. Home [illegible] by those who wish to settle.
For the information of those who wish to emigrate, it may be added that a third-class ticket by rail from New York to San Francisco is about $60; steerage passage by New York and Panama [meals include.] $50; San Francisco to Victoria, steerage passage [illegible]. Further particulars respecting the above matters may be obtained by applying to EDGAR DEWDNEY, M.P., Ottawa, Ont.

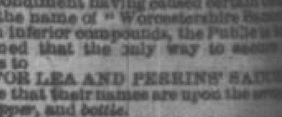
FLOUR AND FEED STORE.
ALEX. TAYLOR
Successor to D. McLarnon,
—CORNER OF—
RIDEAU & CUMBERLAND STS.
—DEAL IN—
FLOUR AND M PRODUCE.
A selected stock always on hand to [illegible] parties. Orders promptly attended to. The highest price will be paid for all kinds of Farm Produce.

THE BEST
HOME MUSIC BOOKS
Piano at Home.
Four Hand Pieces, $2.50. Large collection popular pieces. Most excellent practice, and most entertaining to play.
Ritter's History of Music.
2 VOLS. Each $1.50. Condensed from [illegible] books, and is terse, complete, interesting and most useful book of reference in musical [illegible].
Clarke's New Method.
For Reed Organs, is still the leading method in point of sale, is enlarged, improved, and in every way keeps up its high reputation. Price ($2.50).
Organ at Home.
$2.50. The largest and best collection of popular Reed Organ music. 200 pieces; large pages filled.
River of Life.
New edition. 35 cents. Full of the sparkling Sabbath School Songs.
All books sent, post-paid, for retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & Co., 711 Broadway, N.Y.

HAY & OATS
FOR SALE.
Apply to Wm. M. BEATTIE & Co., George St. near Central [illegible]

Remedies.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE
and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THE TIMES
is published every lawful morning. Price [illegible] cents per week, sent to subscribers in any part of Canada, SIX DOLLARS per annum.
The rate for Transient advertisements is TEN CENTS PER LINE, no paid [illegible] for each insertion. For Special Notices TEN CENTS PER LINE, and for Paragraphs, Reports of Meetings, Financial Statements of Banks, Railway Companies, Insurance Companies, and matters of like description, inserted amongst the Reading Matter, FIFTEEN CENTS PER LINE.
Special Contracts are made for a definite period.
Condensed Advertisements on the First page, when not exceeding Twenty Words, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, and ONE-AND-A-HALF CENTS for each word over twenty. The Advertisements referred to are as follows:
Any one specified article—
For Sale or Wanted
Lost or Found.
Board Wanted.
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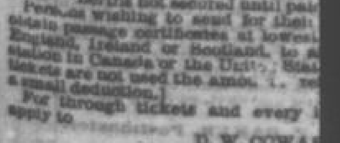
Cattle Strayed or Stolen.
Farms Wanted.
Farms for Sale or to Rent.
Live Stock for Sale or to Rent.
Money Wanted or to Loan.
Situations Wanted.
Situations Vacant, &c. &c.
Professional and business cards inserted on the first page for one year, when not exceeding twenty words, once a week, $4; twice a week, $12; and every day, 16, each word over twenty in the same proportion.
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, and deaths with funeral notices attached [illegible]

THE WEEKLY TIMES
is published every Friday morning, and contains news of the week from all parts of the world, valuable agricultural matter; and the chief editorial articles of THE DAILY TIMES, price $1.00 per annum in advance.
Complete and trustworthy Market Reports, Latest Telegraphic Despatches, Parliamentary Reports, and all other matter incident to a first-class weekly newspaper.
Subscription Rates for the Daily Times.
When paid weekly, Twelve and a-half Cents. When paid yearly, Six Dollars in advance.
Ottawa, 21st Dec., 1874.

THE TIMES (Daily Edition) is published every lawful day (and Weekly Edition every Friday), by Alexander Mackay and John Charles Roger, sole proprietors, at their office on Wellington Street, in the City of Ottawa, Canada.



The Times

VOL. VIII. NO. 3793. OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1875. PRICE 3 CENTS.

Wants.

WANTED.—A Person of a cheerful disposition as Housekeeper to a single gentleman. Address, T., at this office. 3791.

WANTED.—A Good General Servant, in a small family in the city. Apply at this office.
March 11th, 1875. 3790

WANTED.—A Partner in a first class Tailoring Establishment must be thoroughly acquainted with Book-keeping and also capable of attending to financing. First class reference required. Address C., this Office. 3784-tf

PARTNER WANTED—A Partner having a Capital of about $800 is wanted to assist in carrying on a patent manufacture, the returns of which are immediate and the Profit over 100 per cent, and the Sale unlimited. For further information apply to J. [illegible] BERMINGHAM. 37[illegible]

HELP WANTED.
100 men and women wanted to sell a complete history of the "Life, Labours and Death of Livingstone," also "The Family Bible," both Protestant and Catholic, beautifully illustrated, together with Maps, Charts and a great variety of pictures. For particulars address
SCHUYLER SMITH & CO.
Publishers, London, Ont.

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH and expenses sure to Agents everywhere, selling our New Braided White Wire Rope Clothes Line. Sells readily at every house. Samples free. Address, HUDSON RIVER WIRE CO., 75 King Street west, Toronto, Ontario.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female Agents in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars FREE. P. O. VICKERY & Co., Augusta, Me.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted. All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all their time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post Card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. y37 Sdaw.

WORK FOR ALL.
At home, male or female; $35 per week, day or evening. No Capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with the cent return stamp, M. Young, 173 Greenwich street, New York.

WANTED.—We will give Men and Women
A BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY
from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having spare time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars and address
J. LATHAM & CO.
[illegible]

Houses to Let.

FURNISHED HOUSE To Let for twelve months, from the 1st of May next, or sooner if required. Rooms good and lofty. Locality central and convenient, being within five minutes' walk of Parliament Buildings. Rate moderate. For further particulars, apply by letter to X Y Z, TIMES office.

TO LET—Nos. 4 and 5 Brooklyn Terrace apply to Wm M. Beattie & Co., George Street, near Central School East. 3786 1m

Rooms to Let.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accommodated with FIRST-CLASS Rooms, on Slater Street, either with or without Board. Terms MODERATE. Apply at
NOONAN'S RESTAURANT,
Sparks Street west.
March 1st 1875.

TO SENATORS and M. P's.—Mrs. McIntyre (Wellington Street, opposite the Bank of British North America) has a Parlour and four Bedrooms, suitable for Senators or Members of Parliament—with or without Board. The Rooms are well warmed with stoves and drums, also lofty ceilings and well ventilated. 3760

Board & Lodging.

BOARD—Also with or without rooms, and rooms without board. Table and rooms first-class. Corner of Sparks and Bank streets, and within two minutes' walk of the Parliament Buildings.
MRS. FORGIE
Jan. 25, 1875. 37 9-3m

Lost.

LOST.—On Sunday morning, 7th inst., a Brown Spaniel Dog. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving him at No. 6 McCormick's Terrace, O'Connor Street. Any person keeping the dog after this notice will be prosecuted.

Found.

FOUND—On the 24th February, in Centre Town, a HORSE. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at Mr. CORBETT's, Cor. Queen and O'Connor streets, or at this office.
March 2, 1875. 3781

Legal Notices.

D. R. AVERILL, of New York, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act enabling him to obtain Letters Patent of Invention for certain improvements in Paints.
H. J. GIBBS,
Solicitor for Applicants.
Dec. 28, 1874. 3768-9 law3

NOTICE.—Application will be made at the next session of the Dominion Parliament for a bill to incorporate the Lower Ottawa Boom Company, the object of said Company being to place Booms in the Ottawa River where the same may be deemed necessary between the City of Ottawa and the Village of Hawkesbury, for the purpose of catching escaped Saw Logs, Timber and Lumber, and to levy and collect tolls for the maintenance of the same with power to the Company to acquire and hold lands necessary for the exercise of their corporate powers.
COCKBURN, WRIGHT & CLEMOW,
Solicitors for the Company.
Dec. 24, 1874. 3727-lawk2m

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE
OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

The shortest, cheapest and quickest passage to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow. The fleet is one of the largest, fastest and safest in the world. Vessels will be despatched as follows:—

FROM PORTLAND.

PRUSSIAN	February	27
SCANDINAVIAN	"	27
MORAVIAN	March	6
PERUVIAN	"	13
SARMATIAN	"	20
POLYNESIAN	"	29

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN..........$70 to $80 | STEERAGE..........$25

THE STEAMERS OF THE
Glasgow Line
are intended to sail between the Clyde and Portland during the season of Winter Navigation.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN........................$60.
INTERMEDIATE..................40.
STEERAGE......................25.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.
Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. [When tickets are not used the amount is returned, less a small deduction.]
For through tickets and every information apply to
D. W. COWARD & CO.,
Agents, 17, Sparks-st.
Ottawa July 23 1873.

ANCHOR LINE.
STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY.
PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION UNSURPASSED.
Rates of passage from New York
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Belfast:
Cabin $50 to $70 gold, according to accomodation.
Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
For passage or other information apply to Henderson Brothers, 7 Bowling Green, New York, or their Agent.
GOULDTHRITE & MUSGROVE, Ottawa

Business Cards.

PATENTS.
GIBBS & COURSOLLE,
SOLICITORS OF
Patents of Invention,
(TRADE MARKS REGISTERED)
63, SPARKS-ST., OTTAWA. 3789

DONALD M. GRANT,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent.
Mortgages purchased and Loans negotiated. OFFICE—No. 3 Bell's Block, Elgin-st., Ottawa.
Nov. 27 1874. 2428

MARRIAGE LICENSES.
OFFICE—Regan's New Brick House,
Besserer Street,
Nearly Opposite Protestant Hospital.
Oct. 20 1874.

Bankers.

P. D. BROWNE,
Banker, Montreal
Dealer in Greenbacks, U. S. Bonds and Checks. Commercial paper discounted. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and U. S. Interest allowed on deposits.
Oct. 20, 1874. 3680-Sawky.

BOND BROTHERS,
Bankers and Stock Brokers, Montreal.
Negotiate sales of Property and Patents, and organize Companies. Money invested in first-class securities to pay 7 and 8 per cent. interest. Stocks purchased and carried on a margin of 10 per cent. interest at lowest current rates.
Dec. 3, 1874. 3709y3awk

Legal Cards.

R. C. W. MacCUAIG,
Official Assignee.
City of OTTAWA. County of Carleton. 3765-tf

WILLIAM MOSGROVE,
Barrister, Conveyancer, &c., Solicitor in Chancery.
Office—Opposite the Russell House, over Gibson's Confectionary.
Money to lend on Real Estate. 3727-ly.

O'CONNOR & O'DOHERTY,
Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.
Mosgrove's Building Rideau-st., Ottawa
HON. JOHN O'CONNOR, Q.C. G. J. O'DOHERTY
Dec. 4, 1874.

SCOTT, STEWART & GORMULLY,
Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys and Conveyancers, &c.
Bell's Block, Elgin-st.
HONBLE. R. W. SCOTT, Q. C.
McLEOD STEWART. J. J. GORMULLY.
Oct. 17, 1874.

O'CONNOR & HOGG,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.
OTTAWA, ONT.
DANIEL O'CONNOR. W. D. HOGG.
Sept. 9, 1874. 3667

WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK,
Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys, Conveyancers, Notaries, &c., &c.,
Office—Bell's Block, opposite Russell House.
W. H. WALKER. | R. CASSELS, Jr. | P. PENNOCK.
July 21, 1874. 2628

J. W. W. WARD,
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitors, &c.,
Office Over Mr. B. Hockett's Flour Store, corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa.

TAILLON & CHRYSLER,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, &c.
Office—Hardy's Block, Rideau Street.
G. TAILLON. | F. H. CHRYSLER
June 3, 1873.

PINHEY, CHRISTIE & HILL,
Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.,
(Of the late firm of Lewis & Pinhey.)
OFFICES—Elgin Street, Ottawa.
C. H. PINHEY. | A. J. CHRISTIE. | H. P. HILL.
Feb. 5, 1874. 484-3m

W. MARSHAL MATHESON,
Barrister, Attorney, Notary, &c.
Office—Master in Chancery Chambers, Court House, Ottawa, Canada.

L. W. P. COUTLEE, B.C.L.,
Barrister, Advocate, &c. for the Province of Quebec.
Barrister Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., for the Province of Ontario.
Main Street, Hull, P. Q. 3228-6m

C. V. H. FERLAND,
Advocate,
Temporary Office at Dr. Jos. Beaudin's, Main Street, Hull.
Hull, March 9, 1874.

O. ARCHAMBAULT,
Notary Public and Advocate,
Has opened an office in the Village of Hull Province of Quebec, for the transaction of all Notarial and Legal business, either in the Province of Quebec or Ontario. Special care given to the collection of accounts in both Provinces.
Hull, Oct. 26, 1874. 2468

THOMAS P. FORAN,
Advocate, Solicitor, &c.
No. 12 St. James Street, MONTREAL.
Sept. 9, 1873 2862-3m

Medical Cards.

DR. LOGAN,
Homœopathic Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Residence—Albert Street. Office hours from 8 to 11a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m. Special attention given to diseased and displacements of the uterus. 1753

DR. J. P. LYNN,
May be consulted at his Office, corner of O'Connor and Albert-sts.
Ottawa, Oct. 21, 1874. 2401.

DR. BURROWS, C.M.L.C.P.S.L.C., M.C P.S.O.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal, Surgeon Northumberland and Durham Cavalry, Late Associate Coroner N. and D.
Office and Residence:—Corner of Hugh and Sparks sts. 2556-6m

DR. O. C. WOOD,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,
OTTAWA, ONT.
Day Office—Sparks-st., Centre Town. Night Office—at his residence, Maria-st., Centre Town.
Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by a new but certain, speedy and almost painless process. Reference given to parties successfully treated if required.

DR. J. D. R. MACDONELL,
Ottawa South side of Rideau-st., near Gloucester.
Consultations at all hours. 2454.

W. McCONNELL, D.D.S., L.D.S.,
Surgeon Dentist,
Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, also of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario.
OFFICE—41½ Sparks-st. 2522y.

TALMAGE'S PAPER.
THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK.
"THE BEST RELIGIOUS PAPER."
A CHOICE OF
TWO BEAUTIFUL PREMIUMS.
An Illuminated Portfolio of Twelve Gems by Hendschel, each 8½ x 10½ in., or the superb Chromo, "The Twins," 22x28 in., after Landseer. Price $3.25, including postage. No extras of any kind. Without Premium, $3 per annum.
ATTENTION, AGENTS.
Liberal commission and exclusive territory. Samples and circulars free. Send Postal Card at once to
HORATIO C. KING,
Publisher
Oct. 28. Box 5105, New York

Auction Sales

TO-DAY AT 2 P.M.
500
CHROMOS, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS
WILL BE SOLD AT
82 Sparks Street,
AT TWO P.M.
Also, 1 Melodion,
1 Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine
And some Miscellaneous Goods.
J. M. ROSS & Co.,
Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

Bank Notices.

BANK OF OTAWA.
Office:
Victoria Buildings, Opposite Western Block of Parliament Buildings.
DIRECTORS:
James MacLaren, Esq., President.
Charles Magee Esq., Vice-President.
C. T. Bate, Esq., Hon. L. R. Church, M.P.P., Robert Blackburn, Esq., M.P., Alexander Fraser, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Allan Gilmour, Esq., George Hay, Esq.
A General Banking Business Transacted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Gold, Currency and Sterling Drafts Purchased and Sold.
Savings' Department.
PATRICK ROBERTSON,
Cashier.
11-2-75. 3678

Hotels.

ALBION HOTEL,
Court House Avenue,
OTTAWA, Ont.
W. H. CHALKER, - - Manager.
ROBERT GRAHAM - - Proprietor
Omnibus to and from the Cars and Boats free. 3784

Carpets.

OTTAWA
CARPET AND FURNITURE HOUSE.
SHOOLBRED & CO.
Desire to inform their friends and the public that they are now receiving regular consignments of Furniture of all descriptions from
Messrs. R. Hay & Co.,
[late Jacques & Hay,] Toronto, &c. &c., to which they confidently invite the attention of purchasers, both as regards Workmanship, Quality and Good Value, as we are selling at a Small Advance on Mill Prices.
A Large Stock of Curtains on Hand.
SHOOLBRED & CO.
49 Sparks Street.
Ottawa, January 1, 1875.

A. E. GENDREAU'S
New Parliamentary Tonsorial
PARLOUR
is now open.
FIRST CLASS Hair Dresser employed. Ladies' Combings done up in First Class style, and on the shortest Notice.
Charges Moderate.
Mathewman's New Buildings, Wellington Street, between Dufferin Bridge and Elgin Street. 3760

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE.
Several Sets of Single Harness
For Sale Cheap for Cash.
Enquire at
Rowe's AUCTION Rooms, Rideau Street.
Ottawa, March 3rd, 1875. 3784

FISH! FISH! FISH!
MR. MOSES LAPOINTE desires to inform his customers and the public generally that he has removed his place of business from his former stand to the new Fish Market on the south side of York street. He will be happy to meet his friends in his new stand, and do his utmost to supply them with the latest importations of fresh and other kinds of fish; also all kinds of Poultry and Game.
MOSES LAPOINTE.
Ottawa, Feb. 2, 1875.

DATURA TATULA
FOR
Asthma and Bronchitis,
is admitted by all who have tried it, to ensure more speedy and certain relief than any other remedy. The Testimonials daily received attest this to a remarkable degree.
General Alexander says:—"I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."
Dr. McVeagh reports:—"It had the most wonderful effect I ever witnessed."
Sold in tins. Cigars and Cigarettes in boxes. Pastiles, for inhalation, in boxes.
Wholesale and Retail of
SAVORY AND MOORE
143 New Bond-St., London, W.
And Retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world, who also supply Savory & Moore's Pancreatine and Pancreatine Wine, by the aid of which persons take Cod Liver Oil without nausea or indigestion.

"Liebig's Liquid
Extract of Beef."
"Nutritious Condiment
for Horses and Cattle."
"British Egg
and Butter Powder."
CHAS. STEPHENSON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Ottawa and District.
Corner O'Connor and Wellington Sts 3766

Clarke's New Method
FOR REED ORGANS.
By WILLIAM H. CLARKE. Price $2.50.
Mr. Wm. H. Clarke, a distinguished organist and composer, was especially fortunate in the compilation of this fine work, which sprang into popular favour immediately on its issue, has had remarkable success, and continues to be the leading method. Contains, in addition to instructions, a capital collection of Reed Organ Music.
All books sent, post paid, for retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO. 711 B'dway, New York.
3773

MUSIC BOOKS
BEST FOR
QUARTET CHOIRS.
Thomas's Sacred Quartets,
Baumbach's Sacred Quartets,
Buck's Motet Collection,
Baumbach's New Collection,
Buck's 2d Motet Collection,
Church and Home,
Hayter's Church Music,
Trinity Collection,
Price of each book in boards, $2.50, Cloth, $3.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE,
JAS. BERMINGHAM,
AUCTIONEER.
I am instructed by the Proprietor to offer for Sale, by overbidding,
90
City Lots,
(Size, 50x132 Feet,)
—IN THE—
CITY OF WINNIPEG,
MANITOBA,
—ON—
SaturdaY
The 2[illegible]th Inst.,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, [illegible]
at MY ROOMS.
ELGIN STREET,
OPPOSITE RUSSELL HOUSE.
Terms and Conditions made known at Time of Sale.

These lots are part of the late Mulligan property, are high and dry at all seasons of the year, and are eligibly situated on and near the main highway leading westward.

For those not having the thousands necessary for investment here or those wishing to lay by something for a child, this is a good opportunity to invest in a city which is the natural gateway to the whole fertile belt.

The growth of Winnipeg during the last four years has been marvellous, though under the most unfortunate conditions as to trade, communications, &c., and competence has been attained by many citizens from small investments. Now, with a large expenditure for the Thunder Bay and Pembina Branch R. R. going on and the attention of the continent drawn to it by arrival of large bodies of Scotch and Mennonite emigrants this spring, its growth will rival that of Chicago or Melbourne.

Parties intending to remove to Manitoba, next season who purchase at this Sale can have their title registered in time for the Spring Voters' List, so as to be able to vote the first year.

Plans of the city and the property, together with Pamphlets, &c., as well as other information may be had at my rooms.

References may be had respecting situation of property to Members for the Province, and other Manitoban citizens now here.

Views of the City may be seen in the windows of Langford and Smith & Stewart, bookstores Upper Town and Centre Town.

WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK,
Solicitors.
JAMES BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.
Ottawa, March 9th 1875. 3789

Amusements.

GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT
Gowan's New Opera House,
A[illegible] on
Wednesday Evening, March 17th 1875.
Under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Literary Association of Ottawa.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Overture..........................Gowan's Band.
Opening Address........By President of Society.
Piano Forte Duett......Variations on Irish Airs
Miss Turgeon and Miss Green.
Chorus..........Hail to the Chief..........Nicol
St. Joseph's Choir accomp'd Miss Poulet.
Duett..........Mira O'Norma..........Bellini
Messrs. MacDonald & Varney.
Song.....The Dear Little Shamrock.....Jackson
Miss Willis.
Song..........Come back to Erin..........Claribel
Mrs. F. W. Sheperd, with chorus arranged by Mr. Mills.
ADDRESS.
PART II.
Selections of Irish Airs..........Gowan's Band
Song..... The pretty Girl Milking her Cow.....
Miss Carrier.
Duo. Piano and Violin, from Romeo and Juliet
Messrs. Marnier and Beaudoin.
Song..........Cruskin Machree..........Moore
Mrs P. E. Ryan.
Chorus..........Miserere..........Il Trovatore.
St. Joseph's Choir,
Solos by Miss E. Chevrier and Mr. A. Marrier.
Song..........Killarney..........Balfe.
Mr. F. W. Sheperd.
Song and Chorus, The Harp that Once, Moore
Lady and gentlemen amateurs.
God Save the Queen.

The piano to be used on the occasion will be one of Steinway & Sons. manufacture, Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, Agents.
Doors will be open at 6½ o'clock. Concert commences precisely at 8.
Admission—Orchestra chairs $1 00; parquette circle 75cts; balcony 50cts; Gallery 25cts.
Tickets can be had at Messrs Gowan and Son's, Sparks Street, and at the Opera House on the evening of the Concert
J. CASEY,
Secretary St. P. L. Association.
Ottawa, March 13th, 1875. 3793

G. G. F. G.
GRAND CONCERT
AND
Dramatic Entertainment
Under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor General, and General Selby Smyth, Commander of the Forces, at the
RINK MUSIC HALL,
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 16th.
Lieut. F. W. MILLS, Conductor. The leading Lady and Gentleman Amateurs of the city will assist; also, Professional Talent from Montreal. The entertainment will conclude with the Farce of
To Paris and Back for £5
By the members of the Guards' Dramatic Club.
H. BAKER,
3788 Secretary.

GOWAN'S HALL.
By General Request,
MR. EASTTY
—will give—
A Farewell Reading,
This, Monday, Evening, March 15th.
PROGRAMME.—Part I.
1. David Copperfield's Courtship....Dickens
2. Child's Dream of a Star..........Dickens
3. Cannibalism on the Cars..........Mark Twain
Part II.
4. The Glove and the Lions..........Leigh Hunt.
5. The Vagabond (by request)..........Trowbridge.
6. Bob Sawyer's Party..........Dickens.
Part III.
7. Richard III, Act 2..........Shakspeare.
8. Lord Dundreary (by request)..........Burnand.
9. The London L[illegible] (by request)..........
Admission..........25 cents
Reserved Seats..........50 "
School Pupils to Reserved Seats..........25 "
Doors open at 7:30; Readings commence at 8; conclude at 9:45.
Tickets and plan of Hall at Nordheimer's.

INAUGURATION OF THE CONVENT HALL
MUSICAL AND LITERARY SOIREE by the Pupils of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Gloucester street, Centre Town, on Monday, March 14th, 1875, at 7 o'clock, p.m.
Tickets of Admission . . . . . $.50

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
THE
17th of MARCH,
Will be celebrated in Ottawa, by organizing at the St. Patrick's Hall, at 8 o'clock in the morning, and proceeding to the St. Patrick's Church, where Divine Service will be held, and the Sermon of the day preached by the Rev. Father Stenson. After service, a Procession will be formed, which will march through the principal streets, dispersing at the St. Patrick's Hall, after the customary addresses are delivered. All Irishmen and their descendants are cordially invited to join in the celebration of this national day.

THE CONCERT
In the evening a Grand Concert will take place in Gowan's splendid New Opera House, on Albert Street, which will be sustained by the most popular and talented amateurs of the city.
Admission—Orchestra chairs, $1.0; parquette circle, 75cts; balcony, 50cts; gallery, 25cts.
Private boxes and reserved orchestra chairs can be secured at Messrs Gowan & Son's, Sparks Street, where a plan of the Hall may be seen.
By order,
J. CASEY,
Secy., St P. L. Association.
Ottawa, March 9th, 1875. 3790-3in

Grocers.

GO TO
EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE'S
FOR YOUR
GROCERIES.
You will always find a full stock of Groceries Glassware and Crockery at prices that can't be obtained elsewhere.
FINE
Uncolored Japan Tea,
Only 50c. per lb.
Apples wholesale and retail.
EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE.
Cor. Kent and Wellington-sts.
Jan. 9 1875.

HOUSEKEEPERS!
For your House-cleaning, by all means ask your Grocer, Druggist, or the Hardware shops, for cleaning and polishing
SAPOLIO,
It surpasses everything for Windows, painted and plain Woodwork, and Tins, Brasses, and Scouring Knives, and all metals.
HAND SAPOLIO,
For Mechanics, Painters, Photographers, and for Bath purposes.
3790-1m

SMOKERS!
For a Good Smoke
—THE—
MYRTLE NAVY.
See T. & B. on each Plug

COLONEL FLETCHER.

We understand that Colonel Fletcher, having been ordered to rejoin his regiment, has tendered his resignation of the offices he has held on the Vice-regal staff since Lord Dufferin's advent in Canada, and will sail for England on the 10th proximo.

Mr. J. D. Edgar, ex-M.P. for Monck, is at the Russell House.

Hon. William Macdougall left for Cobourg on Saturday night.

The Hon. George Brown returned from Toronto yesterday morning.

The Premier and Mrs. Mackenzie gave their customary dinner party on Saturday evening.

By Telegraph.

MID-NIGHT DESPATCHES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Heavy Failure

LONDON, March 13.—John C. Imthurn & Co., merchants, No. 1 East India Avenue, have failed. Their liabilities are $10,000.

The American Revivalists.

LONDON, March 14.—Rev. Messrs. Moody and Sankey continued their services at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, to-day. The attendance was immense. It is estimated that 17,000 women were present at the afternoon meeting, and in the evening 20,000 men were assembled.

FRANCE.

Passage of the Military Reorganization Bill.

PARIS, March 13.—The Assembly passed the Military Reorganization Bill to-day.

The New President.

A new President of the Assembly, to succeed M. Buffet, will be chosen on Monday.

HOLLAND.

Postal Treaty

LONDON, March 13.—Holland and Denmark have ratified the treaty for a postal union.

GERMANY.

An Editor Sentenced.

BERLIN, March 14.—Her Kasiolck, formerly editor of the *Germania*, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment. He has fled from Germany.

ITALY.

Contradiction

ROME, March 14.—An official denial is given to the statement in a special despatch to the London *Times* of March 11th, that Germany has sent a note to Italy asking whether she would continue to exempt the Pope from the obligations of law while he used his liberty for the purpose of fomenting rebellion in Germany.

An American Cardinal.

ROME, March 11.—The Archbishop of Baltimore has been designated by the Vatican to confer the *Berreta* on Archbishop McClosky, who will receive the other insignia of Cardinalate when he visits Rome. Rancetti, the delegate sent to notify the Archbishop of New York of his appointment, is also charged with a mission from the Propaganda in regard to new dioceses in the United States.

UNITED STATES.

Break up of the Ice.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 13.—The ice gradually been disintegrated by the warm weather and rain of the past few days until all danger therefrom has disappeared.

Disappearance of a Dangerous Document.

The report of the committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the charges of cruelty against the officers of the House of Refuge, has mysteriously disappeared from the desk of a committeeman, to whom it had been given for signature.

Horrible Case of Suicide.

NEW YORK, March 13.—This afternoon an unknown man walked into a planing mill on Bank street, and while the machinery was working, suddenly jumped into it. Before it could be stopped he was cut to pieces, which were swept up and taken to the 9th Precinct station house. The man appeared to be about 40 years of age.

The Louisiana Committee.

The Louisiana Committee are still occupied in the examination of election returns. It is stated they will not finish their labours, as was expected, but will resume on Monday. No witnesses have been examined so far, nor will any, it is thought, be called to testify before the committee here.

F. C. Seacharie, counsel for the Conservatives of Louisiana, says the committee now in session here tries to keep their proceedings secret, because if it should appear probably that the decision will be favourable to the Conservatives, a number of Republicans now in office in New Orleans might be summarily removed.

Work on the New York State Canals.

ALBANY, March 13.—Governor Tilden has signed the bill authorizing the construction of new work upon, and extraordinary repairs of the canals of this State.

A Civil Rights Test Case.

MONTGOMERY, March 13.—The negroes swore out a new warrant against Col. Wagner and his ticket agent. The former was discharged, and the latter bound over to appear at the next term of the Court in five hundred dollars. This case has caused several theatrical companies to conclude arrangements for this city.

Dinner to a Home Ruler

NEW YORK, March 13.—Several friends of Hon. Thos. Costigan gave him a banquet this evening, at which speeches complimentary to the efforts of the guest in behalf of Home Rule were made.

The Tilton-Beecher Trial.

NEW YORK, March 14.—When Beecher will testify is still uncertain, though it is stated the counsel for the defence are waiting for the passage of an Act by the Legislature permitting Mrs. Tilton to testify, and that Beecher will supplement her testimony.

Strike of Painters Threatened in New York.

The Master Painters' Association have passed a resolution that hereafter they will employ no man who will not agree to work under the ten hour system. Should the resolution be carried out a general strike of painters will begin to-morrow. There are about 2,000 journeymen painters in the city and most of them are Union men.

The Black Hills Expedition.

CHEYENNE, W.T., March 14.—Four more of the Black Hills miners arrived at Fort Laramie to-day, they having walked from Hockale, eight miles from Harvey's Peak, in seven days. They bring fine specimens of gold dust with them. Warren has some that he washed out of two pans of dirt lifted just below the surface, and among which there were grass roots. He says they only dug down to the bed of the rock. In one place water was so plentiful that part of the time they worked waist deep in it. He thinks that with pumps and hydraulic machinery a hundred dollars per day to each man could be made. He also brings with him specimens of silver which old miners state will yield $2,000 to the ton, and they say it is the purest they ever saw. He will bring here these specimens of silver ore to be assayed. He has also with him fine specimens of plumbago, lead and copper, and says there is more gypsum in the Black Hills than ten railroads could haul away in 50 years. He claims also there are tin mines there. The party leaves for Cheyenne to-morrow, their object being to get provisions, machinery and tools, and to recruit their number by as many as possible, after which they will return from here through this place, being, they say, the only practical route, much nearer than from Sioux City, with the additional advantage of good roads. They report no trouble in crossing the streams or in finding good water and camping ground every night. They say the distance can be walked easily in five days. The railroads have reduced the fare one-third from Chicago to Cheyenne to parties going to the Black Hills. Many strangers are now here, who, it is supposed, are bound for the new Eldorado, notwithstanding the orders from Government prohibiting parties from going. Persons just arrived from the Indian Agency state that the Indians are anxious to sell to the Government their right to the Black Hills country, but do not propose to give it up without being paid for it.

Saturday's Despatches.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Tipperary Election.

CORK, March 13.—There was considerable disorder in Tipperary last night because of the refusal of some of the residents to illuminate their houses in honour of the second election of John Mitchell to Parliament. Several houses which were not illuminated were attacked by the mob and sacked. The town is quiet now.

UNITED STATES.

Trades' Union Doings.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 13.—Meetings were held yesterday by the Iron Association and Puddlers' Union. The puddlers refused to submit a settlement of existing difficulties to arbitration, and the situation remains unchanged. There will be another conference to-day.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 13.—A large mass meeting of operatives was held here last night. The feeling of the meeting was in favour of ending the troubles, and a resolution was unanimously adopted that the operatives would all return at once to work if the manufacturers would on the first of April pay the 25 cents per cwt now asked. It is thought that this arrangement may be made.

Elevator Burnt.

ST. PAUL, March 13.—What was known as the Boston elevator at Lake City was burned yesterday. The building was worth $30,000; the warehouse contained 75,000 bushels of wheat, most of which was insured.

Opening of the Campaign.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 13.—General Hawley opened the campaign last night at Allen Hall in a speech of two hours and a quarter. Speaker Blaine, Judge Howard, Senator Dawes, and Representatives Frye, of Maine, and Burroughs, of Michigan, are expected to participate in the canvass.

The Tweed Habeas Corpus.

NEW YORK, March 13.—A decision was reached yesterday in the Tweed *habeas corpus* case in the Supreme Court affirming the decision of the Court of Oyer and Terminer dismissing the writ of *habeas corpus*. Tweed's appeal from the order granting a continuance on the civil suits for the recovery of eleven millions, and the substitution of the Mayor and Aldermen as plaintiffs instead of the [illegible] held to be proper, and the sub-

A General Railway War.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The prospects now are that instead of an agreement between the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio roads, there will be a general railroad war, in which rates will be cut very low. It is said that Erie, suffering from the war, and being unable to induce them to discontinue the fight, has determined to enter the field.

Senator Pomeroy's $7,000.

NEW YORK, March 13.—A despatch from Topeka, Ks., says: The famous $7,000, which ex-Senator Pomeroy gave to State Senator York in the Senatorial caucus of 1873, and which has since been held by the Custodian, was to-day restored to Pomeroy. It is supposed this ends the whole controversy.

CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE

(*By Telegraph.*)

TORONTO.

New Church—Obsequies—Hamlet—Meeting of Condolence.

TORONTO, March 13.

A new Episcopalian Church is to be opened to-morrow in the north-west suburbs of the city.

The funeral of Bishop Richardson yesterday was a very large one. There were seventy-two carriages, besides a number of persons on foot.

Miss Seaman presented the novelty last night of playing the character of "Hamlet." While it was good for a woman, it must be regarded as a failure.

A meeting of the medical profession was held last night to express regret at the death of Surgeon Lizars, and to see what steps can be taken to supplement the means of his family. A circular is to be sent to the medical practitioners throughout the country.

HAMILTON

Personal—Spearing in Burlington Bay—Deepening of the Welland Canal.

HAMILTON, March 13.

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor has extended the time of leave of absence to Judge Ambrose to another three months, which will expire on the 15th July.

The privilege of spearing fish in Burlington Bay has been extended to the 1st of April.

This evening a special meeting of the Board of Trade was held to consider the subject of the deepening of the Welland Canal. Capt. Larkin, a shipowner of St. Catharines, was present on behalf of the Board of Trade of that town, and explained the nature and costs of the improvements required on the canal, with the views of the St. Catharines Board. The following resolution was passed: Moved by Mr. Adam Beard, seconded by Mr. J. Wylie, "That this Board is strongly of the opinion that the Government should enlarge the Welland Canal to a depth of fourteen feet instead of 12 feet of water, and that the President, now in Ottawa, be telegraphed, requesting him to remain and press on the Government the views of this Board in connection with other deputations on the subject."

PEMBROKE.

Curling.

PEMBROKE, March 13.

In the final match for the gold medal presented for competition to the Pembroke Curling Club by Mr. R. S. Cassels, of Ottawa, played this afternoon, Mr. Thomas Knight came off winner, beating his opponent, Mr. J. G. Cormack, by 17 points.

HALIFAX.

Frozen to Death—The Cumberland Election

HALIFAX, March 13.

A man named William Gallant, who lived at Lusgan, Cape Breton, was found frozen to death on Wednesday morning on his way home from his shop, about one hundred yards from his dwelling.

The House of Assembly were engaged yesterday in discussing a question of privilege relative to the Cumberland election resolution, passed without division, directing that the Sheriff's return be amended, and that McVickers be permitted to take his seat.

KINGSTON.

The Board of Trade and the Insolvency Bill—Welland Canal.

KINGSTON, March 13.

The Board of Trade met last evening. The Secretary read the report of the Committee appointed to consider the Insolvency Act. The report recommends that voluntary assignments be not abolished, and that the present mode of appointing assignees be retained. It objects to the proposal to give a single creditor the power to apply to the Judge to revise or rescind the resolutions adopted at a meeting of creditors, except he do so at his own expense. It also objects to the clause giving an insolvent power to institute suits previous to obtaining his discharge. It recommends that the remuneration of assignees be left to the creditors, or else the figures be five per cent. up to one thousand dollars, and two and a half per cent. over that amount. Objection is made to the clause compelling assignees to obtain their discharge, especially where there are little or no assets. The report was adopted.

A deputation was appointed to proceed to Ottawa to urge upon the Government the necessity of increasing the depth of the Welland Canal to fourteen feet.

Local Intelligence.

A RUN HOME.—A great many members who can reach home by rail in a few hours, leave by train on Friday nights and return again to the capital on Monday.

PROTESTANT HOSPITAL.—The visitors this week: Directors—Messrs. William Mills and Andrew Mann. Clergy—Revds. J. Johnston and W. Hall. Physician—Dr. John Sweetland.

CITY COUNCIL.—There will be a regular meeting of the City Council this evening. Considerable business has accumulated, and requires the immediate attention of the Board of Aldermen.

LEFT FOR KINGSTON.—Mr. Britton, Crown Prosecutor at the present Assizes, left for Kingston on Saturday afternoon, having been called away on urgent private business. He will, however, return to-day, in time to attend to his duties at Court.

OTTAWA AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company, in the office of the Company to-morrow, for the election of Directors and officers for the management of its affairs.

PAUPERS.—An elderly man, with his wife, appeared before the City Clerk on Saturday morning, pleading poverty, and seeking passes to enable them to reach their friends in Montreal. Their story being considered a genuine one, the necessary passes to Montreal were issued.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—A missionary meeting will be held in the new Reformed Episcopal Church this evening. Senator Macdonald, of British Columbia, will take the chair, and addresses will be delivered by Bishop Cheney, Rev. Mr. McCormac and Mr. James Johnson, Commissioner of Customs.

[illegible]—News was received here on Saturday, of the death of Mr. Jesse Thayer, of Toronto, a well known commercial [illegible] accident [illegible]. He was killed by a railway [illegible] Boston. The deceased was well known to many in Ottawa, who will regret his untimely end.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MISSIONS.—The Rev. J. B. Good, missionary from the Episcopal Diocese of British Columbia, preached in St. James Church, Hull, yesterday morning, and in St. Alban's Church in this city in the evening. There will be a public meeting held in the basement of Christ Church this evening at eight o'clock, the Venerable Archdeacon Lauder in the chair, when Mr. Good will give a full account of the missionary work on the Pacific slope, dwelling particularly on the Indian Mission on the mainland. There will doubtless be a large attendance at such an interesting meeting.

EASTTY'S READINGS.—Another large and respectable audience visited Gowan's Hall on Saturday night to hear Mr. Eastty, of London, England, in one of his celebrated series of readings. He was accorded a warm reception in his entertaining programme. His rendering of "Jessie Brown" and the "Vagabonds" was greeted with outbursts of applause, and his inimitable delineations of the "Yorkshire Schoolmaster" and "The Innocents Abroad," by Mark Twain excited the laughter of the audience. Mr. Eastty has been induced to remain over another night, and will consequently appear again this evening, when reduced prices of admission will be charged.

THE WEATHER.—Another sudden change in the weather manifested itself yesterday. Shortly after twelve o'clock a heavy snow storm set in, which lasted for a few hours; this gave place to a sort of sleet and eventually rain, which rendered the evening exceedingly disagreeable. About eight o'clock a vivid flash of lightning lit up the heavens, and was followed by distant thunder. This unexpected phenomenon rather startled the community, and quite a commotion existed in several of the churches where services were going on about that time. Strange to say, no other flash followed the one referred to, a fact which seemed to excite the curiosity of meteorologists.

NEW WHARF.—A large and commodious wharf is just on the eve of completion at the foot of the locks. This further accession to wharfage on the Ottawa is due to the enterprise of Mr. George Stirling, the owner of the property in that vicinity. The following description of the work will give our readers some idea of the magnitude of this new wharf:—The frontage is 228 feet, depth at south end 165 feet, north 160 feet; there are 26,000 lineal feet of timber in it; four tons of iron spikes and 24,000 cubic yards of stone (for filling in.) The height of the wharf from low water mark is twenty-two feet, and from the bed of the river forty-two feet. Two wide commodious staircases lead up from the water, and will be fitted with handrails down the sides for the convenience and safety of passengers. The front and sides of the wharf will be planked or boxed in, and the work of filling in the cribs is progressing so rapidly, that it is likely the place will be ready for use early in May next. Each timber is bolted down with 1½ inch iron bolts, and are as firmly secured as hands can make them. The work was carried out under the able superintendence of Mr. David Ring, who has some experience in the same direction at the Chaudiere, and reflects creditably upon the skill of that gentleman. This wharf has cost Mr. Stirling something over $10,000, and the city will no doubt soon realize the great benefit of so desirable a project.

Noonan's Restaurant.

Simply because you can always procure good BREAKFAST
A CAPITAL DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT TEA OR SUPPER
At any moment, without delay, at
Noonan's Lunch and Oyster Rooms.
SPARKS STREET, WEST.
Feb. 17th, 1875. 378

FRESH ARRIVALS
At their New Establishment, Opposite their Old Stand

Fresh Fragrant Tea, at 40c.,	worth 50c.	
Choice Selected do	50c.,	do 60c
Extra Choice do	55c.,	do 65c.
Finest in the City,	65c.,	do 75c.
Bologna Sausages,	at equally low prices.	
Breakfast Bacon,	"	"
Spiced do,	"	"
Selected Hams,	"	"
Stilton Cheese,	"	"
Print and Tub Butter	"	"

Pickles and Sauces in large variety.
Also a very choice stock of
Wines, Brandies, Rum, Gin, &c.
AT
CAMPBELL & ALMAS,
Ryan's New Block, Second Door from O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Mar. 10th, 1875. 3789

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA
THE THEATRICALS,
For Wednesday, the 17th instant, are unavoidably
POSTPONED
Till Thursday, the 18th inst.
R. F. WARD, A.-D.-C.

New Advertisements.

Readings: Gowan's Hall.
Bill of Fare: European Dining Rooms.
Inauguration of Convent Hall.
Oysters: Queen Restaurant.
School Notice: J. P. Robertson.
Clearing Sale: Moore Bros.
Lamps: W. Hearn.
Hats: H. Hodges.
G. G. Foot Guards: Grand Concert.
St. Patrick's Annual Concert: Gowan's New Opera House.
Reformed Episcopal Church Missions.

The Times.

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MAR. 15, 1875.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Parliament has by an overwhelming majority again endorsed the policy of the Government in regard to the Pacific Railway. Indeed this was one of the express purposes for which the large body of members who support Mr. Mackenzie in the House of Commons were elected. It is needless to say that the first thing the Premier did when appealing to the country was to declare in general terms what he intended to do towards the prosecution of this gigantic undertaking. Nothing has happened since that time which would justify any one elected to support the Government in opposing them upon that particular question, and as the division on Saturday afternoon shows, the system on which they have proceeded to make good the pledges given to the country is of such a truly national character, and has so thoroughly ignored petty, sectional claims, that not a few of those who rank themselves as Conservatives and Oppositionists have felt bound for the occasion to defy party discipline and vote with the majority.

It will be remembered that last year the Opposition were practically without any recognised policy on this or any other question. It would be difficult to show in what respect they have any policy yet, but the simple fact that they were able to frame an amendment to Estimate No. 1, the resolution for concurrence on the Pacific Railway, which commanded even the support of the small minority which appears on the division list of Saturday, is a proof of greater vitality than they were able to exhibit upon any question last year. That resolution is a somewhat extraordinary production. Dr. Tupper, in his speech, told the House in effect that it was designed to maintain the provisions of the Pacific Railway Act of last year. How, then, does the Doctor explain his violent denunciation of that Act when it came up for a second reading? It is true that he was not in the House when it was read a third time and passed, and it is true that Sir John Macdonald, the ostensible leader of the party, has never yet had a word to say in the House of Commons in regard to the Pacific Railway since his celebrated defence of the sale of the charter to Sir Hugh Allan on the eve of the defeat of his Government. Out of the five members of the late Administration who managed to scramble back to the popular branch of the Legislature at the general election only the leader of "the Left Centre," as the member for Northumberland delights to call himself, was present when Parliament ratified Mr. Mackenzie's Pacific Railway policy, and he declined either to move an amendment, or otherwise risk an expression of the opinion of the House. Those who refused to be wearied by a two hours' speech from Mr. De Cosmos, who even braved the oratory of Mr. Bunster, and who waited to see at a late hour in the morning the Pacific Railway Bill of 1874 pass its final stage, will remember that Mr. Mitchell positively refused to call for a division, making the remark across the floor that he desired to throw the whole responsibility upon the Ministry. It is true that the only amendment which was moved he voted nay; but Dr. Tupper has not contended in any of his speeches that the course his late colleague adopted in that respect was binding upon anybody but the member for Northumberland himself, and certainly it could not have been taken to mean that the Opposition approved of the Pacific Railway Act. In framing the amendment he moved on Saturday, Dr. Tupper endeavoured to convict the Government of acting, as he said himself, "in the teeth of the Statute." But his amendment implied more than that, it implied an endorsation of that statute, which, as we have already said, he violently opposed at the time; and it is almost superfluous to add, that the statute of last year was the very essence of a sweeping condemnation of the policy of the Government of which the hon. Doctor was himself a member. We will not at present discuss with him whether his assumption that the Government acted "in the teeth of the statute," had any foundation or not. Mr. Mackenzie himself disposed of that charge with sufficient explicitness. But we ask the organs which impose upon themselves the herculean task of proving the consistency of the hon. member for Cumberland in all things to reconcile his amendment with his speeches, and his speeches with the Pacific Railway policy, for which, as a member of the late Government, he was responsible. It can be no source of gratification to those who believe in the principle of government by party, that Dr. Tupper was unable to whip even all who profess to subscribe to Conservative principles into voting for his resolution, but it will be a source of gratification to them that when the leader of a party, no matter how small that party may be, commits an egregious blunder, there are those among his followers who have sense enough and patriotism enough to refuse to participate in it.

Of the amendment moved by Mr. Masson to the resolution approving of the Order in Council granting the subsidy to the Canada Central Railway, it is quite unnecessary to speak. Suffice it to say that no representative of the Ottawa valley, excepting Mr. Wright of Pontiac, voted for it, and very few representatives from the Province of Quebec. Mr. Masson's attempts to arouse sectional prejudices have thus met with a fitting rebuke.

PROHIBITION!

By which we mean, of course, the legal prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors; and we need hardly tell our readers that the topic is now engaging attention very widely in Canada. Then, as it is proposed to invoke legislative action in its regard at an early day, it becomes extremely desirable that it should be as thoroughly understood as possible. A good deal of time, talent and money have been expended upon it in some of the States of the American Union, and we may add that moreover it has excited a large amount of very bitter feeling; but, whether the measures intended to bar the sale and use of intoxicating liquors have or have not operated satisfactorily, we are unprepared to say, for both the affirmative and its opposite are asserted with equal vigour. Certainly, before our Parliament undertakes to act, the subject will need to be very calmly and patiently examined. It is a comparatively easy thing sometimes to rush an apparently popular measure through, and the Prohibitory Liquor Bill has the appearance of being one of that class, but it should be remembered that while few persons care to place themselves conspicuously in the way of what is loudly proclaimed as a great moral remedy, it may be that the real heart of the country has no faith in it. We understand that the Young Men's Christian Association of this city have asked Mr. LeSueur, senr., to lecture for them on Tuesday next and that he has engaged to present the best arguments on both sides of this important question. We need hardly say that Mr. LeSueur may be expected to do justice to it, and, therefore, if the matter does really interest the public so much as it appears to do, the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms will for once attract a full audience.

CANADA GAZETTE.

The official *Gazette* of Saturday contains the following appointments:—

Mr. William McGill, of Yarmouth, N.S., to be a landing waiter and searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

Mr. William M. Somerville, of the City of Ottawa to be Measurer and Surveyor of Shipping for the Port of Ottawa *vice* Mr. B. Gordon, resigned.

Mr. R. McEachren, of Antigonish, N.S., to be Harbour Master of the Port of McNair's Cove in that Province.

Mr. Jacob B. Starrett, of Annapolis, N.S., to be harbour master of the Port of Annapolis in that Province.

Mr. George Zwicker, of Getson's Cove, N. S., to be Harbour Master of the Port of Getson's Cove, in the said Province.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery announces the return of the following members to serve in the present Parliament?

Mr. Charles Auguste Maximilian Globensky, of St. Eustache, for the county of Two Mountains, in the room of Mr. Wilfred Prevost, whose election was declared void.

Mr. Edouard Octavian Cuthbert, of the town of Berthier, in the room of the Hon. A. H. Paquet, resigned.

NEW HARBOURS.

Proclamations are issued constituting Getson's Cove, McNair's Cove, and Annapolis, in the Province of Nova Scotia, harbours of the Dominion.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

An order has been issued directing staff officers in command of military districts, to place rifle ranges in charge of responsible officers and to allow no one to practice at the ranges, until the targets have been duly examined and proper arrangements made for conducting the practice.

An order has also been issued instructing the Brigade Major of each district to proceed at once to the head-quarters of any corps becoming disorganized, and take in charge any military stores belonging to or in use by such corps.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

Acting Bombardier Robert Montgomery, of the Ottawa Field Battery, has been awarded a first class certificate by the Gunnery School.

Lieut. A. H. Todd, of the 1st Batt. Governor General's Foot Guards, has been granted a first class certificate by the School of Military Instruction in Ontario.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

An order in Council has been issued constituting the Port of Wallaceburgh, Ont., a port for the registration of shipping.

The following regulation has also been approved in Council:—That no person shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or have in possession any smelts, between the fifteenth day of April and the fifteenth day of May in each year, in the Province of New Brunswick.

An order in Council has also been passed, placing the harbour of Musquash, N.B., within the limits of the postage district of St. John in that province.

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

The circulation of specie is put down this week at $2,424,616.55. Specie held at different points, $2,873,181.46. Excess of specie, $448,564.81.

Parliament of Canada.

Third Parliament--Second Session.

SENATE.

(*The following is the continuation of Tuesday's proceedings.*)

Hon. Mr. PENNY said he was one of those who took exception to this bill last session. He did so, because he thought there should be provisions made for any rights that this company might possess. He thought at that time they possessed no rights, he thought so still. Last year there was a very able gentleman to advocate the claims of the company before the Select Committee; to day they had just listened to very able arguments from his hon. friend opposite, but neither the argument of the lawyer addressed to the committee, nor the argument of his hon. friend on the other side of the House, had convinced him that this company possessed any legal rights. A number of documents having some connection with the Telegraph Company had been read to the House, but he had failed to observe that any one of them showed any legal right conferred on that company by any power which had authority to confer it, to lay a cable on the shores of any part of the present Dominion of Canada. He admitted, however, that the fact that the cable had been laid and worked was a *prima facie* case that there might be a right, and with this view he urged last year that a clause should be placed in the bill similar to that which had been added to the present bill. But he must say that his opinion then as to the want of legal right on the part of this company, had been confirmed by the result of the examination by gentlemen so able as those of the Sub-Committee in the other House. This Committee, composed of the first lawyers in the country of both sides of politics, had no doubt given every fair consideration to the subject submitted to them, and when his friend stated at the beginning of his remarks that he was going to make some disclosure hitherto private, he could not help feeling that it was the fault of the Company itself if their whole case had not been submitted to the Committee. What, however, he particularly desired to say was, that all the objections which seemed to exist to the provisions of the last bill had been removed by the new clause already referred to in the eighteenth section of the bill. But in conference with some gentlemen connected with this Anglo-American Company, it had been stated to him that possibly there would be some difficulty in enforcing a mere abstract right such as the one reserved in this clause. If that was the case he, for one, would be very happy to co-operate in giving this mere abstract principle a practical shape. His hon. friend on the Treasury Benches had said that was to be done by another Act, which, he (Mr. Penny) supposed, would be quite sufficient for the purpose. However, as they had the present Act before them to-day, and it was uncertain when this proposed future Act might pass, he could easily fancy that gentlemen connected with the Company might very reasonably desire that their safeguard should should be incorporated in the same bill which exposed them to danger. He himself was not charged with their interests, but if there were any gentleman in the House who would prepare any proper amendment, he thought it would be only reasonable to give to the admitted principle a practical effect. The hon. gentleman from Nova Scotia had mentioned the name of his (Mr. Penny's) friend, the Hon. John Young, in a manner which was not very reverent (laughter), complaining that the Government had shown him undue partiality. Well, he (Mr. Penny) quite agreed that in principle the sixteenth clause was hardly in conformity with the rest of the bill since it gave a certain company the right to land a cable on our shores notwithstanding the profession by that company of exclusive right elsewhere.

Hon. Mr. MILLER—If he has received exclusive privileges from the Parliament of Canada this Act would protect him.

Hon. Mr. PENNY rejoined that the object of the bill was to prevent the use of our shores by any company enjoying exclusive privileges elsewhere. It was therefore plainly inconsistent to protect such exclusive privileges in one case while we took them away in another where they had been conceded by an independent authority. He would not like to say that the scheme to which this clause referred was moonshine, but this clause had very much of that character. There was nothing of any practical value in the proviso that this clause created. The explanation he believed was, that last year the bill was not a Government bill, but was brought in by gentlemen of well-known legal ability in the other House; and he supposed that having to meet the objections of Mr. Young as well as those of gentlemen representing the Anglo American Company, they did it in the best way they could and shunted off Mr. Young by a clause which really effected nothing.

Hon. Mr. REED moved that the debate be adjourned, and stand as the first order of the day for to-morrow. The motion was carried on a division.

Several petitions were presented praying for the passage of a Prohibitory Law.

A petition was presented from Edward Bothwell, for twenty one years doorkeeper to the Legislative Council and Senate, praying for a pension. Referred to Contingent Committee.

A petition was presented from the Executive Council of the Dominion Board of Trade, respecting fire and life insurance.

Hon. Mr. HAMILTON, from the Select Committee on Banking, Commerce and Railways, reported with amendments the Bill entitled, an Act to provide for the Amalgamation of the Niagara District Bank with the Imperial Bank of Canada. The amendments were concurred in, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS.

Hon. Mr. READ inquired whether it is the intention of the Government to cause railroad companies in Canada to make returns of the deaths by accident on their several roads, and the cause of such deaths?

Hon. Mr. SCOTT replied that by law Railway Companies were bound to make these returns, but he believed there were very serious omissions on the part of some companies complying with the law. The hon. Minister specially charged with the head of the department appertaining to railways was now giving the subject his attention, and would appoint an officer to see that these returns were regularly sent in in the future.

Hon. Mr. READ again enquired if it is the intention of the Government to introduce, during this session, any measure having for its object the better protection from accident of their employees on the railroads in Canada? He remarked that he was led to make this enquiry in consequence of the great number of accidents occurring in consequence of the carelessness of railway companies in providing proper protection for the employees. He knew—so far as he could know anything without seeing it,—that in the locality where he resided many men had been killed from passing under bridges that were not high enough and being swept off. He had given this matter his attention for a number of years, and he intended to press this matter unless the Government took it up.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT replied that a measure was now before the other House having in view the protection of persons travelling by railway cars. Whether the provisions of the bill were sufficiently wide to protect specially the employees of the road, he was not prepared to say, but he thought they were. However, his hon. friend would have an opportunity of investigating those features of the bill when it came up to this House.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

Hon. Mr. BOTSFORD said before proceeding to make the enquiry of which he had put a notice upon the minutes, he would take the opportunity to express his regret that he was unable, through indisposition, to be present and have the benefit of the discussion which took place in respect to a resolution for an address which was moved by the hon. member from Toronto with respect to the production of correspondence and papers relative to the proposed Treaty of Reciprocity. He did not now propose to open up that debate, but he would take the opportunity of expressing the opinion that those hon. members who gave it as their opinion that it would be unwise for the Government of the country to make any further advances to the Government of the United States to obtain a Treaty of Reciprocity, under the circumstances which had occurred connected with the negotiations which had taken place were correct—he entirely concurred with the opinions of those hon. gentlemen who took that view of the case, and in his individual opinion thought it would be most unwise in the Government of the country to take the initiative in any further measures to obtain a reciprocity treaty with our neighbours. He might say that there was one feature in that proposed treaty to which he had a decided objection, and that was the proposal to surrender all claims for compensation for the value of our fisheries over the fisheries which were to be thrown open to us by the United States. He thought the value of our fisheries, to which we were entitled under the Washington Treaty, should not be surrendered without securing to the people of the Dominion of Canada the right of the coasting trade on the seaboard. (Hear, hear.) He was decidedly of the opinion that that was a most unwise measure, and that it was not in the interests of the people of the Dominion. There was another feature in that proposed treaty also which he was strongly opposed to, which was the experiment of extending the provisions of the treaty to manufactures. Now, taking into consideration the circumstances under which manufactures were established in this country, remembering also that they are but just commencing their operation, and that so far they have been successful, he doubted the wisdom of throwing them open to competition with the whole manufacturing interest of the United States, and of course under the conditions of the proposed treaty it would also submit the manufacturing interests of the Dominion to competition with those of Great Britain. Of course we did not claim that the manufacturing interest of Great Britain should be put upon a different principle to the manufacturing interest of the United States, and if the provisions of the treaty were to be enforced, it would certainly leave the manufacturers of the Dominion open to the competition not only of the manufacturing interest of the United States, but also of the manufacturers of the mother country. There was another idea connected with this matter, and in giving it the best consideration which he could give it, he was utterly at a loss to divine or conceive by what means the Government of the country intended to supply the deficiency which would arise under such a principle to the revenues of the Dominion. (Hear, hear.) He never could comprehend how it was that the Government proposed, if that portion of the treaty were carried out, how it was possible for Government, without injuring other permanent interests of the Dominion, to make up the deficiency which would naturally arise from extending the principle of reciprocity to the manufacturing interests of the country. It would seem, from the manner in which the Government of the United States treated the proposal of our Government, that the Government and people of the adjoining Republic were still under the erroneous impression that a reciprocity between the two countries was absolutely necessary for the prosperity of this Dominion. (Hear, hear.) That must appear evident to hon. members who took into consideration the views expressed by the Government of the United States, and the reasons which were given by their accredited agents for the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854. It was stated at the Detroit Convention that if the treaty were abrogated, it would so cripple the resources of the Dominion that the people of this country would cry out for annexation. But when we looked at the results of the abrogation of that treaty, it seemed strange how public men in the United States could arrive at such a conclusion. The great increase in our exports and imports since 1867, and the augmented revenues of the Dominion from some 12 millions in that year to 24 millions in 1874, showed most conclusively that this opinion held in the United States was a most erroneous one. The hon. gentleman proceeded to give statistics showing the advance made in our trade, commerce and manufacturing interest throughout the Dominion since the abrogation of the treaty. New lines of railways had been constructed; canals had been enlarged; the Government had expended immense sums for the purpose of improving our internal communications, and in every material respect the country had prospered. The increase in the banking capital, for instance, since 1867, up to the present time, was something showing the prosperity of the country which could hardly be paralleled. We could, therefore, live and prosper abundantly without reciprocity. As regarded the Maritime Provinces, the same truth was amply illustrated. Since abrogation of the first Treaty of Reciprocity, the merchants, instead of sending our products to the United States to be worked up and re-exported by the merchants of that country, had now become the carriers of their own products to those countries where there was a demand for them. There was an increase of trade to the British West Indies, to the Spanish West Indies, as well as to South America and the Mediterranean. In the Province of New Brunswick alone there were 300,000 tons of shipping owned and navigated by its own people—or more than one ton of shipping to every inhabitant. It was therefore clear that these Provinces could exist and prosper in the Dominion without reciprocity. Still he admitted that if we had a just and equitable reciprocity treaty with our neighbours, it would be a great advantage, but he did not think it wise to make further efforts to obtain one, with the present feeling of the Government and people of the United States that a reciprocity treaty would benefit Canada alone, and that it would be of no advantage to the United States. He went on to refer to the increase in the product of the fisheries since 1866, now amounting to $10,000,000, without including much of the home consumption; the energies of the people were being more and more directed to that branch of industry. The opinion of the people of New Brunswick with respect to the value of the fisheries, was that the equivalent offered by the American Government for the right of American fishermen to participate in them was not sufficient. The persistent efforts made by that Government since the Convention of 1818, to obtain possession of these fisheries, showed in what estimation they were held by the sharp-sighted American people. To show the unanimous opinion of the Legislature of New Brunswick with regard to the value of these fisheries, he read the following extract from a Joint Address to Her Majesty in 1853, respecting the fisheries and reciprocal trade with the United States:—

"Maritime nations at all times, and in every quarter of the globe, have set up and maintained certain exclusive privileges within three marine miles of their shores; and by universal custom and the law of nations, the claim has been defined by lines, not within bays, but from the entrance of such bays, as designated by a line drawn from headland to headland forming such bays, which law has been fully recognized by the most eminent American as well as other jurists; and by

(Continued on fourth page.)

Hotels.

EUROPEAN
Dining Rooms,
80 Sparks Street.
J. W. ARLESS, Proprietor.

DINNER.
BILL OF FARE.
SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1875.

Soup—Vegetable.
Fish—Haddock and Lobster Sauce.
Entrees—Pig's Feet and Apple Sauce, Oyster Patties, Stewed Kidneys, Haricot Mutton.
Boiled—Corned Beef and Carrots.
Roast—Beef, Mutton and Cranberry Sauce; Pork and Beans.
Vegetables — Potatoes, Turnips, Tomatoes.
Pudding and Pastry—Sago Pudding, Sherry Sauce; Cabinet Pudding, Peach Sauce.
Dessert—Fruits in Season, Almonds, Raisins &c.
Tea and Coffee.

Breakfast on Sundays at 10. Dinner at 5 p.m.
DINNER from 12 to 3. LUNCH, 15c.
Private Dinners prepared to order.
Socials, Parties, and Wedding Breakfasts furnished in first-class style.
Gentlemen Boarded by the Month.
Ice Cream Saloon open in Summer Months.

NOTICE
TO
Members of Parliament.
A constant supply of FRESH OYSTERS arriving daily, per express, at the
QUEEN RESTAURANT,
Wellington street, opposite Parliament Buildings.
Feb. 24. M. KAVANAGH.

Insurance.

PHŒNIX
Mutual Life Insurance Co.,
HARTFORD, CONN.
ASSETS OVER, - - - $20,000,000
DEPOSIT AT OTTAWA, - - - 150,000

This Company, whose Agency in Canada was established in 1867, and whose income in the Dominion is nearly $200 000 from premiums alone, is prepared to receive applications for the General Agency for the Ottawa District from competent and trustworthy parties, who can make the business a speciality and give it their entire attention.

Address with references and experience, if any—
SIMPSON & BETHUNE,
Managers for Canada, Montreal.
Ottawa, Jan. 23. 3759-1m

CHAS. DESJARDINS,
General Agent
Citizens Insurance Co'y.
CAPITAL, . . $2,000,000.
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
Temporary Office:
York Street, near Sussex Street,
OTTAWA.
Ottawa Jan. 23. 3750

THE
HAND IN HAND
Insurance Co.
Still continue to take Risks at
20 per Cent. Below Combination Rates
R. C. W. MacCUAIG,
Agent, Ottawa and Vicinity.
Jan. 9, 1875. 3737-3m

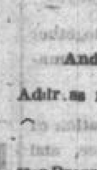
ROYAL CANADIAN
INSURANCE CO.
FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL . . . SIX MILLION DOLLARS.
Available Funds to meet Claims, over Half a Million Dollars.
ROB. ANGUS, Jr.,
AGENT,
36 SPARKS STREET, - - OTTAWA
Oct. 12, 1874.

Miscellaneous.

CAUTION.
MYRTLE NAVY,
NONE IS GENUINE!
UNLESS STAMPED
T. & B.
There are Numerous Imitations on the Market.
3784-3m

$8,000.00
will now purchase Ashfield's Brick Block on Duke Street, Ottawa,—hardly the cost of the buildings; being parts of Lots 3 and 4, Block B. LeBreton's flats, 80x136, with buildings thereon, viz: one three and half story brick building (not veneered) used as shops and dwellings, on Duke Street, fire wall and two story Kitchen and sheds in rear, wooden tenement on Britannia street. On the line of the Water Works, Main Sewer, and Street Cars.
Trade is fast working to this end of the City, no doubt purchaser would double his money in ten years. For further particulars apply to
JAMES ASHFIELD,
Crockery & Glassware Merchant,
Duke Street, Chaudiere
Feb. 27th 1875. 3780

U. S. CENTENNIAL & EXHIBITION, 1876.
A Local Agent and Subscription Solicitors
Wanted for the
Centennial Journal,
In OTTAWA, and in each City, Town and County in Ontario.
A Permanent Situation at $15 Per Week,
And 40 cents per name added.
Address for two weeks.
R. DAVIS, Manager,
Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pa.
For Prospectus, Journal, &c., enclose 25 cents.
Feb 26, 1875. 3779-3d-2w



AGENTS WANTED.
Men or women. $34 a week. Proof furnished. Business pleasant and honorable with no risks. A 16 page circular and valuable Samples free. A postal-card on which to send your address costs but two cents. Write at once to F. M. REED, 8th St., New York.

BERKELEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking "Norton's Camomile Pills." I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLEN.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

Hatters & Furriers.

NEW SPRING STYLES
—IN—
AMERICAN HATS,
ENGLISH HATS,
FRENCH HATS,
ex S. S. Polynesian,
—AT—
3778 DEVLIN'S.

HATS, Just Received HATS,
Fifteen Cases
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HATS!
All New Styles
FOR 1875.
An early call solicited.
No. 33, RIDEAU STREET,
SIGN OF THE RED HAT,
JAMES PEACOCK,
Feb. 27, 1775. 3788

HATS! HATS! HATS!
JUST RECEIVED ALL THE NEW STYLES FOR 1875,
—AT—
H. HODGES,
56 SPARKS-ST.,
Opposite the British Lion Hotel.
March 13, 1875. 3792

Gift Enterprises.

The only reliable Gift Distribution in the Country.
$100,000.00!
In Valuable Gifts:
To be distributed in L. D. SINE'S 46th. Semi-Annual
GIFT ENTERPRISE,
To be drawn Monday, March 29, 1875, one Grand Capital Prize,
$10,000.00 IN GOLD.
ONE PRIZE, $5,000 IN SILVER.
Five Prizes $1,000 }
Five Prizes, $500 } Each in Cash
Ten Prizes $100 }
Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each.
Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each!
Two Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $550 each.
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.
1500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all,) worth from $20 to $300 each!
Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewellery, &c., &c.
Number of Gifts 10,000! Tickets limited to 50,000
Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.
Single Tickets, $2; Six Tickets $10; Twelve Tickets $20; Twenty-five Tickets $40.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to
L. D. SINE, Box 452, Cincinnati, O.
Office, Excelsior Building, corner Race and Longworth.
Feb 13. 1875 3769

The Canadian Washer
A. S. GILES, Manufacturer, west side King-st., between Botler and Bolton-sts. Ottawa.
OTTAWA, Jan 18, 1875.
Mr. GILES, manufacturer of the Canadian Washer. ... I am using one of your Washers, and find it ... It was recommended to be ... could not get along without it now, and will recommend to all as really a good machine.
M. S. Dr. P. ... M. P.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.
COUNTY OF CARLETON } By virtue of a writ of
TO WIT. } Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, and to me directed and delivered, against the lands and tenements of William Willis, at the suit of Henry James, I have seized and taken in execution all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said defendant, in and to the north-west half of lot number thirty-three in the second concession, in the Township of North Gower, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario, which I will offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on Thursday, the eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1875, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon.
WM. F. POWELL, Sheriff.
By JOHN NICHOLSON, Dy. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office
Ottawa 9th January 1875. 3732-law

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."—"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."
HARPER'S WEEKLY.
ILLUSTRATED.
Notices of the Press.
"The Weekly is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers. With a circulation of 150,000, the Weekly is read by at least half a million persons, and its influence as an organ of opinion is simply tremendous. The Weekly maintains a positive position, and expresses decided views on political and social problems.—Louisville Courier-Journal.
Its articles are models of high-toned discussion, and its pictorial illustrations are often corroborative arguments of no small force.—N. Y. Examiner and Chronicle.
Its papers on existent question and its inimitable cartoons help to mould the sentiments of the country.—Pittsburg Commercial.
TERMS:
Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.
HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year.........$4 00
$4 00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publisher.
Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.
Back numbers can be supplied at any time.
The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 00 each. A complete set comprising Eighteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.
Newspapers are not to copy this Advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.
Address HARPER & BROTHERS New York.

Remedies.

MANHOOD RESTORED.—A victim of youthful imprudence causing premature decay, nervous debility, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address,
J. H. REEVES,
78 Nassau-st., New York
Jan. 22, 1875. 3748.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN
Extract from a Letter
Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts: "I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old. Remaining, gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S."
To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.
July 1874

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine vendors.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Apothecaries' Hall, Lincoln, London
EXPORT AGENTS.
Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co., Coleman street, London.
Newbery & Sons, 37 Newgate street, London.
Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon street, London.
Sanger & Sons, Oxford street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS IN CANADA.
Montreal—Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Montreal—Lymans, Clare & Co.
Toronto—Elliott & Co., Wholesale Druggists
" Shapter & Owen.
Hamilton—Winer & Co.
Halifax—Avery Brown &

NOTICE
Morson's Effectual Remedies
Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½ and 1 pint bottles.
CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodyne being unequal in strength, MORSON & SON have prepared this. Sold in ¼ oz., ½ oz., and 3 oz. bottles.
GELATINE—The purest preparation is MORSON'S.
Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON.
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions.
31, 33 & 124 Southampton Row,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON
WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.
PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES Selected, and Shipping orders executed with despatch

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMES.
Patronized by all the World.
Rimmel's Ihang-Ihang, Vanda, Hena, Jockey Club, Frangipanni, and other perfumes exquisite fragrance.
Rimmel's Lavender Water, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.
Rimmel's Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.
Rimmel's Dugong Oil Soap, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.
Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Costume and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Ball and Parties.
Rimmel's Violet, Rose, Leaf, Rice, and other Toilet Powders. A liberal allowance to shippers.
Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96 Strand, 128 Regent Street, and 24 Cornhill, London. 17 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, and 76 King's Road, Brighton. Sold by all Perfumery Vendors.

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES
FOR
CONSUMPTION, WASTING AND INDIGESTION.
Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine.
As attested by reports from Medical men who have made the subject their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.
Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,
SAVORY & MOORE,
143 NEW BOND-ST., LONDON, W
And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY AND MOORE'S DATURA TATULA Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis &c.

ARTERIAL blood contains the elements of Vitality and Nutrition, which is emptied into the capillary system and, after supplying the required nourishment, is sucked up by the minute branches of the venous system and carried back to the lungs for vital recuperation. By reason of much that is wrong in living and medical treatment, this stream of blood flowing through the body is not always pure or free from inflammatory particles, which may pass off by insensible perspiration through the skin or with the waste matter through the intestines, but cold or wet may stop their outward escape, when the internal drainage may become inactive, when the corrupt particles are apt to coagulate, causing pestules, scalp eruptions or running sores, bronchitis &c. They may locate about a nerve, causing neuralgia, and by attaching themselves to the arterial tubes and veins, large or small, and inflaming them by their corrosive influence, cause those intensely painful sensations called Rheumatism. Nature struggles to drench out or dislodge if possible these corrosive particles, and the parts become very red from the congestion or pressure of blood therein. This is called Inflammatory Rheumatism or Rheumatic Gout. If nature does not succeed in washing out these acrimonious atoms she withdraws the under supply of blood from such parts, ceases to tend, and performs circulation as best she can; however, the passage of the blood through the affected channels still continues painful. This is Chronic Rheumatism, which may exist without its usual antecedent the Acute kind.

The above only true theory points out the correct treatment of this and other distressing maladies. Dissolve these corrupt particles that have lodged in the afflicted parts, so that in the circulation they may be carried off externally or internally, and having thus removed the cause the effect ceases.

The experiment of twenty years in the London Hospital, England, has demonstrated to the Medical Faculty of Europe, that the only Medicine having control over this class of diseases is the

DIAMOND
RHEUMATIC
CURE!

It is the result of a lifetime of scientific study and is now for the first time offered to the Canadian public, prepared by a careful, experienced and conscientious physician, in obedience to the desire of numberless friends in the profession, in the trade and among the people. Every bottle is warranted to contain the full strength of the medicine in its highest state of purity and development, and is superior to any medicine ever compounded for this terrible complaint.

A BLESSING TO THE POLICE.
MONTREAL, 18th June, 1874.
DEVINS & BOLTON:
GENTLEMEN,—Having been one of the many martyrs of rheumatism that I meet on my every day rounds, I was induced to try the celebrated DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE. I had suffered the last five or six weeks the most terrible acute pains across my loins and back, so severe indeed that I could hardly walk with the help of a stick. I commenced the Diamond Remedy—following the directions carefully. Relief came immediately with the first bottle, improved rapidly with the second, completely cured and freed from pain after finishing my fifth small bottle. You are at perfect liberty either to refer to me privately or publicly, as I feel very thankful for the relief, and sympathise with my fellow sufferers from rheumatism.
Yours respectfully,
J. B. CARDINAL,
Sanitary Police Officer,
St Labelle street.

In simple cases, sometimes one or two doses suffice. In the most chronic cases it is sure to give way by the use of two or three bottles. By this efficient and simple remedy hundreds of dollars are saved to those who can least afford to throw it away, as surely it is by the purchase of useless prescriptions.

This medicine is for sale at all Druggists throughout Canada. If it happens that your Druggist has not got it in stock, ask him to send for it to
NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Agents for the Province of Ontario,
Scott street, Toronto,
Or to DEVINS & BOLTON,
Notre Dame street, Montreal,
General Agents for the Province of Quebec.
Price $1 per bottle. Large Bottles $2.
May 12, 1874.

Watchmakers, &c.

MANUFACTURING
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
Having sold out the retail business to Messrs. Radford & Goyer, I beg leave to return thanks to the public for their patronage during the last 18 years and will continue the
MANUFACTURING, JEWELLERY AND WATCHMAKING BUSINESS
in my former workshops, over Mann's Hardware Store, corner of Metcalfe and Sparks street.
June 2, 1874. W. YOUNG.

N. MARKS,
Fine Jeweller, Practical Watchmaker,
36—SPARKS STREET—36
Just received, a magnificent assortment of
JEWELLERY
Comprising Diamonds and other fine Rings, Opera and Victoria Chains—very fine designs. Also, a complete assortment of finish Gold and Silver Watches, which he will sell at astonishingly low prices.
A very unique assortment of Whitby Jet.
Nov. 25, 1874.

To the Queen and Royal Family.
To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (special appointment); and to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments and Railway Companies, established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER.
Prize Medallist of the London, 1862, and Paris Exhibitions.
Maker to the Chronograph, by which the Derby and all other Races and great events of the day are timed.
Manufactory and City House—58 and 60 Ludgate Hill.
West End Establishments—25, Old Bond Street, and 99 Westbourne Grove, London.
MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS and WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited to send their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufactory the Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery and Electro-plate, which are sent post free, as net only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.
Orders can be sent direct to the manufactory, Ludgate Hill, or through merchants and shippers in England.

WATCHES	CLOCKS
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns.	Of all kinds, from 1 to 1000 Gns.
Lever, Vertical, Horizontal, Duplex, Chronometer, Chronograph, Keyless, Centre Seconds Repeaters, Indian, &c.	Church, Turret, Carriage, Chime, Dining and Drawing room, Hall, Shop, Library, Bracket, &c.

English Ormolu Clocks, designed by English artists, and manufactured by J. W. Benson, exceed in beauty those manufactured in Paris. They can only be obtained at this establishment.
FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, the Continental ateliers of the highest reputation, moderate prices.
Artistic Gold Jewellery, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after designs by the most accomplished artists in the precious Metals, Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings, and all kinds of bijouterie, as supplied to members of the Court, and other distinguished personages.
Presentation Plate.—Testimonials of different sorts, Racing Cups, and Jewelled and other Boxes, as provided by Mr. Benson for the Corporation of London and other public bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c. &c.
Silver and Electro-plate in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable quality. Electro-plate it is necessary ... materials and a sufficient coating of silver ... is really cheap at any price.
Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., exchanged. Merchants, Shippers and Clubs supplied.
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Plate sent to all parts of the world.
Jan. 17 1874.

Mails.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.
Arrival and Departure of Mails.
All Mails are closed by Montreal time, 6 minutes faster than Ottawa time.
1874. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Matter posted up to 10.10 p.m. will be forwarded East and West in supplementary packages the same night.

BRITISH MAILS
Via New York, close every Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, at 8 p.m.
Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at ... p.m.
A supplementary bag for Canadian steamers will be closed at 1.25 p.m. in which only registered matter can be sent
POSTAGE STAMPS
Are no longer sold at this office, but may be purchased from any of the licensed stamp vendors throughout the city.
MONEY ORDERS
On Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Newfoundland, Great Britain and India.
POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits will be received at this office. Interest allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time.
EXCEPTIONAL POSTAGE.—Postage to New Edinburgh and Rochesterville, 1 cent per half ounce, if prepaid; if unpaid, 2 cents.
Office hours from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
For Money Order and Savings Bank business from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.
G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.
Post Office, Ottawa, Jan. 26, 1875.

Painters.

T. PRUNEAU, Junr.
SIGN WRITER, HOUSE DECORATOR, PAINTER, PAPER HANGER, &c
Glazing, Whitewashing, Colouring, &c., done on the shortest notice, and in a workmanlike style.
A large assortment of New Paper Borders, &c., just received, and on sale.
Opposite the Post Office
Dec 28, 1874.

Travellers' Guide.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Leaves.... 10.45 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 10.45 p.
Arrives.... 7.35 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 7.10 p.

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Leaves.................... 10.40 a.m., 5.00 p.m.
Arrives.................... 1.20 p.m., 7.40 p.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Leaves Prescott Junction
going west.............. 1.40 p.m., 1.57 a.m
Leaves " " east. 4.45 p.m., 4.35 a.m

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILWAY.

Leaves Ogdensburg.. 8.00 a.m., 2.25 p.m.
Arrives in New York. 10.00 p.m., 7.00 a.m.
Leaves New York.... 6.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m
Arrives in Ogdensburg.................. 1.15 a.m., 7.45 p.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.

Leaves Ogdensburg for Boston..........12.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston. 8.00 a.m., 12.50 p.m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Silber lamp burns coal oil, with a finer light than gas. W. Hearn, druggist, east end of Sappers' Bridge. 3793

A large assortment of men's and boys' pants at Neelin Bros., 40 Rideau street. 3792

Moore Bros. have 70 cook-stoves which they are selling at cost price at their great clearing sale now going on, corner Sparks and O'Connor streets. 3789

Moore Bros. have made arrangements to leave the city in May, so their stock must be cleared out before 1st May. 3789

Baskets, woodenware, tinware, &c., going very, very cheap at Moore Bros. 3789

Offices to let in the Victoria Chambers. Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig. 3760

SKIN DISEASES, of whatever nature, are completely eradicated by the use of Fowle's Pile and Humour Cure; its effect is marvellous for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ring-Worm, and even Leprosy; it has proved itself an almost never-failing cure. (See special notice.) 3733

All that art can accomplish in beautifying, strengthening and preserving the human hair is effected by Burnett's Cocoaine. This incomparable hair dressing imparts a glossiness that is healthy and natural. It is a cooling vegetable oil, agreeable and clean and dresses the hair perfectly. 3778.

How seldom we see a splendid head of hair! From sickness, excessive labour or neglect, thousands find their hair gradually wasting away. *Burnett's Cocoaine* will repair this waste. The Cocoaine is a perfect hair dressing—a promoter of the growth of the hair—a preparation free from irritating matter. It has great affinity for the human skin—is rapidly absorbed, and imparts lustre and strength. 3790

PARTIES requiring trees for spring planting from the nursery grounds of Auguste Dupuis, Esq., of the Village des Aulnaies, Province of Quebec, so celebrated for their adaptation to this section of country, from the fact of their being inured to a rigorous climate from their early growth, and therefore preferable to those raised to the south of the Ottawa district, should lose no time in sending their orders to the agent here, Mr Lemieux, whose advertisement is found in another column. All orders should be sent in at once, to ensure early attention and arrival here on the opening of spring. 3789

FALSE MODESTY.—For people to allow disease to become seated upon them rather than consult a physician, or to suffer as many do for years with the different kinds of piles, without going at once to the druggist for Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure, which is an infallible cure. 3729

HEMORRHOIDS (or PILES) are permanently cured by Mathieu's Pile Ointment, or money refunded. Price $1 per pot, or six pots for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the Wingate Chemical Company, Montreal, and retail by all druggists, or will be forwarded to any address on receipt of price by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 3762

House Keepers! If you desire to get a profitable tea call to Baskerville & Bros. and have them to select for you. If the tea is not pleasing to your taste they will refund the money for what you return. Their wines, liquors and general groceries are of the best brand.
People's Tea Store,
36 Rideau street,

Thomas' Excelsior Electric Oil—Worth Ten times its weight in Gold.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity a lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from the different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparta, Ontario, writes: "Send me six dozen Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Have sold all I had from you and want more now. Its cures are truly wonderful." William Maguire, of Franklin, writes: "I have sold all the agent left; it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes: "Please forward six dozen of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am nearly run out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes: "Send at once a further supply of Electric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well, and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, writes: "Send me some more Electric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P. Q., write: "The Electric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb, & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write: "Send us one gross Electric Oil. We find it takes well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 50 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y. and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ontario, sole agents for the Dominion.

Note.—*Electric*—Selected and Electrized. 3727

JOB MOSES FEMALE PILLS.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, those Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, obtain free, of the agent a pamphlet, or refer to advertisement.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR.

$1.00, and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrope & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all druggists.

Clothing.

The retail Clothing business so long carried on by Joseph Metcalfe is now transferred to the Firm of JOHN SMITH & CO. Mr. Smith's knowledge of the Ready Made Clothing business (14 years experience), and their determination to keep the best class of Goods to be had, and to sell at the lowest prices possible, will be a GUARANTEE to Mr. Metcalfe's old Customers and the general public, that they will have every satisfaction in buying their Clothing

—AT THE—

CLOTHING Establishment,
59 *Sparks Street.* 3781

Thos. Lawrence
Has re-opened his
Clothing Establishment
AT
76 Sparks Street

And will dispose of the balance of his Winter Stock at reduced prices.

A large lot of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

On hand, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Mr. LAWRENCE will be glad to receive orders from his old friends and customers as formerly.

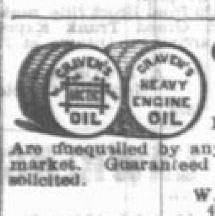
Feb. 19, 1875.

Hardware, &c.

THIS EXCELLENT Machine Oil has for the last 12 years been used by the leading Manufacturing establishments of the Dominion.

For sale by all Oilmen.

Dec. 4, 1874 3710-y



OUR BRANDS OF **ARCTIC** —AND— **Heavy Engine Oil** Are unequalled by any Machine Oils in the market. Guaranteed not to freeze. Orders solicited.

W. J. CRAVEN & Co.,
441 St. Paul-st., Montreal.

Agents for Ottawa District—
3741y CALDWELL & Co., Sparks-st

OTTAWA

Mills' Supply Agency

OTTAWA, ONT.,

No. 17 Sparks-st., Near Russell House.

CALDWELL & CO. - - Managers

Saws, Belting, Files, Packing, Wheels re-cut, Axe, Judson's Standard Governors and Graduating Valves, Steam Pumps, Rue's Little Giant Injector.
Also, Agency of the GLOBE GAS LIGHT COMPANY, &c.

March 26, 1874.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.

No. 24 No. 24

The Largest and Best

Assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware

In the city is to be found at

THOS. BIRKETT'S.

N.B.—Our prices and quality of goods he defies competition.

Remember the

Sign of the Anvil, 24 Rideau-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 21, 1874.

NEW FIRM.

THOMAS SHORE & COMPANY,

(Successors to LEE & THOMPSON.)

Beg leave to call the attention of the Public to their large and varied assortment of all descriptions of

FINE AND COARSE HARNESS

which they are offering to the Public at the lowest rates. They have also always on hand all descriptions of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Riding Saddles Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Bags, Whips, and everything in connection with their line of business.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. None but the best workmen employed.

THOMAS SHORE & CO
Sparks Street, near Bank.

H. MEADOW'S & CO.,

Have in stock the latest and best

COAL STOVES! COAL STOVES! COAL STOVES!

Hot Air Furnaces fitted up in public buildings and private dwellings.

City reference given.—The following are a few: Quebec Bank, Ontario Bank, Bank of Commerce, Central School East, Magee & Russell, G May, Esq., John Tilton, Esq., John Thompson, Esq., James Hope, Esq., Bronson & Weston, L Crannell, Esq., and many others.

Illustrated pamphlets and estimates given on application

H MEADOWS & CO.,
35 Sussex-St.

Oct 3, 1874. 3689

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.
ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—*Boston Globe.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

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Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10.00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year $7.00; postage free.

An Extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4.00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20.00, without extra copy: postage free.

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A Complete set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE now comprising 49 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2.25 per volume. Single volumes by mail, postpaid, $3.00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

Books & Stationery.

NEW BOOKS.

Vaticanism: An answer to Reproofs and Replies. By the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone............ 40cts
Ten Years with Spiritual Mediums. By Francis Gerry Fairfield............ $1.25
Victoria and Tasmania By Anthony Trollope............ 90cts
New South Wales and Queensland. By Anthony Trollope............ 90cts
New Zealand. By Anthony Trollope............ 90cts
The Blossoming of an Aloe: a novel. By Mrs. Cashel Hoey............ 90cts

For sale at

HENDERSON & Co's.
39 Sparks Street.

Ottawa, March 13, 1875. 3792

BOOKS ON SALE

AT P. NAUGHTEN'S
RIDEAU STREET.

Journals of The House of Assembly of Lower Canada, from 1792 to 1837.
Journals of The House of Assembly of Upper Canada, from 1826 to 1839.
Journals of The House of Legislative Council of Canada, from 1841 to 1848. *English and French.*
Statutes of Canada, from 1841 to 1872.
Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Ontario and Quebec, in *English and French.*
Trade and Navigation of Canada, from 1850 to 1873
Cadastres complete in 7 vols., folio.
Wicksteed's Table and Index to the Statutes of Canada. 25 cents. 3678.

Government Notices

REPORTING of the SENATE.

TENDERS,

For reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, in English, addressed to the Law Clerk of the Senate, will be received by that Officer, at his Office, in the Parliament Building in Ottawa, until noon on

Tuesday, the 23rd March, inst.,

The Reports not ordinarily to be verbatim, but sufficiently full to give a fair and accurate rendering, in English, of each Speech delivered, either in that language or in French, and of the proceedings of the Senate.

The Reports to average, say, four columns of 1400 words per sitting of the House.

Each Tender to state a sum per week during next Session for reporting and for editing the reports, including the services of a competent Assistant, and also a sum per week during the same Session for performing the same services with the assistance of a competent person to be employed and paid by the Senate.

Law Clerk's Office,
THE SENATE,
Ottawa, 11 March 1875.

SALMON ANGLING.

IN THE UNDERMENTIONED Salmon Rivers will be LEASED for a term of FIVE YEARS. Competition above upset prices named. LESSEES to maintain guardianship at private cost. Applications will be received to 1st MAY next.

River	Natashquan (*North Shore*)..............	$800
do	Trinity (*near Point des Monts*).........	100
do	St. Margaret (*en bas*)...................	100
do	Trout (*near Moisie*).....................	50
do	Mistassini (*near Godbout*).............	20
do	Becscie, do	20
do	Malbaie (*near Percé*)...................	100
do	Grand Pabos, do	200
do	Little Pabos, do	100
do	Tobique (*New Brunswick*)...............	100
do	Nashwaak, do	100
do	N. W. Miramichi, do	200
do	Jupiter (*Anticosti Island*).............	100
do	Salmon, do	50

By order of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

ADDRESS,
W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries Ottawa.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, Feb. 19, 1875.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT on American Invoices until further notice: 13 per cent.
J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

Bookbinders.

A. MORTIMER,

BOOKBINDER,

PAPER RULER, AND

Account Book Manufacturer,
RIDEAU-ST., OTTAWA.

Ruling, Perforating, Numbering
—AND—
GENERAL BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENT.

All orders for Books requiring printed headings carefully attended to.

PRESS NEWS AGENCY.

The undersigned begs to acquaint his brother journalists that he is prepared to act as Correspondent and to furnish Telegraphic Despatches or Letters, &c., by mail, or to transact any business in connection with the Press requiring to be done at the Capital.

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Rideau-st.

CLARKE'S

WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

The Great Blood Purifier and Restorer

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases and sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It cures old sores.
Cures ulcerated sores on the neck.
Cures ulcerated sore legs.
Cures blackheads, or pimples on the face.
Cures scurvy sores.
Cures cancerous ulcers.
Cures blood and skin diseases.
Cures glandular swellings.
Clears the blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of testimonials from all parts.

Sold in bottles 2s 3d each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all chemists and patent medicine vendors throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Apothecaries Hall, Lincoln, England.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidge & Co., Coleman-st., London. Newbery & Sons, 37 Newgate-st., London. Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon-st., London. Sanger & Sons, Oxford-st., London.

And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS IN CANADA.

Montreal—Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists. Lymans, Clare & Co. Toronto—Elliott & Co., Wholesale Druggists. Shapter & Owen. Hamilton—Winer & Co. Halifax—Avery, Brown & Co.

A Repository of Fashion Pleasure, and Instruction."

HARPER'S BAZAR.
ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The *Bazar* is edited with a contribution of tact and talent that we seldom find in any journal and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion.—*Boston Traveller.*

The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates, in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to paterfamilias by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading-matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S BAZAR, one year..........$4.00
$4.00 includes payment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10.00; or, two *Harper's Periodicals*, to one address for one year, $7.00; postage free.

An extra copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at $4.00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20.00, without extra copy; postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The seven numbers of HARPER'S BAZAR, for the years 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, elegantly bound in green morocco cloth, will be sent by express, freight prepaid, for $7.00 each.

Newspapers are not to copy this Advertisement without the express orders of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

Furniture.

NEW

Furniture Warerooms,

ANGUS & CO.

Dealers in Furniture, Beds, Mattresses. Looking Glasses, Cornices and Curtains.

85 SPARKS STREET.

Opposite Honey's New Block.

Jan. 11, 1874.

HARRIS & CAMPBELL

In returning thanks to their friends and the public, beg leave to inform them that they

HAVE OPENED A NEW ESTABLISHMENT ON SPARKS-ST.

With a well assorted stock of FIRST-CLASS

Plain and Fancy Furniture,

Manufactured by the best Houses in Canada and the United States, which they will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE ON COST, OR WEST OF

Call and judge for yourselves. Remember the place—SPARKS-ST., CONNOR'S, May 9, 1874. 3564y.

Carvers & Gilders.

WILSON & ORR,

Carvers & Gilders

LOOKING-GLASS and

PICTURE FRAME

MANUFACTURERS

60 Sparks-st.

SHOW CASES MADE TO ORDER.

March 12, 1874. 3147

Boots & Shoes.

SEASONABLE.

Children's rubbers, at 35 cts.
Misses' at 40 cts.
Ladies' Long Rubber Boots, at $1.50.

And other goods at proportionately low prices

Lamb's Clearing Sale.

A large lot of Slippers, at Cost and under, all kinds of Leather

BOOTS & SHOES

At a shade over first cost, at Lamb's Clearing Sale. In fact, you can save lots of money by buying your footwear at Lamb's Clearing Sale, which will be opened to the public only a short time, as the stock is fast disappearing. A good opportunity for buying out a good and well established business. Personal application to

W. A. LAMB,
28 Sussex-st.

Mar. 19, 1875. 3789

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED OUT,

50 Cases of

Boots, Shoes,

RUBBERS, &c.,

Which will be sold CHEAP for Cash only.

W. E. BROWN,
15 SUSSEX-ST., OTTAWA.

Mar. 10, 1875. 3789

Druggists.

EAST END

Drug Store.

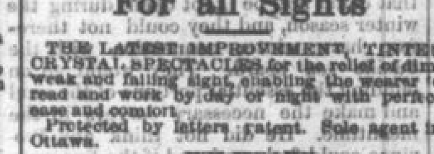
T. T. SHEPHERD.

Chemist & Druggist,

RIDEAU STREET,

CORNER OF DALHOUSIE STREET.

January 23rd, 1875. 3750



SPECTACLES

For all Sights

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT, TINTED CRYSTAL SPECTACLES for the relief of dim, weak and failing sight, enabling the wearer to read and work by day or night with perfect ease and comfort.

Protected by letters patent. Sole agent in Ottawa.

WM HEARN,
Chemist & Druggist,
Dufferin Bridge, Ottawa.

Sign, Mortar and Spectacles. Thermometers, Telescopes, Microscopes, &c. 3781

Notice to Contractors.

TENDERS

For the Repairs to Bridge over the South Nation River, at Plantagenet, will be received up till the 29th day of March.

Plans and Specifications of the work can be seen on application to the undersigned, to whom all tenders should be addressed.

JAMES VAN BRIDGER,
Reeve.

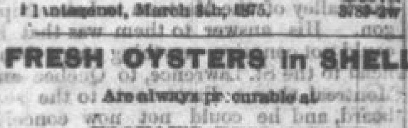
Plantagenet, March 4th, 1875. 3789-3w

FRESH OYSTERS in SHELL

Are always procurable at

NOONAN'S RESTAURANT,
Sparks Street West.

Feb. 23rd, 1875. 3716



The Victoria Stables

Adjoining the Bank of B. N. America, WELLINGTON-ST., the best and most convenient Livery stables in the city.

Parties desirous of securing good rigs, prompt attendance, and reasonable rates, will please favor the undersigned with a call.

N.B—Horses boarded and groomed in the most satisfactory manner. A specialty made of this feature

BROWNLEE & CO

March 11, 1874. 3513y

DR. POMROY,

CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN

May now be consulted in his

ROOMS, RUSSELL HOUSE.

Hours from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Bronchial and Throat Affections. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold at all Drug Stores. KERRY WATSON & Co., Chemist, Wholesale Druggists, (Trade Mark secured) Montreal

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

Oct. 7, 1874. 3621y d&w.

Life Assurance.

CANADA

Agricultural Insurance Co'y.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

CAPITAL - - $1 000 000.

COL. A. C. D.L HARWOOD, President.
WILLIAM ANGUS, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. GOFF, Managing Director
JAMES A. SMITH, Inspector.

Ottawa Branch- - - - - - - 38 Sparks Street.

CLUFF & MILL, GENERAL AGENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Is hereby given to our patrons and the public generally in the Ottawa district, that this Company have decided to continue a Branch Office in this City and have leased the large and commodious stone building, recently occupied by Messrs. Angus & Co., No. 38 Sparks Street, where they have OPENED AN OFFICE, under the management of Messrs. CLUFF and MILL, their newly appointed General Agents for the Ottawa Branch. 3768

OTTAWA BUILDING SOCIETY.

OFFICE, York Street, North Side, Near Sussex.

OFFICE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10 a.m. till 4 p.m.

ESTABLISHED, FEBRUARY 6th, 1875.

DIRECTORS.

PRESIDENT—M. Nazaire Germain.
VICE-PRESIDENT—M. Stanislas Drapeau.

MM. Eugene Martineau, Samuel Benoit, Xavier Groulx, P. H. Chabot, James Martin, Peter Kearns, P. Chenet, O. Durocher, N. Faulkner,

MM. Isaie Richer, Olivier Latour, P. E. Ryan, J. W. Peachy, P. C. Auclair, Octave Latremouille. H. Archambault, A. Chevrier, Auguste DeGuise.

The Subscription Books are now open at the Society's Office, York street, north side, near Sussex street, where Prospectuses, By-Laws, and all other information may be obtained.

The first payment on Subscribed Stock will be payable on or before the 4th March next.

The Office opens daily from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., and on the first four days of the month from 8 a.m. till 9 p.m., for the purpose of receiving payments by Stockholders.

RODOLPHE MATTE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa, February 18th, 1875. 3770

Machinery.

SCOTT, CAYLEY & CAYLEY,

MACHINERY DEPOT,

70 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Manufacturers' Agents and Dealers in Iron and Wood Working Machinery.

OF THE BEST CANADIAN, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAKE

ENGINES AND BOILERS, NEW AND SECOND HAND

MILL MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ROCK DRILLS, BELTING, FILES, AND GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES

SPECIAL AGENCIES—Cameron Special Steam Pump; J. A. Fay & Co., Cincinatti, O., Wood Working Machines; American Saw Co'y., Trenton, N. J.; Joseph Hall Manufacturing Co'y. &c., &c.

Send for Circulars and Catalogues

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE......................70 SPARKS-ST., OTTAWA.

Oct. 17 1874. 3640y.

Hardware.

REMEMBER

MOORE BROS.,

GREAT CLEARING SALES.

Stoves, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods, at Cost.

Corner Sparks and O'Connor Streets. 3793

Plumbers, &c.

New Wind-Mill Pump

P. B. FERGUSON,

PRACTICAL

PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER,

SPARKS STREET

3rd DOOR WEST OF BANK STREET,

OTTAWA.

3771-3y

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting

EXECUTED EXPEDITIOUSLY BY

MASON & Co.

54 SUSSEX-ST.

BATHS, WATER CLOSETS, STEAM-FITTINGS, &c., fitted up with Latest Improvements, by first-class workmen. Particular attention is requested to our first-class stock of GAS FIXTURES.

J. T MASON & CO.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting, Tinsmiths and Galvanized Iron Roofers.

BLYTH & KERR,

25 RIDEAU STREET,

ATTEND promptly to fitting up Water Services, Baths, Sinks, &c., with Hot and Cold Water Pipes, Gas Pipes and Fixtures, Hot Air Furnaces. Estimates for work in any of the above lines on application.

Sole Agents for the New Improved Eureka Hot Air Draft Furnace.

Coal Oil.

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The Largest Assortment in the City.

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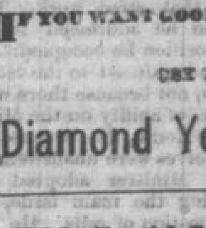

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Dec. 14 1873

(Continued from second page.)

the articles of the Convention ... United States thereby renounced for ever the liberty of fishing within three marine miles of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbours of certain portions of the British North American colonies. This treaty stipulation is clearly expressed, and is incapable of misconstruction.

"The proposition of the American Government to concede to us the privilege of fishing on their coasts as an equivalent for a participation in the coast fisheries of these colonies, is elusive, and so utterly disproportioned in the benefits intended to be conferred on the respective parties, that it ought not, in justice to your Majesty's colonial subjects, be entertained. With the best fisheries in the world upon our own shores, our fishermen would seldom seek the waters of the United States for fish. This specious offer can only deceive the uninformed, and is well known both by the Americans and Colonists to be comparatively valueless to the latter; while the privileges sought to be obtained by the people of the United States are acknowledged to be of momentous concern to them, forming a nursery for seamen, and a source from which they derive maritime importance."

Hon. Mr. Botsford went on to observe that the people were still of the same opinion as to the value of these fisheries and their right to enjoy them. It would seem to be but just and reasonable that since a portion of the Treaty of Washington had been carried out loyally and in good faith by the Imperial Government, and that under the provisions of that treaty $15,000,000 had been paid over to the Government of the United States, it did seem reasonable that our Government should take steps to have the other portion of the treaty, from the twenty-second to the twenty-fifth articles, also carried out loyally and in good faith, which articles made provision for compensation, to be ascertained by a Board of Arbitrators, for the value of the fisheries on the Canadian shores, over and above the value of the fisheries ceded, under the Treaty of Washington, to this Dominion. The hon. gentleman concluded by reading the enquiry as follows:

"Whether the Government has taken and steps to urge upon the British Government the adoption of the requisite measures to enforce articles Number twenty-two to twenty five, inclusive, of the Treaty of Washington, and if no steps have been taken, whether it is the intention of the Government to take immediate action in the matter?"

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said his hon. friend had somewhat enlarged on the privileges allowed hon. members to discuss a very important subject, but he (Mr. Scott) did not propose to make any comments thereupon. In answer to his hon. friend's enquiry, he would state that as soon as the Government were advised that the American Senate declined to act upon the Draft Reciprocity Treaty, immediate action was taken by this Government calling the attention of the Imperial Government to the necessity of giving force to those clauses of the Washington Treaty which entitles this Government to compensation.

Hon. Mr. BOTSFORD.—Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—No time whatever was lost.

WEDNESDAY, March 10.

The House met at three o'clock.

A number of petitions were presented in favour of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

THE MARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BILL.

Hon. Mr. READ, on rising to resume the adjourned debate on the motion for the second reading of this bill, said his hon. friend from Nova Scotia presented, yesterday, very ably the case against the bill in such a manner as to commend it to the good sense of all the members of the House. It would be within the memory of hon. gentlemen that last year the bill in relation to this matter received a very severe criticism in this House when introduced by the leader of the Government. He informed the House on its second reading that it did not interfere with vested rights, and it was allowed to pass to a committee without discussion. What took place there is well known to the members of this House. Upon the consideration of the report of that committee a very exhaustive discussion took place, and afterwards a vote was taken. So convincing were the arguments that although the vote was against the amendment, the Government in their wisdom advised the bill to be referred to Her Majesty's Government for assent. We all know the answer, that it was within our jurisdiction to legislate upon the matter. But the question with me is, although we have the power, is it just or prudent for us to do so. This bill was introduced last session as a private one, this year it is introduced as a public one, and by the Government, but it is the same. We are told there is a distinction. I say, yes; but it is a distinction without a difference; it is a bill in the interest of the Direct Cable Company, promoted last year by their solicitor, Mr. Crooks, and this year we find the same Mr. Crooks looking after the Government measure. I will leave others to draw the conclusion in whose interest the bill is. Not to go into the history of the Atlantic Cable enterprise, it is sufficient to say it is one of the greatest of the age, and it is probable we will never see such another undertaking in our life time. If these enterprises have received at the hands of different Governments special privileges, is it to be wondered at, and are we, after those privileges have been granted, to take them away by the strong arm of Parliament? I, for one, say, no! Let us look at the legislation of Nova Scotia, we find that Government in 1855 passed a law granting exclusive privileges, which was not assented to, but was sent back again, and two years after they passed another bill giving exclusive privileges for twenty-five years; that, too, was not assented to, but they were allowed to use the coasts, &c., &c., in common with others. That was never for a moment refused them. Now had they been granted exclusive privileges by Great Britain, it is no more than other companies have obtained from other countries. France, Spain, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Russia, Brazil, Portugal, Japan and the United States have all granted exclusive privileges. All this Company ask is to be allowed, with others, to land their cables and enjoy the same rights they have enjoyed uninterrupted for twenty years. Although they have landed their cables in Nova Scotia for twenty years, they have only accomplished the great feat of successfully working an Atlantic cable eight years. It took them nearly thirteen years to effectually solve that great problem, as at that time two hundred miles was the longest submarine cable in use, and that not in very deep water; at that time they had not experience to guide them, as now, and the ablest men of the day pronounced it impossible to convey a current so great a distance, amongst them the great Stevenson, and Professor Faraday, the first electrician of the age, and only after laying the cable could the result be known by experiment, and it is now known that the first cable was destroyed by the battery being too strong, as it does not take a quarter of the battery to send a message across the Atlantic as it would one hundred miles on land, and the same battery that would convey a message from here to Kingston would entirely destroy a submarine cable; now this could not be known until the cable was laid, and hence I say that they ought to be treated as most countries do their subjects that bring out a great improvement—protect them by way of encouragement by protection for a number of years by patents. Now if a great invention of a labour saving implement as a mowing machine which is used now by all farmers, if that is protected, why not this great enterprise? Let us look further in this direction. I refer to the manufacture of steel by the direct process instead as before. Iron steel is now used upon railroads and in every other manner, but do we not protect Mr. Bessemer for his invention, and why refuse this company, who don't ask any protection, but only to be left in fair competition with others on our shores and where we find them. While we will not allow this company (which is the effect of this bill) to remain on our shores because they have exclusive rights in Newfoundland, we at the same time, by this same bill, allow a company chartered in Canada to have their rights unimpaired by this Act, although they have exclusive rights from Denmark. But this company was promoted by Hon. John Young, and his interest must be served as he is a special favourite of this Government, and they are under obligations to him. He had the means of telegraphing when in Montreal at a certain time, and found means to convey other intelligence not very creditable to the parties engaged. These acts must be forgotten, even if this country does suffer in consequence. I am not prepared for this class legislation, and I hope this House will so amend this bill that present interests may be protected, and the bill will then have a prospective effect and not a retrospective. What will those with whom we have daily transactions say? We will be met in England (as some were last year at the time this was under discussion) with the reply, "Your legislation is not to be depended on when you have an object to gain." What interest have we as Canadians? It is asserted that by this bill it may cheapen telegrams. That is not proven. There is no clause to say what the maximum rate shall be, and as soon as this direct cable is laid, they can arrange prices or sell out, just as they think proper. But further, what great interest has this Dominion? It is asserted that the Canadian cable business is not over three per cent., so for a saving on this small portion of the cable business, if it is a saving, we may be called upon to pay a very large amount of money as damages done to the Anglo-American Cable Company. I think the tax-payers of this country will not like that, and if we do not do that the capitalists of England will soon underrate our securities and we must suffer either way if this bill pass in its present form, and all in the interest of the United States, Mexico, Cuba, West India Islands and other States, with England, who use these cables. I repeat again I see no reason why this company who bore all the heat and burthen of the day should be placed, not as others are, but at a great disadvantage, as if to punish them for having accomplished so desirable an undertaking, an undertaking I venture to say was never so industriously prosecuted. After much repeated failure and even after it was thought hopeless, but Mr. Cyrus Field believed it could be done, and many assisted him merely from sympathy and not from any hope of its accomplishing; the Government of Great Britain being against them.

(To be Continued.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, March 13.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 p. m.

BILL INTRODUCED.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE introduced a bill respecting the lien of the Government on the Northern Railway of Canada.

Read the first time.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Mr. WHITE (Hastings), in resuming the debate on the vote for the Canada Pacific Railway, urged the Government to cancel the contract with Mr. Foster, and to expend the money on the construction of a road from Georgian Bay to Winnipeg.

Mr. BORDEN said that the question had been discussed from an Ontario, Quebec, and Manitoban point of view, and it seemed to him that the Provinces which were reaping all the benefits to be derived under the bill, viz.: British Columbia and Manitoba, were those who had made most complaints. No portion of the Dominion would contribute so far out of proportion to the benefits to be derived as the Maritime Provinces. The hon. member for Marquette complained because the line would not deviate to accommodate a few hundred families in Manitoba, but he (Mr. Borden) could tell him that thousands of families regretted the line was ever constructed at all.

Mr. McCALLUM said that it had been argued during the debate that the House should pass the Pacific Railway item because the Government policy had been ratified by the people at the last elections. The fallacy of this argument was proved by the fact that the policy of the Government was not known at that time, beyond what was indicated in the speech of the hon. the First Minister at Sarnia. It was held that for the prosperity of Canada we must have a railway through our own territory from the Pacific which should be the backbone of the Dominion. It would be a singular backbone, however, when it diverged from a straight course in order to reach Georgian Bay, and when the route was alternately rail and water.

Hon. Mr. TUPPER said if any evidence were required that his position was sustained by arguments which were unanswerable, he had only to turn to the speeches of the hon. member for South Bruce and the hon. Premier to find it. These hon. gentlemen, in discussing a question of the greatest gravity and importance, had adopted the tone of special pleaders, instead of meeting the arguments he had presented. The hon. member for South Bruce had dealt at great length upon the point that his (Mr. Tupper's) position, with regard to the Pembina branch, was inconsistent, and defended the policy of the Government on that ground. So far from opposing the policy of the Government with regard to the Pembina branch, he (Mr. Tupper) had distinctly stated that he would offer no opposition to it, since a portion of the road was graded, and was no longer a subject for discussion in this House. But supposing he had opposed the Pembina branch, would the arguments and statements of the hon. member for South Bruce have been in point? The policy of the late Government was to construct a railroad from Lake Nipissing to the Pacific, and it would have been unfair to the company that was bringing a large amount of capital into this country to prevent them from connecting with the American lines. But that policy was widely different from that of the present administration, which was to construct the Pembina Branch as a Government work. The policy of the present Government was to utilize the water stretches of this country, and did not involve the construction by Government money, and the ownership and operation by the Government, of seventy miles of railway alongside of seventy miles of the most magnificent water communication in the country. He did not assail the Government for this and he merely drew attention to the fact to show the hon. member for South Bruce, instead of grappling with his arguments, had set up men of straw to knock them down. His (Mr. Tupper's) position was this, that the Government, instead of carrying out the policy of their predecessors, and grappling with this great work with all possible energy, proposed to expend $10,500,000 of the public money outside, above, and beyond anything that was required for the construction of that great work. That was the question he addressed to the House, and the position he occupied. The arguments he had adduced to the House were unanswered, not because there were not hon. members of ability on the Ministerial side of the House, but because the arguments themselves were unanswerable. The hon. First Minister adopted the course of avoiding the main issue, and taking up the question of rails. He had not opposed the First Minister's policy in regard to the purchase of rails. He declared that he was prepared to give the most generous construction to any act of the Government in dealing with a question of such magnitude, and asserted that they had doubtless acted, as they supposed, in the public interest. But it was a grave act for the Government to incur a debt of two millions and a half for any purpose, and come to Parliament six months afterwards and ask it to meet the bill. That was undoubtedly a great power to assume; he did not say there were not occasions when such power ought to be exercised, and he did not say that this was not one of these occasions. But the hon. First Minister had brought forward the question of rail purchase as one upon which he (Mr. Tupper) had attacked the Government. What he did state was that although rails had been purchased at an exceedingly low price, there was no reason why they might not be still lower. The fact was that iron is now at a much higher price than a few years ago, that it had been falling in price was abundantly evident, that the competition had become so keen in the manufacture of Bessemer steel rails between England, Belgium and the continent that there was nothing to indicate that the price would not still further decline. But the interest of the money was alone a serious item. Computing the interest at 5 per cent. or $2,500,000 for two years, the result was a sum of $250,000, which must be added to the cost of rails, and then it appeared to be very doubtful whether the Government had saved any money to the country. Two years would elapse before a rail would be required, except for the purpose mentioned by the First Minister, that of construction, which would be a very improper purpose to which to put the rails. Supposing the First Minister carried out the policy already submitted to the House, the terminus of the road might be fixed at Bute Inlet, at all events the location of the terminus could only be decided after survey. If such should prove to be the case, it would involve the construction of 150 miles of railway at a cost of $8,000,000.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said he never recognised any obligation to carry the line beyond the head of Bute Inlet. Even if they adopted that route, the Government were not bound to do more than reach salt water. No doubt the grades in the valley of the Fraser were the best, and the route was the shortest, and if the works of construction were not too serious, that would be the best to take; but he apprehended that the works of construction would be exceedingly difficult.

Hon. Mr. TUPPER said that if the Government only carried the line to Bute Inlet they would leave a gap of 160 miles between that point and Bute Inlet. He was surprised at the Government bemoaning the inheritance left them by the late Administration, which included the Pacific Railway scheme, because the members of the party worked night and day to obtain power.

Hon. Mr BLAKE—The hon. gentleman resigned, left his place vacant and it had to be filled.

Hon. Mr. TUPPER said the late Government did not resign until they found that they could no longer conduct public affairs with advantage. He expressed confidence that the Opposition would aid the Government to accomplish the great national work undertaken by their predecessors; and deprecated any factious criticisms regarding the position of British Columbia which was now an integral part of the Dominion. There was not a word in the law that justified the contract or the subsidy, and he quoted from the Pacific Railway Act of 1874 to show that the authorized terminus was fixed at a point near Lake Nipissing, contending that to subsidize any other route than the one indicated in the Act was defying the law and the expressed intention of Parliament. The Minute of Council showed that the Government had entered into a contract with Mr. Foster to build a subsidized line from Benoit Lake to Douglas, and it so happens that Benoit Lake is 35 miles from the point authorized by Parliament as the eastern terminus. Not only, therefore, had the Government acted without the authority of the law, but they had acted in the teeth of the statute passed last session. This was no mere legal quibble—no irrelevant controversy, for it involved a waste of $1,400,000. The hon. member for South Bruce had charged him with exaggerating figures, but he called the attention of the hon. gentleman to the fact that there was no exaggeration in the statement that Benoit River was thirty-five miles from the terminus authorized by Parliament. With regard to his other figures, he had the authority of the best information open to any member in this House—the contracts themselves. He made his calculations on 122 miles. His hon. friend from South Bruce made his calculations on 115 miles. The contract stated the distance to be about 120 miles, and it was surely less of an exaggeration to deviate from the statement of the contract two miles than seven. He valued the land at $2 an acre, but the First Minister said they were giving it away. If the land was as valuable for agricultural purposes as the Premier represented it—and he believed that it was, and that there was no finer country on the face of the earth—why should it be given away? The simple fact was that the Government did not provide for a direct and easy means of communication with the North-west. Nothing would justify the Government in incurring the expense they incurred unless those lands were worth $2 an acre. On twenty six lines of railway stretching across the western prairies the land grants sold at from $13.28 to $3.17 per acre. The Northern Pacific sold their lands at a minimum price of $4 and a maximum price of $10 per acre. So that it was evident that his figures were rather under than over what he was justified in stating. This contract bound Canada to pay for twenty five years $300 per mile, amounting to $637,500, and making the large sum of $6,327,500 that is to be paid under this contract. The hon. member for South Bruce had calculated the amount at $4,270,000, and giving him the benefit of the reduction and assuming that he was right, he would ask him if he was prepared to throw away from four to five millions without accomplishing any object. His (Hon. Dr. Tupper's) argument was relatively just as strong in relation to the amount of expenditure involved according to the hon. member for South Bruce's own calculations as according to his (Dr. Tupper's own. Why was there not greater utilization of the water stretches to get to Lake Superior. No hon. gentleman opposite had dared to grapple with this phase of the question. They might secure this communication without an expenditure of one dollar of public money, for private capital and private enterprise had tapped all these waters and furnished all the facilities required for getting East. According to the hon. member for North Oxford, the First Minister had been besieged by delegations from Ontario against this scheme. They said, if you are going to spend the public money of Canada in this way, you should divide it up among the railway companies, for we want some of it. From this standpoint their opposition was a very strong one. They have expended private capital to accomplish what this expenditure of ten and a half millions was designed to accomplish, and they had a right to say, not that this deep wrong should be increased and made greater, but that the public money should be expended in carrying on this great undertaking to some neutral point, to be fixed by Parliament, which could be reached by private capital and private enterprise. The hon. member for Algoma had, with an amount of candour that did him credit, but for which the Government would not thank him, let some light upon the matter. Discussing the question naturally from an Algoma standpoint, he had, in the course of his interesting speech last night, said that at an early day a road would be made to Sault Ste. Marie, to connect with an extension of the Northern Pacific from Duluth. If that were not the case, what did this expenditure mean. It would leave us at the feet of the Northern Pacific for the next fifty years, and make our great artery of commerce dependent upon a rival road. When Sir Hugh Allan had entered into negotiations with American capitalists with this end in view, the then Government of Canada had refused to sanction his plans; and it was owing to the patriotic stand that we were where we were to day. He therefore moved that the said resolution be amended by adding the following words:—That in view of the engagements entered into during the past year, between the Government of Canada and the Imperial Government and British Columbia, to build a railroad without delay from Nanaimo to Esquimalt, on Vancouver Island, and to expend not less than $2,000,000 per annum in British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and to complete the construction of the line from the Pacific Ocean to the shore of Lake Superior in fifteen years, this House is of opinion that no time should be lost in beginning the eastern portion of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and constructing it as rapidly as is consistent with a due regard to economy, from the point fixed by Parliament at or near to the south of Lake Nipissing, westward to Lake Nipegon, and thence to Red River, commencing at Lake Nipegon, and working eastward and westward, and that the Government should employ the available funds of the Dominion in the first place for the completion of that great national work—a continuous railway on Canadian territory by the shortest route from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

A division was taken on the amendment, which was rejected by the following vote:—

YEAS.—Brooks, Cameron (Cardwell,) Caron, Cimon, Colby, Costigan, Currier, Cuthbert, Desjardins, Domville, Dugas, Farrow, Ferguson, Flesher, Fraser, Gaudet, Greenway, Haggart, Hurteau, Jones (Leeds,) Kirkpatrick, Little, McDonald (Cape Breton,) McDougall (Three Rivers,) Macmillan, McCallum, McQuade, Masson, Mitchell, Monteith, Montplaisir, Palmer, Pinsonneault, Pope, Robitaille, Rouleau, Ryan, Schultz, Thompson (Cariboo,) Tupper, Wallace (Norfolk,) White, Wright (Pontiac,)—43.

NAYS.—Appleby, Archibald, Aylmer, Bain, Bechard, Bernier, Bertram, Biggar, Blackburn, Blake, Borden, Borron, Bourassa, Bowman, Brouse, Brown, Buell, Burk, Burpee (St. John), Burpee (Sunbury), Campbell, Carmichael, Cartwright, Fleming, Flynn, Forbes, Fournier, Frechette, Geoffrion, Gillies, Gillmor, Gordon, Goudge, Hall, Horton, Huntington, Irving, Jones, (Halifax), Kerr, Killam, Kirk, Laird, Lajoie, Landerkin, Langlois, Laurier, Macdonald (Glengarry), Macdougall (Elgin), McDougall (Renfrew), MacKay (Cape Breton), McKay (Colchester), Mackenzie (Lambton) Mackenzie (Montreal), Maclennan, McCraney, McGregor, McIntyre, Metcalfe, Mills, Moffat, Moss, Murray, Norris, Oliver, Paterson, Pelletier, Perry, Pettes, Pickard, Pouliot, Power, Pozer, Ray, Richard, Robillard, Rochester, Ross (Durham), Ross (Middlesex), Ross (Prince Edward), Rymal, Scriver, Sinclair, Smith (Peel), Smith (Selkirk), Smith (Westmoreland), Snider, Stirton St. Jean, Taschereau, Thibaudeau, Thompson (Haldimand), Tremblay, Trow, Vail, Wallace (Albert), Wilkes, Wood, Wright (Ottawa), Yeo, Young.—117.

Mr. MASSON moved in amendment that this resolution be not now concurred in, but that it be resolved that in the opinion of this House no contract shall be entered into with any company for the construction of the Georgian Bay Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, nor any subsidy granted for the construction of the railway from the eastern terminus of said Pacific Railway to Douglas or near Douglas until a thorough and complete instrumental survey shall have been made of the route proposed, and the route by the Mattawan, to ascertain which would be the shortest and more economical of construction.

The amendment was withdrawn and the item was concurred in on a division.

THE CANADA CENTRAL SUBSIDY.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE moved that this House do ratify the Order in Council granting a subsidy to the Canada Pacific Railway under authority of the Act for the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway 37 Vic., cap. 14.

Mr. MASSON here moved his amendment which was declared lost on the following division:

YEAS.—Bunster, Cameron (Cardwell), Caron, Cimon, Costigan, Cuthbert, Desjardins, Domville, Dugas, Farrow, Ferguson, Flesher, Fraser, Gaudet, Haggart, Hurteau, Jones (Leeds), Little, McDonald (Cape Breton), McDougall (Three Rivers), Macmillan, McCallum, McQuade, Masson, Mitchell, Monteith, Montplaisir, Palmer, Pinsonneault, Pope, Robitaille, Rouleau, Ryan, Schultz, Thompson (Cariboo), Tupper, Wallace (Norfolk), White, Wright (Pontiac).—39.

NAYS—Appleby, Aylmer, Bain, Bechard, Bernier, Biggar, Blackburn, Blake, Borden, Borron, Bourassa, Bowman, Brouse, Brown, Buell, Burk, Burpee (St. John), Burpee (Sunbury), Campbell, Carmichael, Cartwright, Casey, Casgrain, Cauchon, Charlton, Cheval, Church, Cockburn, Coffin, Coupal, Currier, Dawson, Delorme, De St. Georges, De Veber, Dymond, Ferris, Fiset, Fleming, Forbes, Fournier, Frechette, Geoffrion, Gillies, Gillmor, Gordon, Goudge, Greenway, Hall, Horton, Huntington, Irving, Jones (Halifax), Kerr, Killam, Kirk, Kirkpatrick, Laird, Lajoie, Landerkin, Langlois, Laurier, Macdonald (Glengarry), Macdougall (Elgin), McDougall (Renfrew), MacKay (Cape Breton), Mackenzie (Lambton), Mackenzie (Montreal), Maclennan, McCraney, McGregor, McIntyre, Metcalfe, Mills, Moffat, Moss, Murray, Norris, Oliver, Paterson, Pelletier, Perry, Pettes, Pickard, Pouliot, Power, Pozer, Ray, Richard, Robillard, Rochester, Ross (Durham), Ross (Middlesex), Ross (Prince Edward), Scriver, Sinclair, Smith (Peel), Smith (Selkirk), Smith (Westmoreland), Stirton, St Jean, Taschereau, Thibaudeau, Thompson (Haldimand), Tremblay, Trow, Vail, Wallace (Albert), Wilkes, Wood, Wright (Ottawa), Yeo, Young—113.

A bill incorporating the Western Insurance Company, and a bill to amend the Act incorporating the Canada Car Manufacturing Company (from the Senate) were read the first time.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

SPRING ASSIZES.

Fifth Day.

Mr. JUSTICE MORRISON presiding.

The Court, in pursuance to adjournment, opened on Saturday morning at ten o'clock, before His Lordship Justice Morrison. The first case called was one on the

CIVIL DOCKET.

Baldwin vs. Fraser—This was an action on an account, and occupied the attention of the court for some time. Judgment reserved. The Hon. Mr. Cockburn, Q. C., for the plff.; the Hon. John O'Connor, Q. C., for the deft.

CRIMINAL DOCKET.

The Queen vs. McGinnis—The prisoner in this case was arraigned for trial on a charge of rape. The evidence was of the most indecent nature, and ended in an admission by the woman that she had not resented the overtures of the prisoner. The prisoner was consequently discharged on this indictment. He was remanded for trial on the other indictment of house breaking. Mr. Britton for the Crown; Mr. J. O'Rielly, Q.C., for the prisoner.

PRESENTMENT OF GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury made the usual presentment and were discharged from further attendance.

The Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

POLICE COURT.

Before M. O'Gara, P. M.

SATURDAY, March 13.

Joseph Cox was arraigned for disorderly conduct on the By Ward Market. He was fined $3 and costs for his predilections for disorder.

Wm. Reardon was up on a charge of assault, and for setting a dog on a boy named John Sloane. It would seem that while some boys were playing in the yard of the Central School East, a ball went over the fence into the yard of the prisoner, who commenced assaulting young Sloane in the brutal manner indicated above. The boy's wrist was so badly bitten as to require surgical attendance. The case was adjourned till Monday.

A. J. Parker was charged with obstructing the sidewalk with a stove in front of Graves' Bros. shop on Sparks street. He was fined $1 and costs, and ordered to have the stove removed.

George Bellechemer was arraigned on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences. This case was also remanded till Monday.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY DEPUTATIONS.

The Interview with the Premier—Malcontents present their Claims—The Government Policy to be Carried out—The Withdrawal of the Deputation.

The deputation of western men at present in the city, relative to the proposed Pacific Railway scheme of the Government, waited on the Premier in his office on Saturday morning last at ten o'clock, and had an interview of over an hour's duration on the subject of their mission.

The deputation was introduced by Mr. Moss, M. P. for West Toronto; Mr Wilkes, M. P. for Centre Toronto, and other interested members of Parliament being present. He briefly explained the object of the deputation, and trusted some solution of the apparent difficulties might be arrived at.

Mayor ROACH, of Hamilton, said that in view of the great call upon the time of the Premier, the deputation had deemed it advisable to appoint two of its members, Ald. Turner, of Toronto, and Mr. Dumble, of Cobourg, to represent their views on the proposed Pacific Railway scheme to the Government.

Alderman TURNER said they did not intend to dispute the action of the Government, nor yet to dictate to them what they should do. The deputations represented important interests of Ontario, but they did not come to Ottawa to make representations from a sectional or Provincial stand point. The construction of the Pacific Railway, however, was a great national enterprise, and the Government policy in reference thereto should be one which would benefit all the Provinces equally. He still hoped that the original scheme was not abandoned, but simply deferred.

It had been understood from the Premier's speech at Sarnia, that the section of the line from Georgian Bay to Lake Nipissing would be built at an early period, and that the subsidizing of branches running south to Ontario and eastward to Quebec, would form part of the Pacific Railway scheme, connecting the Ontario railway system with the Pacific Railway; this would bring the trade of the West through the Province to the St. Lawrence and to the State of New York. Advantages would arise to the Dominion generally by the building of the Pacific Railroad, and he thought that the interests of no one Province should be lost sight of.

Mr. DUMBLE then addressed the Premier, and after some preliminary remarks said the opinion of the deputation was that the interests of Ontario would be prejudiced unless its Railway system would be connected with the Pacific Railway. Failing such a connection the trade of the West would be cut off from the Province entirely. It had been understood that the terminus of the Pacific Railway would be at Lake Nipissing, and if connection was to be made with the Quebec Railway system, he thought Ontario should be dealt with in a similar manner through the means of a subsidy. That connection with the Quebec system afforded all advantages that could be desired to the Lower Provinces, and therefore they had no cause for complaint, but it really seemed that in maturing the scheme Ontario had been ignored. It was the feeling of the people that the policy of the Government should be one either of strict neutrality, or else of equal favour to all the Provinces.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE then replied. He reminded the gentlemen that on coming into office it became the policy of the Administration to construct those portions of the Pacific Railway that were essentially necessary, and by utilizing the water stretches, to establish as early as possible a summer route to the Pacific; then to fill in the gaps afterwards. That was the policy which was submitted to the country at the general elections, and which met with almost unanimous approval. The argument of the gentleman seemed to be founded on the supposition that the line from Lake Superior to Lake Nipissing was to be built at an early day, and if such were the case, Alderman Turner's argument would carry some weight, but even then it would, he feared, be a bad policy to subsidize provincial lines running southward. The Pacific Railway was a national enterprise, meant to accommodate trade between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. He had recently given audience to a very respectable deputation from Manitoba, who felt aggrieved because he did not alter the route of the road so as to strike the Red River at Winnipeg, a change which would have entailed unwarrantable expense and necessitated an unjustifiable deviation. There were two objective points, viz., Georgian Bay and the most convenient point of reaching tide water, which was Montreal. The honourable gentleman then proceeded to point out the route on a large map, up the Canada Central Railway to Pembroke, then by the Northern Colonization Railway and on to Thunder Bay. The only argument in favour of subsidizing an Ontario Railway would be on the ground of local interests. If the Government extended assistance to Ontario, they would be applied to immediately to subsidize the line at Riviere du Loup, and that from New Glasgow to Lunenburg. Referring to a remark which had fallen from Alderman Turner, he said he did not think it would be proper for the Government to subsidize a railway that would carry the trade of the country through the State of New York. The intention of the Government was to make haste slowly, and proceed with the connection in an intelligent manner. Even if the line were built on the old original survey, there was a portion of the road that could not be kept open during the winter season, and they could not therefore have winter connection with the Pacific sea board. They would go on building the essential portions of the road and make the necessary surveys in the meantime. He did not think any Province could feel aggrieved if the line were built over the shortest and cheapest route. It was a great national highway and should be viewed as such. He then referred to his address at Sarnia, which had evidently been misinterpreted. He read the Pacific Railway Act in proof thereof, but did not think that his words were capable of the interpretation which had been put on them by some persons. It might seem strange to the gentlemen that not long since he had received a deputation from Quebec complaining that the Pacific Railway policy was altogether in favour of Ontario. They thought the line should go up the North Shore through the Valley of the Mattawa to Lake Nipegon. His answer to them was that he could not conceive anything more beneficial to the St. Lawrence, to Quebec and Montreal, than a direct route to the seaboard, and he could not now conceive anything more to the interests of the people of Ontario than having the line pass through their back yards. Ontario could not well complain; there were several millions in the roads from Toronto to Collingwood, and from Toronto to Sarnia. The argument of Messrs. Turner and Dumble had no weight, except on the hypothesis that the line from Lake Superior to Lake Nipissing was to be built at an early day. Fresh information might produce changes, but at present he saw no prospect of building the line that would give importance to their arguments. The Government had acted purely and wholly as with a great national enterprise, and he had no doubt the people of Ontario would be generous and just as usual. Local considerations should have weight only so far as they do not interfere with national interests. The Government was bound to set aside all sectional considerations when they conflicted with higher interests.

Ald. TURNER replied briefly to the remarks of the Premier, stating that he thought the expenditure on the Intercolonial Railway would balance the account of all the Dominion money ever spent in railways in Ontario. The people of Ontario were certainly led to believe, from the speech and address of the Premier, that the policy of the Government was to assist the extension of lines south and east, to connect with the direct line. Had it been understood at the time when it was proposed to build the Georgian Bay branch that there were to be no connections south, except what would be effected by private enterprise, he did not think the people of Western Ontario would have endorsed this policy of the Government.

Mayor ROACH, of Hamilton, thanked the Premier, on behalf of the deputation, for the hearing which they had received, and they then withdrew.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The usual temperance service, with the usual large attendance, was held in the Temperance Hall, Rideau street, on Sunday afternoon, Mr. Gillivray presiding. After singing, scripture reading, and prayer,

Hon. Mr. FLINT addressed the audience. The Government were unable, it appeared, to countenance a prohibitory liquor law on account of the loss of revenue it would entail, but they could send an ambassador to Washington, without the consent of Parliament or the country to propose conditions for a new Reciprocity Treaty, which would involve larger expenditures than the revenues which would be relinquished by the adoption of a law forbidding the importation, manufacture and sale of liquor. But he insisted it was their duty not only to aid in the passage of such a law but to take the responsibility of it themselves. The traffic in intoxicating beverages was increasing and the effects were most disastrous, but it was deemed impossible to bring the Government to a proper sense of their duty in the matter. The speaker then produced the resolution of which Mr. Ross had given notice, and treated them as beneath contempt. Public opinion forsooth! Why public opinion had been expressed in such tones as to leave no doubt that it would abundantly sustain the measure, and there was therefore no need of awaiting any stronger presentation of it, and he contended that with or without the consent of Government the author of the resolution ought to have prepared and submitted a bill. It would probably have been rejected, but nevertheless a great point would have been gained for the needed work would have actually commenced. The people would have to take hold themselves, and if they did so in a proper manner, success could not be very remote.

Mr. GOUDGE followed Mr. Flint, and expressed his dissent from the positions taken by that gentleman. He was a thorough teetotaller, and desired as much as any man could the passage of a prohibitory liquor law. Indeed, he would have voted for it this session if it had come to a vote, but he believed that Mr. Ross had carefully studied the case in all its aspects, and would be fully able to justify the course he had taken. Public opinion was far from being as well educated as his hon. friend (Mr. Flint) had assumed, and some time might elapse before the people were ready to accept the law and give it a fair trial. Indeed, if the law were passed it would probably not come into operation for two or three years, as it would be necessary to give time to the people who had embarked all their fortunes in the traffic to make arrangements for giving it up without incurring ruinous losses. The speaker then passed on to the temperance argument proper, and related an affecting case of utter wreck by reason of drink, that of a fine young man in his part of the country who had been burnt to death while in a state of intoxication.

Mr. FLINT rose to respond to Mr. Goudge, and repudiated all such temporising as the resolutions of Mr. Ross suggested.

Mr. GOUDGE replied that he had misunderstood him.

Hon. Mr. VIDAL spoke last, and regretted that the subject should have been presented in such a form (by Hon. Mr. Flint) on the Lord's day. Such discussions, in his opinion, were much more suited to week days. He then proceeded to urge upon all temperance people to labour with the highest motives. It was very praiseworthy to urge the principles of temperance from patriotism and philanthrophy, but perfect success could only be looked for when the work was done from a desire to honour God and to serve the souls of men. He believed in a prohibitory liquor law, and would help it all he could, but he was satisfied it never would eradicate the vice of intemperance, unless it were worked upon the highest grounds, and he trusted all Christian men who heard him would lay this to heart, and reduce it to practice in their lives.

The meeting then closed with the doxology, as usual.

In the course of the exercises, the President stated that on Tuesday evening next (to-morrow), Mr. LeSueur would deliver a lecture on the Pros and Cons of Prohibition, before the Young Men's Christian Association, in their rooms, Sparks street. No fee for admittance, and ladies as well as gentlemen invited.

OPENING OF THE EMANUEL REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Yesterday the new Reformed Episcopal Church—to be known as Emanuel Church—was finally opened by His Lordship Bishop Cheney, the preliminary services being read by the Rev. Mr. McCormack. There was a full attendance. Every seat was occupied, and the utmost attention was given to the utterances of the preacher. Bishop Cheney was more than ordinarily eloquent. He spoke at some length on the necessity of the Church of Christ being especially for the benefit of the poor, that none should be excluded from the House of God; and that all should come to Him, the dispenser of Justice, Faith, and Mercy. He stated that in every sense it was a free church. Every one was free to enter and free to go away. It was God's House, and open to all.

It may be mentioned that the bell in the cupola of the new edifice is the gift of Mr. Magagy, the Communion Service, that of Mr. W. Tracey, jeweller, Rideau street, while the Baptismal font, in Arnprior marble, is the gift of Mr. E. K. Mills.

The cost of the church, plain but commodious, is $20,000.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH—The ceremony of the blessing of this building, requisite before mass can be celebrated in it, and of the new bell, took place yesterday, Right Rev. Bishop Duhamel presiding, and the sacred edifice being filled to completion. The benediction of the church formed the first part of the ceremonial, and was conducted in the manner prescribed by the rubric. High Mass was next sung by the Rev. Mr. Collins, P.P., and after the First Gospel of the Mass, the Rev. Mr. Stenson ascended the pulpit and preached an eloquent sermon explanatory of the ceremonies of the day. His Lordship next proceeded with the blessing of the bell, which was placed in front of the high altar and tastefully decorated. It weighs 5,000 lbs. and was manufactured by Messrs. Jones & Co., of Troy, N. Y., at a cost of $2,000, for which the following gentlemen, who were also sponsers, have become responsible. The first nine names are inscribed on the bell, the omission of the others being attributable to oversight.

Hon. R. W. Scott, Chairman.
P. O'Meara, Treasurer.
Joseph Kavanagh, Secretary.

A. Duff,	J. Quain,
R. A. Sims,	R. W. Cruice,
T. Dunn,	Hon. J. O'Connor,
J. Gillie,	Dr. Lynn,
M. Kavanagh,	D. Murphy.
J. Albert.	

After benediction last evening, the Rev. Mr. Collins announced that Grand High Mass would be celebrated on St. Patrick's Day by his Lordship Bishop Duhamel; and he further said that the elegant banner lately manufactured in Montreal for the parish, probably one of the finest on the American continent, would be exposed in the church that day, and afterwards carried in the procession. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Mr. Stenson.

Moore Bros., who are leaving the city, are selling their goods at whatever they will bring for cash.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

DANIEL'S HOTEL.—John Brown, Prescott; M. McLeod, Aylmer; Malcolm McRae, Penetanguishene; S. Coutlee, Aylmer; Thos. Lambert, Aylmer; F. W. Shiells, New York; Wm. J. Jones and 2 children, Prescott; James Senihan, Montreal; W. K. Thistle, Aylmer; James Brown and son, Aylmer; T. B. Prentiss, Aylmer; A. McLaurin, Templeton; Thos. Cole, North Nation Mills; Mrs. Austin, Montreal; C. H. Solomon, Montreal; P. D. Todd, Montreal; A. Senecal, Montreal.

Miscellaneous.

MISSIONS.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A MISSIONARY MEETING

In connection with the Mission work of the Reformed Episcopal Church will be held in Emmanuel Church, corner of Elgin and Gloucester streets (Centre Town), on Monday evening, the 15th march inst., at 7 o'clock.

The chair will be taken by the Hon. Senator McDonald, of Victoria, B C. Addresses will be delivered by the Chairman, the Right Rev. Bishop Cheney, D.D., the Rev. J. McCormac and James Johnson, Esq., Commissioner of Customs.

A collection will be taken up in aid of the Mission.

Ottawa March 13, 1875. 3793

Public School Notice.

TENDERS ADDRESSED TO THE UNDERSIGNED will be received up to the

First day of April next, 1875,

For supplying 250 desks and 500 chairs; also masters' desks and ordinary chairs for the furnishing of the primary schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Public School Trustees of this city. The desks and chairs to be similar in construction to those now in use in the Central Schools, but a size smaller, to suit younger children.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, or at the office of Mr. Mather, architect, Elgin street.

The lowest tender not necessarily accepted, and the contractor will have to guarantee a completion of the work on or before the first day of May.

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Chairman Furnishing Com

Ottawa, March 12th, 1875.

Railways.

CANADA CENTRAL
—AND—
Brockville & Ottawa Railways
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TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY.

LEAVE.
Brockville G. T. Junction - 9.30 a.m. 4.15 p.m
Ottawa - 10.40 a.m., 5.00 p.m
Renfrew - 8.30 a.m., 4.10 p.m

ARRIVE.
Ottawa - 1.20 p.m., 7.40 p.m
Renfrew - 2.15 p.m., 8.50 p.m
Brockville - 2.10 p.m., 8.40 p.m

10.40 a.m. Train from Ottawa makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train for the West at 2.10 p.m.

4.15 p.m. Train from Brockville makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train from the West, arriving in Ottawa at 7.40 p.m.

A. B. FOSTER, Managing Director.

Brockville, Jan. 11, 1875.

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GOING NORTH.

No.	Leave Prescott Junction	Connecting with	Arrive in Ottawa
1 Express	1.40 P.M.	Grand Trunk Mail from the East	4.10 P.M.
†3 Mail.	5.00 A.M.	Grand Trunk Express from East and West	7.35 A.M.
5 Express	4.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express from West	7.10 P.M.

† Every day.

GOING SOUTH.

No.	Leave Ottawa	Connecting with	Arrive at Prescott Junction
*2 Express	10.45 A.M.	Grand Trunk West and Central Vermont and Rome & Watertown Rys.	1.05 P.M.
4 Express	2.00 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express East	4.35 P.M.
8 Express	10.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk East & West & Rome & Watertown Railway	1.[illegible] A.M.

*Passengers by this train have time for dinner at Prescott Junction.

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THOS. REYNOLDS, Managing Director, Otta

Dec 15 1874.

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In preparing the present edition for the press it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination.

None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming in fact a new Cyclopædia, with the same plan and compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with such improvements in its composition as have been suggested by longer experience and enlarged knowledge.

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Miscellaneous.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, Ottawa, 1875.
—AND—
CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

PARTIES requiring Models, Inventions, &c., worked out, and remodelled, for the above Exhibitions, can have them done in the best style, by a practical man, who took Awards at the English Exhibition, Dublin, 1865, Paris, 1867.

Best references as to capability, &c., can be given. Apply,

THOS. S. SARNEY, Mechanical Engineer, Cor Daly & Nelson Streets, Ottawa.

NEW EDINBURGH BRICK WORKS.

Orders for bricks left at the City Office, corner of Sparks and Elgin streets, will be promptly attended to.

MEN WANTED, British Columbia.

The Dominion Government ... build a line of Telegraph ... Columbia, which will form the ... the Canadian Pacific Telegraph ... Section is about 600 miles in length, ... generally wooded country, ... to be cut down and cleared ... on each side of the wire. To do this ... or 300 men will be wanted, ... and woodmen. The Contract ... ed to Mr. F. J. Barnard ... mence about the first May ... months.

The Government is also about to ... the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway on Vancouver Island. This work ... employment to hundreds of workmen ... for this road will shortly be shipped ... land, and the work of construction ... mence early in the spring.

There is a great scarcity ... Columbia of the class required ... and men of energy, who ... tunes in the Pacific Province ... do so. Ordinary labourers ... per month and found; choppers ... found.

The land laws of the Province ... liberal in free grants. Home ... by those who wish to settle.

For the information of those ... grate, it may be added that a ... by rail from New York to San Francisco ... about $85 steerage passage ... Panama [meals included] ... Victoria, steerage passage ... Further particulars respecting ... may be obtained by applying to ... DEWDNEY, M.P., Ottawa, Ont.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

ALEX. TAYLOR
Successor to D. McLaren,
—CORNER OF—
RIDEAU & CUMBERLAND STS.
—DEALER IN—
FLOUR AND ... PRODUCE.

A selected stock always on hand ... Orders promptly attended to. The highest price will be paid for all kinds of Farm Produce.

THE BEST HOME MUSIC BOOKS.

Piano at Home. Four Hand Pieces, $2.50. ... popular pieces. Most excellent ... most entertaining to play.

Ritter's History of Music. 2 VOLS. Each $1.50. Condensed from ... books, and is terse, complete, interesting, and most useful book of reference in musical libraries.

Clarke's New Method. For Reed Organs, is still the leading ... in point of sale, is enlarged, improved, and every way keeps up its high reputation. $2.50.

Organ at Home. The largest and best collection of popular Reed Organ music. ...

River of Life. New edition. 35 cents. ... Sabbath School Songs.

All books sent, post-paid, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & Co., 711 Broadway, N.Y.

HAY & OATS FOR SALE.

Apply to Wm. M. BEATTIE & Co., George St. near ...

Remedies.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THE TIMES

is published every lawful morning. ... sent to subscribers ... in Canada, SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The rate for Transient Advertisements is TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. For Special Notices ... CENTS PER LINE, and for Paragraphs, Reports of Meetings, Financial Statements of Banks, Railway Companies, Insurance Companies, and matters of like description, amongst the Reading Matter, FIFTEEN CENTS PER LINE.

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Professional and business cards inserted on the first page for one year, when not exceeding twenty words, once a week, $7; twice a week, $12; and every day, ... each word over ... in the same proportion.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, ... and deaths with funeral notices attached ...

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and contains news of the week from all parts of the world, valuable agricultural matter, and the chief editorial articles of THE DAILY TIMES; price $1.00 per annum in advance.

Complete and trustworthy Market Reports, Latest Telegraphic Despatches, Parliamentary Reports, and all other matter included in a first class weekly newspaper.

Subscription Rates for the Daily Times.

When paid weekly, Twelve and a-half Cents.

When paid yearly, Six Dollars in advance.

Ottawa, 21st Dec., 1874.

THE TIMES (Daily Edition) is published every lawful day (and Weekly Edition every Friday), by Alexander Mackenzie and John Charles Roger, sole proprietors, at their office on Wellington Street, in the City of Ottawa, Canada.

The Times

VOL. VIII. NO. 3794 — OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MARCH, 16, 1875 — PRICE 3 CENTS.

Wants.

WANTED—A thorough house and parlour maid. Apply to Mrs., W. ... ALLAN, Stewart street.

WANTED—A Person of a cheerful disposition as Housekeeper to a single gentleman. Address, T., at this office. 3791.

WANTED.—A Good General Servant, in a small family in the city. Apply at this office. March 11th, 1875. 3790

WANTED.—A Partner in a first class Tailoring Establishment must be thoroughly acquainted with Book-keeping and also capable of attending to financing. First class reference required. Address C., this Office. 3784-tf

PARTNER WANTED—A Partner having a Capital of about $3000 is wanted to assist in carrying on a patent manufacture, the returns of which are immediate and the Profit over 100 per cent, and the Sale unlimited. For further information apply to J. BERMINGHAM. 3796

HELP WANTED.

100 men and women wanted to sell a complete story of the "Life, Labours and Death of Livingstone," also "The Family Bible," both Protestant and Catholic, beautifully illustrated, together with Maps, Charts and a great variety of pictures. For particulars address SCHUYLER SMITH & CO., Publishers, London, Ont.

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH and expenses sure to Agents everywhere, selling our New Braided White Wire Rope Clothes Line. Sells readily at every house. Samples free. Address, HUDSON RIVER WIRE CO., 75 King Street west, Toronto, Ontario.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female Agents in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars FREE. P. O. VICKERY & Augusta, Me.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted. All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all their time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post Card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. y3728 law.

WORK FOR ALL.

At home, male or female; $35 per week, day or evening. No Capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with ten cent return stamp, M. Young, 173 Greenwich street, New York.

WANTED.—We will give Men and Women A BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having spare time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars and a free... J. LATHAM & Co. Washington St. Boston.

Houses to Let.

FURNISHED HOUSE To Let for twelve months, from the 1st of May next, or sooner if required. Rooms good and lofty. Locality central and convenient, being within five minutes' walk of Parliament Buildings. Rate moderate. For further particulars, apply by letter to X Y Z, TIMES office.

TO LET—Nos. 4 and 5 Brooklyn Terrace apply to Wm M. Beattie & Co, George Street, near Central School East. 3786 1m

Rooms to Let.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accommodated with FIRST-CLASS Rooms, on Slater Street, either with or without Board. Terms MODERATE. Apply at NOONAN'S RESTAURANT, Sparks Street west. March 1st 1875.

TO SENATORS and M. P's.—Mrs. McIntyre, (Wellington Street, opposite the Bank of British North America) has a Parlour and four Bedrooms, suitable for Senators or Members of Parliament—with or without Board. The Rooms are well warmed with stoves and drums, also lofty ceilings and well ventilated. 3760

Board & Lodging.

BOARD with or without rooms, and rooms without .... Table and rooms first-class. Corner ... Sparks and Bank streets, and within two minutes' walk of the Parliament Buildings. MRS. FORGIE. Jan. 22, 187.. 3 9-5m

Lost.

LOST.—On Sunday morning, 7th inst., a Brown Spaniel Dog. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving him at No. 6 McCormick's Terrace, O'Connor Street. Any person keeping the dog after this notice will be prosecuted.

Found.

FOUND—On the 28th February, in Centre Town, a HORSE. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at Mr. CORBETT's, Cor. Queen and O'Connor streets, or at this office. March 2, 1875. 3781

Hotels.

ALBION HOTEL, Court House Avenue, OTTAWA, Ont.

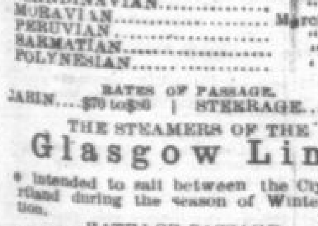
W. H. CHALKER, — — Manager. R. BERT GRAHAM — — Proprietor

Omnibus to and from the Cars and Boats free. 3784

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

The shortest, cheapest and quickest passage to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow. The fleet is one of the largest, fastest and safest in the world. Vessels will be despatched as follows:—



FROM PORTLAND.

PRUSSIAN	February	20
SCANDINAVIAN	"	27
MORAVIAN	March	6
PERUVIAN	"	13
SARMATIAN	"	20
POLYNESIAN	"	29

RATES OF PASSAGE. CABIN.....$70 to $80 | STEERAGE.......$25

THE STEAMERS OF THE Glasgow Line

are intended to sail between the Clyde and Portland during the season of Winter Navigation.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN	$60.
INTERMEDIATE	40.
STEERAGE	25.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each steamer. Berths not secured until paid for. Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. [When tickets are not used the amount ... returned, less a small deduction.] For through tickets and every information apply to D. W. COWARD & CO., Agents, 17, Sparks-st. Ottawa July 22 1873.

ANCHOR LINE. STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY. PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION UNSURPASSED. Rates of passage from New York To Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Belfast: Cabin $60 to $70 gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. For passage or other information apply to Henderson Brothers, 7 Bowling Green, New York, or their Agent. GOULDTHRITE & MUSGROVE, Ottawa

Business Cards.

PATENTS. GIBBS & COURSOLLE, SOLICITORS OF Patents of Invention, (TRADE MARKS REGISTERED) 63, SPARKS-ST., OTTAWA. 3789

DONALD M. GRANT, Insurance and Real Estate Agent. Mortgages purchased and Loans negotiated. OFFICE—No. 3 Bell's Block, Elgin-st., Ottawa. Nov. 27 1874. 2428

MARRIAGE LICENSES. OFFICE—Regan's New Brick House Besserer Street, Nearly Opposite Protestant Hospital. Oct. 20 1874.

Bankers.

P. D. BROWNE, Banker, Montreal. Dealer in Greenbacks, U. S. Bonds and Checks. Commercial paper discounted. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and U. S. Interest allowed on deposits. Oct. 20, 1874. 3080-3awky.

BOND BROTHERS, Bankers and Stock Brokers, Montreal. Negotiate sales of Property and Patents, and organize Companies. Money invested in first-class securities to pay 7 and 8 per cent. Interest. Stocks purchased and carried on a margin of 10 per cent. interest at lowest current rates. Dec. 3, 1874. 3709y3awk

Legal Cards.

R. C. W. MacCUAIG. Official Assignee. City of OTTAWA, County of Carleton. 3765-tf

WILLIAM MOSGROVE, Barrister, Conveyancer, &c., Solicitor in Chancery. Office—Opposite the Russell House, over Gibson's Confectionary. Money to lend on Real Estate. 3727-1y.

O'CONNOR & O'DOHERTY, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Mosgrove's Building Rideau-st., Ottawa. HON. JOHN O'CONNOR, Q.C. G. J. O'DOHERTY. Dec. 4, 1874.

SCOTT, STEWART & GORMULLY, Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys and Conveyancers, &c. Bell's Block, Elgin-st. HONBLE. R. W. SCOTT, Q. C. McLEOD STEWART. J. J. GORMULLY. Oct. 17, 1874.

O'CONNOR & HOGG, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., OTTAWA, ONT. DANIEL O'CONNOR. | W. D. HOGG. Sept. 9, 1874. 3667

WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK, Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys, Conveyancers, Notaries, &c., &c. Office—Bell's Block, opposite Russell House. W. H. WALKER. | R. CASSELS, Jr. | P. PENNOCK July 21, 1874. 2625

J. W. W. WARD, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitors, &c. Office Over Mr. B. Huckell's Flour Store, corner of Sussex and York-streets Ottawa. 2633y

TAILLON & CHRYSLER, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, &c. Office—Hardy's Block, Rideau Street. G. TAILLON. | F. H. CHRYSLER. June 3, 1873.

PINHEY, CHRISTIE & HILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., (Of the late firm of Lewis & Pinhey.) OFFICES—Elgin Street, Ottawa. C. H. PINHEY. A. J. CHRISTIE. | H. P. HILL. Feb. 5, 1874. 484-3m

W. MARSHAL MATHESON, Barrister, Attorney, Notary, &c. Office—Master in Chancery Chambers, Court House, Ottawa, Canada.

L. W. P. COUTLEE, B.C.L., Barrister, Advocate, &c. for the Province of Quebec. Barrister Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., for the Province of Ontario. Main Street, Hull, P. Q. 3328-6m

C. V. H. FERLAND, Advocate. Temporary Office at Dr. Jos. Beaudin's, Main Street, Hull. Hull, March 9, 1874. 2812y

O. ARCHAMBAULT, Notary Public and Advocate, Has opened an office in the Village of Hull Province of Quebec, for the transaction of all Notarial and Legal business, either in the Province of Quebec or Ontario. Special care given to the collection of accounts in both Provinces. Hull, Oct. 26, 1874. 2464

THOMAS P. FORAN, Advocate, Solicitor, &c. No. 12 St. James Street, MONTREAL. Sept. 9, 1873. 2362-3m

Medical Cards.

DR. LOGAN, Homoeopathic Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Residence—Albert Street, Office hours from 8 to 11 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m. Special attention given to diseases and displacements of the uterus. 1753

DR. J. P. LYNN, May be consulted at his Office, corner of O'Connor and Albert-sts. Ottawa, Oct. 24, 1874. 2491.

DR. BURROWS, C.M.L.C.P.S.L.C., M.C.P.S.O., Graduate McGill University, Montreal, Surgeon Northumberland and Durham Cavalry. Late Associate Coroner N. and D. Office and Residence:—Corner of Hugh and Sparks sts 2556-6m

DR. O. C. WOOD, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, OTTAWA, ONT. Day Office—Sparks-st., Centre Town. Night Office—at his residence, Maria-st., Centre Town. Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by a new but certain, speedy and almost painless process. Reference given to parties successfully treated if required.

DR. J. D. R. MACDONELL, Ottawa South side of Rideau-st., near Gloucester. Consultations at all hours. 2454.

W. McCONNELL, D.D.S., L.D.S., Surgeon Dentist, Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, also of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. OFFICE—41½ Sparks-st. 2822y.

TALMAGE'S PAPER. THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK. "THE BEST RELIGIOUS PAPER." A CHOICE OF TWO BEAUTIFUL PREMIUMS. An Illuminated Portfolio of Twelve Gems by Hendschel, each 8½ x 10½ in., or the superb Chromo, "The Twins," 22x28 in., after Landseer Price $3.25, including postage. No extras of any kind. Without Premium, $3 per annum. ATTENTION, AGENTS. Liberal commission and exclusive territory. Samples and circulars free. Send Postal Card at once to HORATIO C. KING, Publisher Oct. 26. Box 5105, New York

Auction Sales

READ, MARK, LEARN, AND THEN YOU WILL KNOW THAT J. M. ROSS & Co. Have in their SALE ROOMS the finest and cheapest STOCK OF GOODS IN THE CITY.

It is useless to attempt a discription. Call and see their splendid Gallery of Paintings, Mirrors, Electro-Plated Ware, Ten Thousand Vols. of Books, a Bankrupt Stock of Stationery, four hundred Albums, ten thousand Stereoscopic Views of all parts of the world, 100 Opera Glasses Gold and Silver Spectacles, Cutlery, Work Boxes, and about 00 pairs of most elegant Bohemian Glass Lusters and Vases, all for Sale, private, at one-half the prices usually asked in retail stores.

82 Sparks Street, HENEY'S BLOCK. Ottawa, March 16, 1874. 3794

BY J. BERMINGHAM. Auction Sale of Household Furniture.

The subscriber is favoured with instructions from E. H. HARRINGTON, Esq., (who is giving up Housekeeping to go board), to sell at his residence, Albert Street, close to the Ladies' College, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, commencing at eleven o'clock, all his Household Furniture and Effects, consisting in part of handsome Parlour Suit in Green and Amber Repp, Centre Table, Card Table, Fancy and Work Tables, B. W. Whatnots, handsome Mirror in B. W. Gilt Frames, Marble Clock, Ornaments, Pictures, &c., &c., B. W. Extension Table, B. W. Sideboard, B. W. Cane Seat Oval Back Chairs, Couch, Window Hangings, China, Glass, &c., Stair Carpet and Rods, Bedsteads, Bureaux, Enclosed Washstands, Dressing Tables, Dressing Glasses, Chairs, Tables, Chamber Crockery, Pillows, Bolsters, Blankets, Mattrasses, Parlour and Bedroom Stoves, Household Linen and Silver, very fine Kitchen Stove, complete, as well as a quantity of Culinary Utensils and Kitchen Furniture. Terms cash. Sale sharp at eleven o'clock on Thursday 18th instant. J. BERMINGHAM, Auctioneer. Ottawa, March 13th, 1875. 3794

Bank Notices.

BANK OF OTAWA. Office: Victoria Buildings, Opposite Western Block of Parliament Buildings. DIRECTORS: James Maclaren, Esq., President. Charles Magee Esq., Vice-President. C. T. Bate, Esq., Hon. L. R. Church, M.P.P., Robert Blackburn, Esq., M.P., Alexander Fraser, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Allan Gilmour, Esq., George Hay, Esq. A General Banking Business Transacted. Interest Allowed on Deposits. Gold, Currency and Sterling Drafts Purchased and Sold. Savings' Department. PATRICK ROBERTSON, Cashier. 11-2-75. 3678

Miscellaneous.

A. E. GENDREAU'S New Parliamentary Tonsorial PARLOUR is now open. FIRST CLASS Hair Dresser employed. Ladies' Combings done up in First Class style, and on the shortest Notice. Charges Moderate. Mathewman's New Buildings, Wellington Street, between Dufferin Bridge and Elgin Street. 3767

NOTICE. Several Sets of Single Harness For Sale Cheap for Cash. Enquire at Rowe's AUCTION Rooms, Rideau Street. Ottawa, March 3rd, 1875. 3784

FISH! FISH! FISH! MR. MOSES LAPOINTE desires to inform his customers and the public generally that he has removed his place of business from his former stand to the new Fish Market on the south side of York street. He will be happy to meet his friends in his new stand, and do his utmost to supply them with the latest importations of fresh and other kinds of fish; also all kinds of Poultry and Game. MOSES LAPOINTE. Ottawa, Feb. 3, 1875.

DATURA TATULA FOR Asthma and Bronchitis, is admitted by all who have tried it, to ensure more speedy and certain relief than any other remedy. The Testimonials daily received attest this to a remarkable degree. General Alexander says:—"I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained." Dr. McVeag reports:—"It had the most wonderful effect I ever witnessed." Sold in tins, Cigars and Cigarettes in boxes. Pastiles, for inhalation, in boxes. Wholesale and Retail of SAVORY AND MOORE 143 New Bond-St., London, W. And Retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world, who also supply Savory & Moore's Pancreatine and Pancreatine Wine, by the aid of which persons take Cod Liver Oil without nausea or indigestion.

"Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef." "Nutritious Condiment for Horses and Cattle." "British Egg and Butter Powder." CHAS. STEPHENSON & Co., Sole Agents for Ottawa and District Corner O'Connor and Wellington Sts 3766

Clarke's New Method FOR REED ORGANS. By WILLIAM H. CLARKE. Price $2.50. Mr. Wm. H. Clarke, a distinguished organist and composer, was especially fortunate in the compilation of this fine work, which sprang into popular favour immediately on its issue, has had remarkable success, and continues to be the leading method. Contains, in addition to instructions, a capital collection of Reed Organ Music. All books sent, post paid, for retail price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO. 711 B'dway, New York. 3779

MUSIC BOOKS BEST FOR QUARTET CHOIRS. Thomas's Sacred Quartets, Baumbach's Sacred Quartets, Buck's Motet Collection, Baumbach's New Collection, Buck's 2d Motet Collection, Church and Home, Hayter's Church Music, Trinity Collection. Price of each book in boards, $2.50. Cloth, $3

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE, JAS. BERMINGHAM, AUCTIONEER.

I am instructed by the Proprietor to offer for Sale, by overbidding,

90 City Lots, (Size, 50x132 Feet,) —IN THE— CITY OF WINNIPG, MANITOBA, —ON— SaturdaY The 20th Inst.; AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., and 7.30, P. M., at MY ROOMS. ELGIN STREET, OPPOSITE RUSSELL HOUSE.

Terms and Conditions made known at Time of Sale.

These lots are part of the late Mulligan property, are high and dry at all seasons of the year, and are eligibly situated on and near the main highway leading westward.

For those not having the thousands necessary for investment here or those wishing to lay by something for a child, this is a good opportunity to invest in a city which is the natural gateway to the whole fertile belt.

The growth of Winnipeg during the last four years has been marvellous, though under the most unfortunate conditions as to trade, communications, &c., and competence has been attained by many citizens from small investments. Now, with a large expenditure for the Thunder Bay and Pembina Branch R. R. going on and the attention of the continent drawn to it by arrival of large bodies of Scotch and Mennonite emigrants this spring, its growth will rival that of Chicago or Melbourne.

Parties intending to remove to Manitoba, next season who purchase at this Sale can have their title registered in time for the Spring Voters' List, so as to be able to vote the first year.

Plans of the city and the property, together with Pamphlets, &c., as well as other information may be had at my rooms.

Reference may be had respecting situation of property to Members for the Province, and other Manitoban citizens now here.

Views of the City may be seen in the windows of Langford and Smith & Stewart, bookstores Upper Town and Centre Town.

WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK, Solicitors.

JAMES BERMINGHAM, Auctioneer. Ottawa, March 9th 1875. 3788

Amusements.

GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT —IN— Gowan's New Opera House, Albert Street, on Wednesday Evening, March 17th 1875. Under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Literary Association of Ottawa.

PROGRAMME. PART I.

Overture.....Gowan's Band. Opening Address.....By President of Society. Piano Forte Duett.....Variations on Irish Airs Miss Turgeon and Miss Green. Chorus.....Hail to the Chief.....Nicol St. Joseph's Choir accomp't Miss Boulet. Duett.....Mira O'Norma.....Bellini Messrs. McDonald & Varney. Song.....The Dear Little Shamrock.....Jackson Miss Willis. Song.....Come back to Erin.....Claribel Mrs. F. W. Sheperd, with chorus arranged by Mr. Mills.

ADDRESSES. PART II.

Selections of Irish Airs.....Gowan's Band Song.....The pretty Girl Milking her Cow..... Miss Carrier. Duo. Piano and Violin, from Romeo and Juliet Messrs. Marrier and Beaudoin. Song.....Cushla Machree.....Moore Mrs. P. E. Ryan. Chorus.....Miserere.....Il Trovatore. St. Joseph's Choir. Solos by Miss E. Chevrier and Mr. A. Marrier. Song.....Killarney.....Balfe. Mr. F. W. Sheperd. Song and Chorus, The Harp that Once, Moore Lady and gentlemen amateurs.

God Save the Queen.

The piano to be used on the occasion will be one of Steinway & Sons manufacture. Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, Agents. Doors will be open at 6½ o'clock. Concert commences precisely at 8. Admission—Orchestra chairs $1 00; parquette circle 75cts; balcony 50cts; Gallery 25cts. Tickets can be had at Messrs Gowan and Son's, Sparks Street, and at the Opera House on the evening of the Concert. J. CASEY, Secretary St. P. L. Association. Ottawa, March 13th, 1875. 2793

G. G. F. G. GRAND CONCERT AND Dramatic Entertainment Under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor General, and General Selby Smyth, Commander of the Forces, at the RINK MUSIC HALL, ON TUESDAY, MARCH 16th. Lieut. F. W. MILLS, Conductor. The leading Lady and Gentleman Amateurs of the city will assist; also, Professional Talent from Montreal. The entertainment will conclude with the Farce of To Paris and Back for £5 By the members of the Guards' Dramatic Club. H. BAKER, Secretary. 3793

ST. PATRICK'S DAY. THE 17th of MARCH, Will be celebrated in Ottawa, by organizing at the St. Patrick's Hall, at 8 o'clock in the morning, and proceeding to the St. Patrick's Church, where Divine Service will be held, and the Sermon of the day preached by the Rev. Father Stenson. After service, a Procession will be formed, which will march through the principal streets, dispersing at the St. Patrick's Hall, after the customary addresses are delivered. All Irishmen and their descendants are cordially invited to join in the celebration of this national day.

THE CONCERT In the evening a Grand Concert will take place in Gowan's splendid New Opera House, on Albert Street, which will be sustained by the most popular and talented amateurs of the city. Admission—Orchestra chairs, $1.00; parquette circle, 75cts.; balcony, 50cts.; gallery, 25cts. Private boxes and reserved orchestra chairs can be secured at Messrs. Gowan & Son's, Sparks Street, where a plan of the Hall may be seen. By order, J. CASEY, Secy., St. P. L. Association. Ottawa, March 9th, 1875. 3790 3in

Grocers.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!! REMOVAL. EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE Have Removed to McCullough's Old Stand, corner BANK AND WELLINGTON STREETS Where they will sell the balance of their stock slightly damaged by fire and water. Great Bargains for one month only. Call and examine for yourselves. Terms—Strictly Cash. 3794

Burnett's Cocoaine Prevents the Hair from Falling. Burnett's Cocoaine Promotes its Healthy Growth. Burnett's Cocoaine Is not Greasy nor Sticky. Burnett's Cocoaine Leaves no Disagreeable Odor. Burnett's Cocoaine Subdues Refractory Hair. Burnett's Cocoaine Soothes the Irritated Scalp-Skin. Burnett's Cocoaine Affords the Richest Lustre. Burnett's Cocoaine Is not an Alcoholic Wash. Burnett's Cocoaine Kills Dandruff. Burnett's Cocoaine Gives New Life to the Hair. Burnett's Cocoaine Remains Longest in Effect. 50 and 75 cents per Bottle. PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE, MONTREAL, P. Q. Agents for Dominion of Canada. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON, Proprietors.

HOUSEKEEPERS! For your House-cleaning, by all means ask your Grocer, Druggist, or the Hardware shops, for cleaning and polishing SAPOLIO, It surpasses everything for Windows, painted and plain Woodwork, and Tins, Brasses, and Scouring Knives, and all metals. HAND SAPOLIO, For Mechanics, Painters, Photographers, and for Bath purposes. 3790-1m

SMOKERS! For a Good Smoke —USE THE— MYRTLE NAVY. See T.& B. on each Plug.

Information was received from British Columbia yesterday, by Mr. De Cosmos, to the effect that the Walkem Administration was sustained by a majority of five on the question of the amended railway arrangements with the Dominion Government, which question the Opposition had made one of non-confidence.

Mr. A. Spencer Jones, the duly accredited representative for emigration purposes to the Dominion and Local Governments of the English Federal Union of Agricultural and General Labourers, has been staying here for some days. The society represented by Mr. Jones is entirely distinct from that presided over by Mr. Arch, and numbers over 30,000 registered members. Mr. Jones is well acquainted with many portions of Ontario, having formerly resided for nearly twelve years in this Province in the capacity of Grammar School Principal. He goes west this week, and will proceed to Manitoba at the opening of the season. The Government are giving him all the facilities for seeing the country and reporting on the state of the labour market, the free grants &c., afforded to Mr. Arch, and we trust that his mission may result in the introduction into the Dominion of a large number of English farm and general labourers, than whom no class is more wanted or more likely to benefit both themselves and the country of their adoption. Mr. Jones is a correspondent of several English papers circulating among the working classes, in which will appear detailed accounts of his enquiries.

By Telegraph.

MID-NIGHT DESPATCHES.

ITALY.

New Cardinals.

ROME, March 15.—At the Consistory held at the Vatican to-day, Archbishops Manning, of Westminster; Ledochowski, of Posen; McCloskey, of New York; Deschamps, of Malines; and Monsignori Giannelli and Bartolini were created Cardinals.

The American Episcopacy.

Philadelphia, Boston and Milwaukee are raised to the rank of Metropolitan Sees. Bishops were appointed for the dioceses of Wheeling, Portland, Hartford and Kingston, Ont. An allocution was delivered by the Pope.

SPAIN.

Defection of General Cabrera.

PARIS, March 15.—The *Univers* newspaper reports that Gen. Cabrera has abandoned the cause of Don Carlos and has made a convention with the Alfonsists, and the Carlists now denounce him as a traitor.

EAST INDIES.

Massacre of a Surveying Party in Assam.

LONDON, March 15., 6a.m.—News has been received here that the natives of Assam have massacred a surveying party commanded by a British Lieutenant, and consisting of sixty-three Sepoys and Coolies.

UNITED STATES.

Violent Tornado in Mississippi.

MOBILE, March 15.—Kienzi, Miss., was visited at one p.m. to-day, by a terrible tornado, lasting thirty minutes, destroying a number of buildings, among them the Presbyterian and Baptist Churches. The following are the names of the killed: Col. Porter Walker, Hon. John Reese and child, and Miss Mattie Palmer; also several negroes. Mr. B. Armour, wife and child, were dangerously injured, and a number of others seriously hurt. The estimated loss is $150,000. The country has not been heard from.

Fleetwood Park Races.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The lessees of Fleetwood Park announce premiums of $14,000 for the May and $16,000 for the June meetings. Several prominent horses have been entered, including Goldsmith Maid, Fullerton and American Girl.

King Kalakaua at Home.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The barque Alma arrived yesterday from Honolulu. She reports that King Kalakaua reached Honolulu Feb. 15th, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the people. On Feb. 18th the King gave a reception, and afterwards addressed the people. He referred to his visit to the United States, and spoke in the highest terms of the Americans.

Killed on the Railway Track.

NEWARK, N.J., March 15.—A stranger walking along the track of the Pennsylvania Railway to-day, at Waverly, was run over and killed. A Frenchman named Paquet was run over and killed on the Newark & Elizabeth Railway to-day.

Heavy Failure.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 15.—The Morris Run Coal Company made an assignment to-day, Patrick Lynch, of Syracuse, being assignee. Liabilities, $800,000; assets, $300,000.

The Vice-President on the Bounty Bill

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Vice-President Wilson has written a long letter concerning his casting vote on the Bounty Bill. He says the bill could not have taken more than sixty-three millions from the Treasury in all, and not more than ten or twelve millions in the next two years, and could not have affected the credit of the Government. He has, he says, no regrets to express or apologies to offer for his casting vote.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

GERMANY.

A Warning to Intending Exhibitors at Philadelphia.

LONDON, March 15.—A despatch from Berlin to the London *Herald*, says that the papers here have published articles notifying persons who intend to send articles to the Philadelphia Centennial that if it should prove bankrupt their goods will be liable to seizure.

UNITED STATES.

Pinchback's Chances of Success.

NEW YORK, March 15.—A Washington despatch says the tide of opinion tends strongly to the conclusion that Pinchback will be refused admission to the Senate. The Senate will probably reach a vote on Tuesday or Wednesday. Morton is the only avowed champion of Pinchback among the more prominent Republicans.

Naval Officer at New York.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The *Sun* says that a numerously signed petition has been sent to Washington, asking the President to appoint General James W. Husted naval officer at New York, to succeed Laflin, whose term expires April 17th.

Escape of Jail Birds.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—Eleven prisoners escaped from jail to-day; only one has been re-captured.

Sinking of a Tow Boat: Three Lives Lost.

The tow boat R. A. Babbage, on Friday night, struck a snag at Liberty Island, between here and Cairo, and sunk. The chief engineer, a fireman and a cabin boy were drowned.

Excitement in Mormondom—The Prophet in Gaol.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 11.—In the case of Ann Eliza Young in a suit for divorce, ten days were allowed by Judge McKean for Brigham to pay costs of suit, amounting to $3,000 and $500 monthly as alimony. The time allowed by the Judge expired yesterday without any response being made to the order of the Court. This morning the United States Marshal brought Prophet Young into the Third District Court for contempt. Brigham entered the court room attended by his second counsellor, Mr. Wells, the mayor of Salt Lake City, ex-Delegate Hooper, Hiram Clawson, a double son-in-law, and surrounded by city police.

An immense crowd, composed principally of Gentiles, was present in the court room. Brigham's counsel requested that his client be allowed to retire during the proceedings on account of ill health. The court declined to accede to the request and sentenced Brigham to pay a fine of $25 and be imprisoned in the city gaol for one day.

The fine was paid, and Brigham was remanded to the Penitentiary. The excitement in the city consequent on this imprisonment was immense. The Gentiles are, of course, extremely jubilant, and manifest their gratification with a quiet demonstrativeness.

There is a well accredited rumour that several of the wives of Brigham will sue for divorces, and that the courts will speedily be busily occupied with the grievances of these discontented women.

After the decision ... in Brigham Young's case, he paid his $3,025 to the Clerk of the Court.

Papers for an appeal in this case had been filed several days ago and bonds given also. It was stated in court to-day that Mr. Young disclaimed any contempt of court, but acting by advice of his attorney, took this method of raising the question of appeal, which was argued for two hours, after which the decision was given fining and imprisoning defendant, as before stated.

SALT LAKE, March 13.—Brigham Young returned home from the Penitentiary to day with an escort of friends.

Demanding a Recognition of God in the Federal Constitution.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 13.—One hundred and thirty-nine delegates, representing Ohio and western Pennsylvania, assembled here this week in convention to take some action relative to the adoption of a religious amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Resolutions were adopted, the point of which was a declaration that the present Constitution is inharmonious with Christian usages, common law, and the State Constitutions, and that a recognition of Almighty God in the national Constitution is not a union of Church and State, but simply an affirmation of the nation's right and duty to acknowledge God, the Lord Jesus Christ, and the authority of His word independent of ecclesiastical intervention, that this nation is committed to Christianity by history, traditions, institutions and laws, and the spirit of its moral standards, and that the proposed religious amendment is not an attempt to innovate but to fix and to authenticate our national Christian inheritance in our fundamental charter.

Medicine Water Arrested.

KANSAS CITY, March 12.—Medicine Water, the Chief of the Cheyenne party, who murdered a German family last September, was captured near Cheyenne Agency on Wednesday, and was placed in irons. There is considerable excitement in the neighbourhood consequent on a fear that there may possibly be an outbreak among the captured Indians.

CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE

(By Telegraph.)

TORONTO.

Vital Statistics—Dr. Tupper—Grand Trunk Strike—Oddfellowship.

TORONTO, March 15.

During the past week there have been entered in the City Clerk's office: Births, 23; marriages, 3; deaths, 11.

The Hon. Dr. Tupper arrived at the Queen's Hotel yesterday from Ottawa.

The Grand Trunk Railway engine drivers are still determined on striking, and are only waiting to make such arrangements as will make the strike general from the one end of the line to the other.

The members of the Canadian Order of Oddfellows propose opening their new hall, on the corner of Yonge and Alice streets, to morrow evening with a dedication service and concert. Some of the best musical talent of the city has been engaged for the occasion. Amongst others Mrs. Beard has consented to sing. The consecration service will commence at 8 o'clock.

MONTREAL.

River Rising—Summer Rates—Imports—The Death of Mr Thayer

MONTREAL, March 15.

The water on the river is rising, and the mills are running again.

The Grand Trunk Railway have decided to bring the summer contractor rates from Montreal to points west into force on the 15th instant, instead of on the 1st of April, as provided for by the agreements.

The imports into this city in 1864 were valued at $25,651,738; dutiable goods, $19,070,164; coin and bullion, $1,448,013, and other free goods, $5,133,561. The imports during the past year amounted in value to $44,027,804; dutiable goods, $35,920,879; coin and bullion, $183,329, and other free goods, $7,933,496.

The circumstances concerning the death of Jesse Thayer, one of J. G. Joseph's commercial travellers, near Concord, have come to hand. While he was on the train, a young man, named A. T. Gordon, got on east of St Albans, and took a seat just in front of Thayer. Gordon after a while pulled a revolver from his pocket, and shot himself through the head. Thayer became faint on looking at the dreadful spectacle and going out on the car platform, swooned away and fell off, fracturing his skull. He lived only fourteen hours. His brother Fred left here for home with the remains on Saturday night.

HALIFAX.

Funeral of Mrs. Archibald—Rough Weather—Perils of the Deep—Seal Fishing Fleet.

HALIFAX, March 15.

The funeral of Mrs. Archibald took place at Dartmouth on Saturday.

Vessels arriving from sea report rough weather on the coast during the past ten or twelve days.

The brig Kenneth, from Cienfuegos for Halifax, is at Port La Tour, Shelbourne County. The crew are all sick. She experienced a hurricane on the 4th instant, and had to cut away the main and fore top masts.

The brig James Stewart, from Greenock for St. Johns, N.F., arrived here on Saturday, seventy-two days out. The vessel could not get into St. Johns, owing to the ice. She experienced heavy weather.

No vessels have yet left St. Johns, N-F., for the seal fishery, the harbour being frozen.

NEWBURGH.

Farm Labourers and Domestic Servants.

NEWBURGH, March 15.

A public meeting was held here on Friday to take measures to secure farm labourers and female servants; to arrive at Portland in a few days, whither Mr. ... Daly has been sent to select and procure the requisite number. The meeting was well attended, and all seemed to agree in the work.

THOROLD.

Destructive Fire.

THOROLD, March 15.

A fire broke out on Friday evening in Mr. Lalley's grocery, and made such headway that Mr. Arnold's grocery on one side and Mr. Campman's saddlery store on the other were burned down. Loss some $3,000 or $4,000.

Local Intelligence.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The Circuit Court opened at Aylmer yesterday before Judge Lafontaine.

PROHIBITION.—Remember Mr. Le Sueur's lecture on prohibition in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association this evening.

ST. PATRICK'S BELL.—Seven hundred dollars were collected on Sunday in St. Patrick's Church, on the occasion of the blessing of the new bell.

Forfar has again opened his Flower Show. Bouquets, Button Holes, Table Plants, all kinds of flowers and seeds, at the new store, 72 Sparks street.

CLERICAL.—The Rev. Father O'Brien, of Brockville, has been appointed Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Kingston, recently rendered vacant by the death of Bishop Horan.

CIVIC HOSPITALITY.—Mr. J. M. Currier, one of our city members entertained a large number of members of Parliament and other friends at his residence on Saturday evening last.

POLICE CLOTHING.—Mr. Dimbleby is busy preparing the summer clothing for the police force. A few suits have already been made, and look extremely well. How about the helmets?

GUARDS' CONCERT.—Those wishing to spend a pleasant evening, should attend the dramatic concert to be given by the Governor General's Foot Guards to night in the Rink Music Hall.

THEATRICALS.—The theatricals adjourned from Wednesday, the 17th, inst, take place on the following evening, at Rideau Hall. A pleasant evening is in store for those who have the honour of an invitation.

ARRIVALS.—Major Greig, G. D'Arcy Boulton, and Lt.-Col. Cumberland, of Toronto, are at present in the city, and stopping at the Russell House. Mr. R. M. Wells, Speaker of the Ontario Legislature, has also arrived in the city.

HANDSOME COLLECTION.—The collections at the Reformed Episcopal Church services on Sunday last amounted to the sum of $661. This handsome amount will do much to add to the building fund of Emanuel Church.

SLOPPY STREETS.—The streets were in a dreadfully sloppy condition yesterday, and next to impassable for pedestrians. Walking was very disagreeable, and will be so until steps are taken by the police to have the sidewalks at once cleared.

ANOTHER DEPUTATION.—Messrs. John Carruthers, John Stewart, M. D., R. M. Ford and C. F. Gildersleeve have arrived from Kingston, with a view to an interview with the Government, on the question of deepening the Welland Canal to 14 feet.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—The Treasurer of the County of Carleton General Protestant Hospital acknowledges the receipt of eighteen dollars per Rev. J. Young, being the amount of a collection in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Chaudiere, City of Ottawa, in aid of said institution.

REQUIEM.—A solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated in St. Joseph's Church, Sandy Hill, this (Tuesday) morning at 8 o'clock for the repose of the soul of the late Dr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston. Relatives and friends of the deceased prelate are respectfully invited to attend the services.

CORRECTION.—The paragraph in our issue of yesterday stating that a meeting of the stockholders of the Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company would be held yesterday, for the purpose of electing Directors and office-bearers, was incorrect. The meeting is called for Thursday, the 18th inst.

HEAVY TRAIN.—Eight passenger cars, filled to their utmost capacity, and a sleeping car, also filled, left the depot of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway on Saturday night. A supply of Pullman cars were held in readiness at Prescott on the arrival of the train there. It is not often that such a heavy passenger train leaves this city.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. Henderson & Co., booksellers and stationers, have removed to their new and commodious premises in the Russell House block. A large and well assorted stock in their line of business has arrived, and in a few days will be displayed to good advantage in their new store. Remember the stand at the eastern corner of the Russell House block, before reaching the Sappers' Bridge.

MARKET TOLLS.—The Kingston *Whig* takes to itself considerable comfort from the fact that the tolls of Kingston market brought this year $3,000, whilst the Toronto tolls only sold for $4,025, and thinks things are looking up for the old Limestone City. Let the *Whig* man reflect for a moment on the sale of the market tolls in Ottawa, which a day or two ago realized the extraordinary sum of $11,045. The two older cities are nowhere by way of contrast.

THAT TANKARD.—The handsome silver cup, referred to by us several days ago, as having been procured by the members of Parliament, who have enjoyed the privilege of curling on the Rink in this city, was formally presented to the Ottawa Club on Saturday last by Mr. David Stirton, M. P., who made a short but appropriate speech. Mr. R. Lees responded in fitting terms on behalf of the Club. The cup, which is a very handsome one, is on view in the window of Mr. Leslie, jeweller, Sparks street.

THE PROS AND CONS OF PROHIBITION.—We would again remind the public of a lecture on the above subject, before the Y. M. C. A., in the Association Hall, Sparks street, this evening, by Mr. P. LeSueur. This question has been the subject of a great deal of controversy of late, and no doubt Mr. LeSueur's lecture will be a valuable contribution in that field. Those who are acquainted with his ability as a lecturer and the extent of his knowledge, will recognize at once a treat in store for all such as may be able to attend.

MR. EASTTY'S READINGS.—This gentleman gave his farewell readings in this city last evening. The audience was small, in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather. His humorous readings, which embraced "The London Lecture," by Artemus Ward, "Lord Dundreary on Poor Richard's Proverbs" and "Bob Sawyer's Party," from Pickwick, were particularly well done. "Clarence's Dream," from Shakespeare's Richard III., was rendered with considerable dramatic effect. But, perhaps, the most effective reading of the evening was "The Vagabonds," which, although read by Mr. Eastty on a previous evening, was repeated by request, and received the applause which it so well merited. The people of Ottawa will be glad to hear Mr. Eastty again on some future occasion.

Noonan's Restaurant.

Simply because you can always procure a good BREAKFAST,

A CAPITAL DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT TEA OR SUPPER.

At any moment, without delay, at

Noonan's Lunch and Oyster Rooms,

SPARKS STREET, WEST.

Feb. 27th, 1875. 3780

FRESH ARRIVALS

At their New Establishment, Opposite their Old Stand

Fresh Fragrant Tea, at 40c., worth 50c.
Choice Selected do 50c., do 60c.
Extra Choice do 55c., do 65c.
Finest in the City, 65c., do 75c.
Bologna Sausages, at equally low prices.
Breakfast Bacon, " "
Spiced do, " "
Selected Hams, " "
Stilton Cheese, " "
Print and Tub Butter " "
Pickles and Sauces in large variety.

Also a very choice stock of

Wines, Brandies, Rum, Gin, &c.

AT

CAMPBELL & ALMAS,

Ryan's New Block, Second Door from O'Connor Street.

Ottawa, Mar. 10th, 1875. 3789

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA.

THE THEATRICALS,

For Wednesday, the 17th instant, unavoidably

POSTPONED

Till Thursday, the 18th Inst.

R. F. WARD,
A.-D.-C.

New Advertisements.

St. Patrick's Annual Concert: Gowan's New Opera House.
Bill of Fare: European Dining Rooms.
Oysters: Queen Restaurant.
Selling Off: Moore Bros.
G. G. Foot Guards: Grand Concert.
Household Furniture: J. Bermingham.
Auction Sale: J. Bermingham.
School Music: Ditson & Co.
Furniture: J. Bermingham.
Groceries: Edwards & Rutledge.
Parlour Maid Wanted: Mrs. W. A. Allan.
Books, &c.: J. M. Ross.

The Times.

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MAR. 16, 1875.

THE COMING PROVINCE OF THE SASKATCHEWAN.

During the past week the Canadian people have been furnished with additional proofs of the vigorous administration of public affairs which characterizes the present Government. The New Brunswick School Law and the Pacific Railway question, two subjects which required delicate and able handling, have been dealt with in a manner which cannot fail to meet with the approbation of the electors, and the Opposition members have been left without a winning card in their hand. The Government have not only solved difficult political problems, which, if allowed to remain unsolved, would impede the progress of the Dominion, but they have initiated bold measures for the better government of the country. The bill for the organization of the North West Territories, which was promised in the Speech from the Throne, is of a comprehensive character, and, but for the fact that at the present time Parliament has been grappling with most important and grave questions, would cause much political excitement and discussion. The ultimate effect of the measure will be to create another Western Province, comprising many millions of acres of fine prairie land, which will in the course of years send representatives to the Dominion Parliament. The necessity for a firm Government in the North West Territories is established by the startling fact that during the past eighteen months there were one hundred and fifty murders committed in that section of our country, and yet not one of the murderers was brought to justice. These murderers were almost exclusively American traders from Montana and the neighbouring States, who, entering the territories to obtain furs from the Indians in exchange for liquors of the vilest description, are ready, on slight provocation, to settle a bargain with Derringer and bowie knife. While it is essential that the population settled in that region should be protected from murder and outrage by establishing among them a strong and resolute Government, it is of the utmost importance that the safety of life and property should be secured in order to induce immigrants to settle on the fertile lands of the North West. The agricultural labourers of the old world, who would prove the best class of immigrants, will never leave their peaceful, quiet homes to rough it in a country, however abundant and fertile may be the lands at their command, unless there is a Government which can afford them protection from assassination and pillage. Viewing the proposal of Mr. Mackenzie's Government from an immigration stand-point, it thus appears to be the outcome of a wise and patriotic policy, which is worthy of general support. Admitting, then, that the exigencies of the situation occupied by the North West Territories demand a more complete Governmental system than that hitherto enjoeyd, the second point to determine is whether the present measure will accomplish the object desired. Hon. D. A. Smith and Dr. Schultz, who must be acknowledged as authorities on North West affairs, have given the general provisions of the Government bill their hearty support and approval. Moreover, some of the provisions carry on their face proof of their efficacy to remedy some of the evils complained of. For example, the measure, if carried as drawn, will exclude intoxicating liquors from the territories, thereby removing a fruitful cause of crime, and the future Province of the Saskatchewan will thus become the field wherein the problem of the desirability or otherwise of enacting a prohibitory liquor law for the Dominion will be worked out. The Mounted Police at Fort Pelly, which will be the temporary capital of the territories, will effectively aid in enforcing the prohibitory laws and maintaining peace and order. The new Government will consist of a Lieutenant Governor, two Stipendiary Magistrates, two members of Council, and a Clerk and Secretary of the Lieutenant Governor. The Lieutenant Governor will have power to pass ordinances respecting the administration of justice, subject to disallowance by the Government, and to be laid before Parliament; such laws not to be inconsistent with any acts of Parliament referring to said territories, nor to impose any tax, or customs, or excise duty. Electoral districts for the election of members of the Council will be formed by the Lieut.-Governor in Council, comprising an area of not less than 1,000 square miles, having a population of 1,000 inhabitants, exclusive of aliens and unfranchised Indians. The qualification for voters will be household suffrage, and any person entitled to vote may be elected. Additional members may be elected for every additional 1,000 inhabitants, and when the number of elected members amounts to twenty-one, a Legislative Assembly will be formed, members of which will hold their seats for two years. Provision is made for the reversion of property in the usual manner, and separate rights of married women in real estate. Powers are also contained in the bill for defining judicial districts, appointing magistrates therefor, and taking means for the efficient administration of justice. The Premier has announced that when the House goes into Committee on the bill, he will move that a clause be added, providing for the introduction of a School Law, similar in character to that prevailing in Ontario and Quebec, giving the majority power to establish whatever schools they please, and impose such taxation as may be found necessary for their support; the minority having the right reserved of establishing separate schools, and taxing themselves for their support. This clause will have the effect of avoiding the heart-burnings which have occurred on the school question in New Brunswick.

These details will suffice to show that the Government measure has been skilfully and carefully prepared, with the object of establishing in the Valley of the Saskatchewan a large, prosperous and progressive community, which, gathering within its borders the best class of emigrants from the mother land, shall, in the course of a few years, develop into a powerful province, and assist in shaping the destinies of this Dominion.

Parliament of Canada.

Third Parliament—Second Session.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 10.
(CONTINUED.)

Hon. Mr. MILLER said he had supported the bill before the House last session on the subject of marine electric telegraphy, and notwithstanding the discussion that had, so far, taken place, he saw no reason to regret the action he then felt called upon to adopt. On the contrary, he considered the decision of Parliament last year was wise and proper in the interest of the public, and was at the same time one against which private interests had no just cause of complaint. Although he could not view favourably the means by which the legislation of last session had been rendered void—although he did not think that the reasons given for reserving the bill for the Royal assent were altogether satisfactory—yet he was not sorry that the measure had again come before Parliament in its present shape. It was well that so important a subject should be introduced to Parliament on the responsibility of the Government, and not as a private bill. It was said by an hon. member who addressed the House yesterday (Hon. Mr. Dickey) that the measure of last session had been pushed through both branches of the Legislature with "indecent haste." He could not help thinking that this language was rather strong, and from that phrase, and certain intimations in the early part of that hon. gentleman's speech, he (Mr. Miller) was led to believe that he was going to place information before the House that would have justified him in making use of it. He expected that his hon. friend would show that some injustice would have resulted from the indecent haste of which he complained, and that the House had acted in ignorance of facts that it should have known, and which he was about to place before them. He (Mr. Miller) listened with a great deal of attention, expecting that something of that character would have been submitted, and that the hon. gentleman intended by a revelation of startling facts to expose the enormity of the bill of last session, but he had listened in vain. From the beginning to the end of the hon. gentleman's long and laboured address, he adduced no fact not fully in their possession last year, and not a single argument which tended to shake the conclusions at which the House had arrived when called upon then to discuss this measure. It is true the hon. gentleman had occupied the attention of members for a long time in the discussion of matters altogether irrelevant to the subject of the bill, but on the points on which they were called upon by the bill to pass an opinion, he shed no new light whatever. But, said his hon. friend, speaking of the indecent haste exhibited in dealing with the bill of last year, look at the reservation contained in the present bill with regard to Prince Edward Island, in respect to which the bill of last year was completely silent. Was that not proof that they had acted in ignorance of important information in relation to that Province? He (Mr. Miller) considered the bill would be equally just, and as much entitled to the favourable consideration of Parliament, if it contained no such reservation. He believed last year, and still believed, that in Prince Edward Island the Anglo-American Company had no rights whatever, that would be unjustly interfered with by this bill. In 1854, the Island Legislature granted certain exclusive rights to the New York, Newfoundland and London Company "during its existence." Those rights, or any other that were claimed, were contingent on that limitation expressed or implied. But hon. gentlemen were aware that this company ceased to exist in 1873, having in that year amalgamated with other companies under their present corporate name. By the positive terms of the Prince Edward Island statute or by fair legal construction, those rights and privileges were terminated by the act of amalgamation. (Mr. Miller here referred to the laws of Prince Edward Island which clearly supported his position). By those laws the exclusive privileges conceded to the New York, Newfoundland and London Company expired in May 1873; at the passage of the bill of last session they could not have been asserted and if any supposed rights were reserved by the present bill, it was only for the purpose of preventing its opponents saying that Parliament was endeavouring to do an injustice where there was even the least colour of a claim. The reservation was no admission that there were in law any vested rights to reserve. The same thing might be said of the reservation made in respect to alleged rights in the Province of Nova Scotia. Yet it was to this omission in the bill of last year respecting the Island, that the hon. gentleman so triumphantly alluded as one of the consequences of indecent haste. This was the whole amount of the new information—the great revelations with which the hon. member threatened to enlighten the House. However, he promised so much and performed so little throughout his whole address, that he weakened a case that would have sadly lacked strength under much better management. In the course of his remarks, he (Mr. Dickey) had, in reference to some of the arguments put forward on this side, used the words "lawyer's quibbles." He (Mr. Miller) did not desire to utter language offensive to his hon. friend, but he could not help saying that as he listened to the lengthy argument, the special pleading in regard to points irrelevant and worthless so far as the merits of the bill were concerned, his address afforded a very good illustration of the skill and tact which a long experience at the bar had given him, and that the hon. member felt the only course open to him was to mystify and bewilder where he knew it was impossible to convince. Was it with this object that he dragged the House through a number of old books and documents, which had no bearing on the case, and endeavoured by obscure quotations to create the impression that they were dealing with some vested right in a most ungracious and unjustifiable manner? The whole argument of the hon. gentleman was calculated to mislead the House and the country as to the real object and character of the bill. From beginning to end it was based on the assumption that the bill was a flagrant violation of private rights, without any provision for their just consideration or compensation. The hon. gentleman assumed, first, that there were private rights to be affected by the bill, which the House was bound in justice to respect, which, however, he (Mr. Miller) denied; and secondly, assuming that such private rights existed, his hon. friend ignored the fact that there was ample provision made for their protection. He seemed to have formed an opinion absurdly erroneous with regard to the meaning and object of the legislation under discussion, and argued, not against the bill itself, but against his own misconceptions of it. Instead of attacking vested rights of a sacred character, without proposing compensation, the bill purposes to do the very reverse. Under what circumstances did it come before them? He (Mr. Miller) would state the true object and meaning of the bill. They were called upon to deal with a great monopoly, which was not only unjust to the people of this country, but to the inhabitants of two continents—a monopoly created by no act of this Legislature, or that of any of the Provinces of this Dominion, or for which any portion of their people can be held responsible, but one created by an independent State, for to all intents and purposes, so far as the argument is concerned, Newfoundland, which created this monopoly, may be looked upon as an independent or foreign State. That such a monopoly existed in relation to telegraphic communication between Europe and America under the legislation of the Colony of Newfoundland, no one could deny; that it was desirable to put an end to it if they had the power to do so, he thought every one would admit. In attaining this end, they were not asked to do any injustice to the rights of any one, if such rights were interfered with, without compensation. The bill, therefore, was a wise and salutary measure, and it scrupulously protected even imaginary rights, for, as he would show, it actually clashed with no other. Yet this bill had been stigmatised as unconstitutional—as a ruthless spoliation of vested interests—and that its passage would be a breach of public faith. Every member who had read the bill must be aware of the absurdity of such assertions, and that its real object was to gain a desirable end in the most justifiable and honourable way. It appeared to him that the only hope of the opponents of the measure was to raise a prejudice against it by the grossest delusions and misrepresentations. It would seem as if they could not afford to even read the bill honestly and fairly. They were asked by this legislation to cheapen and facilitate telegraphic intercourse between this continent and Europe. It doing that they were faced by the opposition of a huge monopoly—the Anglo-American Telegraph Company—a monopoly whose selfish pretensions were opposed to the interests of this country, as well as to the progress and civilisation of the age; and still they were prepared to extend to those pretensions the most reasonable terms that could be demanded. He contended that any claims those people had were fairly and equitably considered in the bill. He (Mr. Miller) was astonished to hear an hon. member (Hon. Mr. Read) asking, What interest had Canada in this question? Canada had an interest in common with the people of both continents in abolishing this monopoly. Canada had a higher interest, because a greater duty devolved on its people than on any others, for with Canada alone rested the power of destroying this monopoly by wise legislation and promoting the great amelioration sought. The action they were called on to adopt was a duty they owed to themselves and the whole world. He would be as loth as any hon. member to deal unfairly with the vested rights of even an odious monopoly, and sooner than that the fair fame of the country should suffer by any interference with vested rights, however obnoxious or unjust they might be, they would all be ready to secure indemnity to any one likely to suffer by their legislation, possessing the slightest claims to such indemnity. He would sooner tolerate the existence of this monopoly than that the public credit should suffer by the means adopted to abolish it. But he would show to every impartial mind that they were in a position, without any breach of public faith, to pass the measure the Government had brought down. He would deal first with the claims of the company to consideration on general grounds, as urged by its friends, before examining its absurd pretensions to those vested rights in Nova Scotia that they were told it would be spoliation in this Parliament to touch. It is said that the gentlemen who are to be affected by the bill were the pioneers in the great work of oceanic telegraphy, and deserved all the consideration given them in consequence of the risk they encountered, the money they lost, and the benefits they conferred, in the starting and successful accomplishment of this enterprise. He (Mr Miller) denied that the Atlantic companies were the pioneers of Marine Electric Telegraphy. The experiment of marine telegraphy had been fully made—there had been a thorough test of the system by Mr. Brett between England and the continent of Europe, before these gentlemen even thought of entering on the business; and when they did take it up, proceeding upon the experiments of others, it was under such favourable conditions in the way of subsidies and guarantees that it was as safe a risk as the average of investments or undertakings that private speculators readily embarked in. He held in his hand a small volume which gave the history of the laying of the first cable in 1855. Here he would correct an misstatement of facts the hon. member (Mr. Dickey) had made yesterday regarding the first extension of the telegraph to Newfoundland, when he asserted that that undertaking was intended at the outset as a portion of the scheme of connecting the two continents. This book showed that the latter project had not been thought of when the first was being accomplished. His hon. friend spoke of the trouble and expense the then company had incurred in getting intelligence from the steamers off Newfoundland before the cable was laid across the ocean as a purely philanthropic service that should not be now forgotten. In his (Mr. Dickey) eyes these gentlemen were always the most unselfish of public benefactors, while the truth was that the line to Newfoundland was merely an enterprise of certain shrewd gentlemen in New York and London interested in obtaining the quickest news between the two continents as a commercial speculation they expected would pay. There can be no doubt it paid some of them very well in this way. It was not until 1854, that the subject of uniting America and Europe was submitted to the capitalists of Great Britain by a circular of Mr. Field's that he held in his hand. From this paper, it clearly appeared that, great as may have been the honour due to Mr. Field for the perseverance he exhibited in connection with that great work—and no one, he was sure, would desire to detract from any portion of that honour; on the contrary, they all rejoiced that he had fared better than many public benefactors of far greater merits, since he had reaped in fame and fortune an ample reward for all his exertions. Without going into particulars, it might safely be said, that he at least had received full consideration for all his claims. That gentleman ought to make no allusions to an ungrateful public, because it is desired to put an end to this monopoly. (Mr. Miller here read from Mr. Field's circular, showing the feasibility of Atlantic telegraphy based on the labours of Mr. Brett and others in Europe, and showing the immense profits that were certain to result from the undertaking as a commercial speculation.) Mr. Miller continuing said, that was the beginning of the great work. They were apt to confound Mr. Field and the promoters of the Atlantic telegraph line as the pioneers of marine telegraphy. They found, however, that although that company embarked in a larger enterprise than had then been attempted by any other company; still the question itself had been tested, its feasibility had been placed almost beyond doubt, and therefore the risk was far less than it was generally represented. It was evident Mr. Field and his friends anticipated great returns for the risk involved, and their anticipations were prophetic, and had been fully realized. But even then did Mr. Field and his associates go into the enterprise without any security—without anything to fall back on? Not at all; because on the estimated capital of the company first organized (£350,000 sterling), the Imperial Government granted a guarantee of 4 per cent., and not only that, but the United States granted great assistance, and, lastly, Newfoundland gave one hundred square miles of its best lands and minerals, to be selected at the option of the company, when and where they thought proper. Those lands, not yet selected, had been estimated at a sum far beyond all the money ever lost by any of the speculators in Atlantic telegraphy. So, notwithstanding all they had heard, these men incurred no risks of the magnitude represented by the opponents of the bill. How many great undertakings were entered upon at the present day—undertakings involving far larger outlays, without any of the moral or material aid that stimulated the work in question? A fact should here be mentioned that illustrated the wisdom and foresight of the Senate of the United States at the outset in dealing with the proposed monopoly. That fact shows, even at that early day, what the opinion of that great body was in regard to such a monopoly, notwithstanding the large guarantee offered by the British Government, with other assistance, and the 100 square miles of mineral lands from Newfoundland, besides unqualified exclusive privileges for 20 years. When Mr. Field went to Washington he had great difficulty in obtaining assistance from the American Government, because even then the establishment of such a monopoly was looked upon as one likely to be followed by most injurious consequences to the people of that country. The subsidy was carried in the United States Senate by a majority of only one vote. The objection that the cable of 1856 was not a success, and therefore its promoters derived none of the advantages promised in connection with it, was beside the argument, for he was speaking of the encouragement under which the risk was incurred, and at any rate the valuable mineral lands granted by Newfoundland had not been forfeited. He repeated, they had by the scientific labours of others tested the feasibility of the project, and done so correctly, because the failure of that cable was admittedly owing, not to any unforeseen difficulty, but to the fact that it was not sufficiently strong to bear the strain upon it, to which its failure was due. But whatever were the claims of the original pioneers in the work of Atlantic telegraphy, he protested against the delusion—the misrepresentation attempted to be palmed off on Parliament and the country, that the present monopolists were the original pioneers—the losers by the first Atlantic cable. When they were charged with indecent haste, he would retort on the monopolists with indecent misrepresentation on this question. The men they were now called upon to deal with were a band of greedy speculators, who had risen and flourished on the disasters and ruin of the original pioneers—men whose only object was to exact the last dollar they could grind out of the public. The original company, who lost whatever was lost, form a most insignificant representation of the stockholders of the present day. Besides, Atlantic Telegraph stock was one of the most changeable commodities in the market. It was a matter of notoriety that it was more frequently changing hands than any other sort of stock, and thus, from year to year, and week to week, it was held by new proprietors. Therefore, if there were any force in the argument that the original pioneers had, by the money lost, the risk and trouble incurred, a claim upon the people of both continents, there was none when they were dealing with a band of speculators, who had got possession of this property, and were profiting by the concession and privileges, that were never intended for them. The present Anglo-American Company was an amalgamation of the old Anglo-American, the French, and the New York and Newfoundland Companies, an amalgamation that took place in May, 1873. In that amalgamation, it was instructive to note the unselfish conditions of these philanthropic corporations, which they compelled the public to assume and pay for. The Anglo got £152 for every £100 of its stock in the watered capital of the new company. The French got £192 for every £100 of its stock by the same arrangement, and the New York and Newfoundland made better terms than either of them, and got one million of pounds sterling. It is said the latter, with American shrewdness, parted with their stock in a favourable moment, and the purchasers were, of course, now some of the hon. gentleman's "original pioneers." The Anglo and the French companies received six millions out of the seven of the new stock, and the latter had certainly no claim as the original projectors of the enterprise protected by the monopoly. Was it not, therefore, evident that a gross misrepresentation was attempted to be practised on Parliament and the country, by holding up the present stockholders as the originators of the great scheme of Atlantic telegraphy, when in reality they were only a ring of speculators, who had contrived to possess themselves of privileges which they used solely for the purpose of grinding money out of the public. These men deserved justice and fair play, and honourable treatment from this Parliament, but they deserved and should receive nothing more. It was worse than absurd to represent them as public benefactors about to be made the victims of an act of spoliation, injurious to the fame and credit of the country. The history of the amalgamated companies revealed circumstances connected with the people who were now talking of breaches of faith and honour, that should induce them

(Continued on fourth page.)

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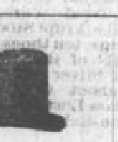

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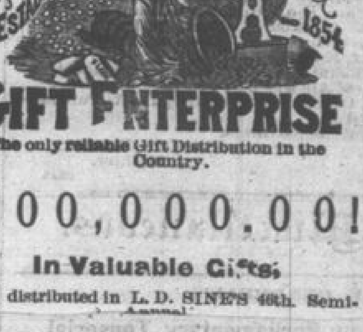

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A glance at portion of the WEEKLY HERALD will be appropriated to Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Pomology and the management of domestic animals. Particular attention will be paid also to Reports of the Markets.

The aim will be to make the WEEKLY HERALD superior to any other agricultural and family newspaper in the country.

Every number of the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a select story and the latest and most important news by telegraph from all parts of the world up to the hour of publication.

During the session of Congress the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a summary of the proceedings and the latest News by telegraph from Washington, Political, Religious, Fashionable, Artistic, Literary and Sporting intelligence, Obituary Notices, Varieties, Amusements, Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day, a review of the Cattle and Dry Goods Markets, Financial and Commercial intelligence and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

The HERALD employs no agents in the country nor in distant cities to canvass for subscribers, as none are necessary. Any person pretending to be an agent for the WEEKLY HERALD should be treated as a common swindler. The club system has abolished the agency system. It is safe and cheap.

The price of subscription, whenever practicable, should be transmitted by Post Office Orders. It is the safest mode of transmitting money by mail.

At small Post Offices in the country where Post Office Orders cannot be obtained, money may be remitted in Registered letters.

Advertisements, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

Price of the DAILY HERALD, four cents a copy. Annual subscription price, $12, always in advance.

Write the address on letters to the NEW YORK HERALD, in a bold and legible hand, and give the name of each subscriber, or Post Office, County and State so plainly that no errors in mailing letters will be liable to occur.

Carpets.

OTTAWA

CARPET AND FURNITURE HOUSE.

SHOOLBRED & CO.

Desire to inform their friends and the public that they are now receiving regular consignments of Furniture of all descriptions from

Messrs. R. Hay & Co.,

[late Jacques & Hay,] Toronto, &c. &c., to which they confidently invite the attention of purchasers, both as regards Workmanship, Quality and Good Value, as we are selling at a Small Advance on Mill Prices.

A Large Stock of Curtains on Hand.

SHOOLBRED & CO.
49 Sparks Street.

Ottawa, January 4, 1875.

Watchmakers, &c.

MANUFACTURING

Watchmaker and Jeweller.

Having sold out the retail business to Messrs. Radford & Goyer, I beg leave to return thanks to the public for their patronage during the last 13 years, and will continue the

MANUFACTURING, JEWELLERY AND WATCHMAKING BUSINESS

in my former workshops, over Mann's Hardware Store, corner of Metcalfe and Sparks street.

June 26, 1874. W. YOUNG.

N. MARKS,

Fine Jeweller, Practical Watchmaker,

36—*SPARKS STREET*—36

Just received, a magnificent assortment of the

JEWELLERY,

Comprising Diamonds and other fine stone Rings, Opera and Victoria Chains—very choice designs. Also, a complete assortment of finish Gold and Silver Watches, which he will sell at astonishingly low prices.

A very unique assortment of Whitby Jet.

Nov. 25, 1874.

To the Queen and Royal Family; To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment); and to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments and Railway Companies, established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER,

Prize Medallist of the London, Dublin and Paris Exhibitions.

Maker to the Chronograph, by which the Derby and all other Races and great events of the day are timed.

Manufactory and City House—58 and 60 Ludgate Hill.

West End Establishments—25 Old Bond Street, and 99 Westbourne Grove, London.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS and WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited, before sending their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufactory the Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery and Electro-Plate which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the manufactory Ludgate Hill, or through merchants and shippers in England.

WATCHES	CLOCKS
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns.	Of all kinds, from 1 to 1000 Gns.
Lever, Vertical, Horizontal, Duplex, Chronometer, Chronograph, Keyless, Centre Seconds Repeaters, Indian, &c.	Church, Turret, Carriage, Chime, Dining and Drawing room, Hall, Shop, Library, Bracket, &c.

English Ormolu Clocks, designed by English artists, and manufactured by J. W. Benson, to exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this establishment.

FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental *ateliers* of the highest reputation, moderate prices.

Artistic Gold Jewellery, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after designs by the most accomplished artists in the precious Metals, Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings, and all kinds of *bijouterie,* as supplied to members of the Court, and other distinguished personages.

Presentation Plate.—Testimonials of different sorts, Racing Cups, and Jewellery and other Boxes, as provided by Mr. Benson for the Corporation of London and other public bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c., &c.

Silver and Electro-plate in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-plate it is necessary to secure good materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. Benson's is really cheap at any price, or worth buying.

Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., exchanged. Merchants, Shippers and Clubs supplied.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Plate sent to all parts of the world.

Jan. 17 1874.

Mails.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA,

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

All Mails are closed by Montreal time, 8 minutes faster than Ottawa time.

1874. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1875.

MAILS.	CLOSE.	DELIVERED.
Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, etc.	1.15 p.m......8 p.m	8.30 a.m ....4.30 p.m.
Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B, Charlottetown, P.E.I., and all places in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland	1.15 p.m......8 p.m	............4.30 p.m
Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, etc., and Western U.S.	9.45 a.m............8 p.m	8.30 a.m............7.20 p.m
Fort Garry and other places in the Province of Manitoba—Mails despatched daily via Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich. British Columbia (and Vancouver's Island) Mails despatched daily via Windsor, Ont., Detroit and Sanfrancisco, Rates of postage same as to other parts of the Dominion	9.45 a.m............8 p.m	
United States, via Ogdensburg	9.45 a.m....1.15 p.m.... 8 p.m	8.30 a.m............7.20 p.m
New York, through mail	9.45 a.m............8 p.m	8.10 a.m............4.[illegible]0 p.m
Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, per St. L. & O. Railway	9.45 a.m...1.15 p.m	8.30 a.m............4.30 p.m
North Gower, Kars, etc., per St. L. & O. Railway	9.45 a.m.	8.30 a.m............4.30 p.m
Osgoode, Russell, etc., per St. L. & O. Railway	9.45 a.m.	............4.30 p.m
South Gloucester and Oxford Stations, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays	9.45 a.m.	............4.30 p.m
Perth, Smith Falls and Carleton Place per Canada Central Railway	9.40 a.m............4.40 p.m	............4.30 p.m
Stittsville, Huntley, Carp, March, &c., per Canada Central Railway	9.40 a.m.	8.00 a.m............2.00 p.m
The Upper Ottawa, places on the Brockville & Ottawa Railways, North of Carleton Place Junction, Pakenham, Pembroke, &c	9.4[illegible] a.m.	............8.00 p.m
Rochesterville, Skead's Mills, Bell's Corners, Richmond and Fallowfield	1.30 p.m.	8.00 a.m.
Hull	6.00 a.m. 11.30 a.m. 5.30 p.m.	11.30 a.m.
Aylmer, Eardley, Heyworth and Onslow	11.30 a.m............5.30 p.m	11.30 a.m............5.30 p.m
Lower Ottawa, by stage, Buckingham, Cumberland, L'Original, Grenville etc.	5.30 p.m	8.00 a.m. 11.30 a.m
Chelsea, Wakefield, North Wakefield, Low and intermediate offices daily; and River Desert, and intermediate offices, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays	6.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m
[illegible]	9.45 a.m.	[illegible]

Matter posted up to 10.10 p.m., will be forwarded East and West in supplementary packages the same night.

BRITISH MAILS.

Via New York, close every Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, at 6 p.m.
Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 11.00 p.m.
A supplementary bag for Canadian steamers will be closed at 1.15 p.m., in which only unregistered matter can be sent.

POSTAGE STAMPS

Are no longer sold at this office, but may be purchased from any of the licensed stamp vendors throughout the city.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Newfoundland, Great Britain and India.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits will be received at this office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time.

EXCEPTIONAL POSTAGE.—Postage to Hull, New Edinburgh and Rochesterville, 1 cent. per half ounce, if post paid; if unpaid, 2 cents.

Office hours from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. For Money Order and Savings Bank business from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office, Ottawa, Jan. 26, 1875.

Painters.

T. PRUNEAU, Junr.,

SIGN WRITER, HOUSE DECORATOR, PAINTER, PAPER HANGER, &c

Glazing, Whitewashing, Coloring &c., done at the shortest notice, and in a workmanlike style.

A large assortment of NEW PAPER BORDERS, &c., just received, and now on view. Opposite the Post Office: Elgin-St.

Dec 26, 1874.

Travellers' G[uide]

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Leaves.....10.45 a.m., 2.00 p.m
Arrives.... 7.35 a.m., 4.10 p.m

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Leaves..................10.40 a.m
Arrives.................. 1.20 p.m

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Leaves Prescott Junction going west..........1.40 p.
Leaves " " east. 4.45 p.

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILWAY.

Leaves Ogdensburg.. 8.00 a.m.
Arrives in New York.10.00 p.m.
Leaves New York.... 6.00 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg............ 1.15 a.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY.

Leaves Ogdensburg for Boston...........12.15 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston. 8.00 a.m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Sale of household furniture ... day next, at Mr. Harrington's ... street, by Mr. Bermingham. ... tisement.

Some good household furniture ... tion on Thursday next, at elev... on Albert street, close to the ... lege. See advertisement.

Moore Bros. are selling Self-f... Heating Stoves, so low, that it ... buy and keep them over for ne... use. All other goods in th... wonderfully low prices; corn... and O'Connor streets.

The Silber lamp burns coal ... finer light than gas. W. Hearn, ... east end of Sappers' Bridge.

Baskets, woodenware, tinware, ... very, very cheap at Moore Bros.

Offices to let in the Victoria ... Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig.

SKIN DISEASES, of whatever n... completely eradicated by the ... Fowle's Pile and Humour Cure ... is marvellous for Scrofula, Salt ... Ring-Worm, and even Leprosy ... proved itself an almost never fai... (See special notice.)

All that art can accomplish in ... ing, strengthening and preser... human hair is effected by ... Cocoaine. This incomparable ha... ing imparts a glossiness that is ... and natural. It is a cooling vege... agreeable and clean and dresses ... perfectly.

How seldom we see a splendid ... hair! From sickness, excessive ... neglect, thousands find their hair g... wasting away. *Burnett's Cocoa*... repair this waste. The Cocoaine ... fect hair dressing—a promoter ... growth of the hair—a preparati... from irritating matter. It has ... nity for the human skin—is ... absorbed, and imparts lustre and ...

PARTIES requiring trees for spri... ing from the nursery grounds of ... Dupuis, Esq., of the Village des A... Province of Quebec, so celebra... their adaptation to this section of ... from the fact of their being inur... rigorous climate from their early ... and therefore preferable to those ... to the south of the Ottawa distric... lose no time in sending their ... the agent here, Mr Lemieux, whos... tisement is found in another colum... orders should be sent in at once, t... early attention and arrival here ... opening of spring.

FALSE MODESTY.—For people ... disease to become seated upon them ... than consult a physician, or to ... many do for years with the differen... of piles, without going at once to th... gist for Fowle's Pile and Humo... which is an infallible cure.

HEMORRHOIDS (or PILES) are perm... ly cured by Mathieu's Pile Ointm... money refunded. Price $1 per pot ... pots for $5. Sold wholesale and re... the Wingate Chemical Company, M... and retail by all druggists, or will ... warded to any address on receipt o... by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre Dame ... Montreal.

House Keepers! If you desire ... profitable tea call to Baskerville & ... and have them to select for you. ... tea is not pleasing to your taste th... refund the money for what you ... Their wines, liquors and general gr... are of the best brand.

People's Tea Store,
36 Rideau stre...

Thomas' Excelsior Electric Oil—
Ten times its weight in Gold

Pain cannot stay where it is us... the cheapest medicine ever made ... bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty ... worth has cured an old standing ... it positively cures Catarrh, Asthm... Croup. Fifty cents worth has cure... in the back, and the same quantity ... back of eight years' standing. The ... ing are extracts from a few of the ... letters that have been received fr... different parts of Canada, which, wo... should be sufficient to satisfy th... sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparta, ... writes: "Send me six dozen Dr. T... Electric Oil. Have sold all I had fr... and want more now. Its cures ar... wonderful." William Maguire, of ... lin, writes: "I have sold all the age... it acts like a charm—it was slow ... but takes splendidly now." H. ... lona, writes: "Please forward six ... of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am near... out; nothing equals it. It is high... commended by those who have us... J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes: ... at once a further supply of Electric ... have only one bottle left. I nev... anything sell so well, and give suc... ral satisfaction." J. Thompson, ... ord, writes: "Send me some mo... ectric Oil. I have sold entirely ou... thing takes like it." Miller & Be... verton, P. Q., write: "The Elect... is getting a great reputation here, ... daily called for. Send us a further ... without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb, ... Buckingham, P. Q., write: "Send ... gross Electric Oil. We find it ... well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Pr... cents.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y... NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toront... tario, sole agents for the Dominion. ... Note.—*Electric*—Selected and ... trized.

3727

JOB MOSES FEMALE PILL...

This well-known medicine is no i... tion, but a sure and safe remed... Female Difficulties and Obstruction... any cause whatever; and altho... powerful remedy, they contain n... hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal ... tions, Pain in the Back and Limbs, ... on slight exertion, Palpitation ... Heart, Hysterics and Whites, thos... will effect a cure when all other ... have failed; and although a po... remedy, do not contain iron, calome... mony, or anything hurtful to the co... tion.

Full directions in the pamphlet ... each package, which should be ca... preserved.

For full particulars, obtain free, ... agent a pamphlet, or refer to adv... ment.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIE... $1.00, and 12½ cents for postage, ... ed to Northrope & Lyman, Toront... general agents for the Dominion, ... ure a bottle, containing over 50 pi... eturn mail.

For sale by all druggists.

Travellers' Guide.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Leaves.....10.45 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 10.45 p.
Arrives.... 7.35 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 7.10 p.

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Leaves........10.40 a.m., 5.00 p.m.
Arrives.........1.20 p.m., 7.40 p.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Leaves Prescott Junction going west..........1.40 p.m., 1.57 a.m
Leaves " " east. 4.45 p.m., 4.35 a.m

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILWAY.

Leaves Ogdensburg.. 8.00 a.m., 2.25 p.m.
Arrives in New York.10.00 p.m., 7.00 a.m.
Leaves New York.... 6.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg ... 1.15 a.m., 7.45 p.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.

Leaves Ogdensburg for Boston ....12.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston. 8.00 a.m., 2.50 p.m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Sale of household furniture on Thursday next, at Mr. Harrington's, Albert street, by Mr. Bermingham. See advertisement. 3794

Some good household furniture by Auction on Thursday next, at eleven o'clock, on Albert street, close to the Ladies' College. See advertisement. 3794

Moore Bros. are selling Self-feeding and Heating Stoves, so low, that it will pay to buy and keep them over for next winters use. All other goods in their line at wonderfully low prices; corner Sparks and O'Connor streets. 3794

The Silber lamp burns coal oil, with a finer light than gas. W. Hearn, druggist, east end of Sappers' Bridge. 3793

Baskets, woodenware, tinware, &c. going very, very cheap at Moore Bros. 3789

Offices to let in the Victoria Chambers. Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig. 3760

SKIN DISEASES, of whatever nature, are completely eradicated by the use of Fowle's Pile and Humour Cure; its effect is marvellous for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ring-Worm, and even Leprosy; it has proved itself an almost never failing cure. (See special notice.) 3733

All that art can accomplish in beautifying, strengthening and preserving the human hair is effected by Burnett's Cocoaine. This incomparable hair dressing imparts a glossiness that is healthy and natural. It is a cooling vegetable oil, greasable and clean and dresses the hair perfectly. 3778.

How seldom we see a splendid head of hair! From sickness, excessive labour or neglect, thousands find their hair gradually wasting away. *Burnett's Cocoaine* will repair this waste. The Cocoaine is a perfect hair dressing—a promoter of the growth of the hair—a preparation free from irritating matter. It has great affinity for the human skin—is rapidly absorbed, and imparts lustre and strength. 3790

PARTIES requiring trees for spring planting from the nursery grounds of Auguste Dupuis, Esq., of the Village des Aulnaies, Province of Quebec, so celebrated for their adaptation to this section of country, from the fact of their being inured to a rigorous climate from their early growth, and therefore preferable to those raised to the south of the Ottawa district, should lose no time in sending their orders to the agent here, Mr Lemieux, whose advertisement is found in another column. All orders should be sent in at once, to ensure early attention and arrival here on the opening of spring. 3789

FALSE MODESTY.—For people to allow disease to become seated upon them rather than consult a physician, or to suffer as many do for years with the different kinds of piles, without going at once to the druggist for Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure, which is an infallible cure. 3729

HEMORRHOIDS (or PILES) are permanently cured by Mathieu's Pile Ointment, or money refunded. Price $1 per pot, or six pots for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the Wingate Chemical Company, Montreal, and retail by all druggists, or will be forwarded to any address on receipt of price by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 3762

House Keepers! If your desire to get a profitable tea call to Baskerville & Bros. and have them to select for you. If the tea is not pleasing to your taste they will refund the money for what you return. Their wines, liquors and general groceries are of the best brand.
People's Tea Store,
35 Rideau street.

Thomas' Excelsior Electric Oil—Worth Ten times its weight in Gold.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity a lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from the different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparta, Ontario, writes: "Send me six dozen Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Have sold all I had from you and want more now. Its cures are truly wonderful." William Maguire, of Franklin, writes: "I have sold all the agent left; it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes: "Please forward six dozen of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am nearly run out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes: "Send at once a further supply of Electric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well, and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, writes: "Send me some more Electric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P. Q., write: "The Electric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb, & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write: "Send us one gross Electric Oil. We find it takes well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 50 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y. and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ontario, sole agents for the Dominion.

Note.—*Electric*—Selected and Electrized. 3727

JOB MOSES FEMALE PILLS.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, those Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, obtain free, of the agent a pamphlet, or refer to advertisement.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR.

$1.00, and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrope & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all druggists.

Clothing.

The retail Clothing Business so long carried on by Joseph Metcalf) is now transferred to the Firm of JOHN SMITH & CO

Mr. Smith's knowledge of the Ready Made Clothing business (14 years experience), and their determination to keep the best class of Goods to be had, and to sell at the lowest prices possible, will be a GUARANTEE to Mr. Metcalfe's old Customers and the general public, that they will have every satisfaction in buying their Clothing

—AT THE—

CLOTHING Establishment,
59 *Sparks Street.*

3781

Thos. Lawrence

Has re-opened his

Clothing Establishment

AT

76 Sparks Street

And will dispose of the balance of his Winter Stock at reduced prices.

A large lot of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

On hand, which will be sold cheap for cash.

☞ Mr. LAWRENCE will be glad to receive orders from his old friends and customers as formerly.

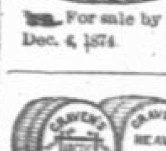
Feb. 19, 1875.

Hardware, &c.

THIS EXCELLENT Machine Oil has for the last 12 years been used by the leading Manufacturing establishments of the Dominion.

☞ For sale by all Oilmen.

Dec. 4, 1874 3710-y



OUR BRANDS OF

ARCTIC

—AND—

Heavy Engine Oil

Are unequalled by any Machine Oils in the market. Guaranteed not to freeze. Orders solicited.

W. J. CRAVEN & Co.,
444 St. Paul-st., Montreal.

Agents for Ottawa District—
3744y CALDWELL & Co., Sparks-st

OTTAWA

Mills' Supply Agency

OTTAWA, ONT.,

No. 17 Sparks-st., Near Russell House.

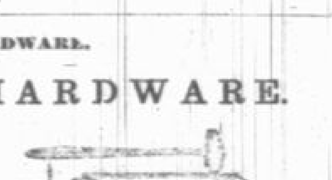
CALDWELL & CO. - Managers

Saws, Belting, Files, Packing, Files re-cut, Axes, Judson's Standard Governors and Graduating Valves, Steam Pumps, Rue's Little Giant Injector. Also, Agency of the GLOBE GAS LIGHT COMPANY, &c.

March 26, 1874.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.



No.24 No.24

The Largest and Best

Assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware

In the city is to be found at

THOS. BIRKETT'S.

N.B.—Our prices and quality of goods he defies competition.

Remember the

Sign of the Anvil, 24 Rideau-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 21, 1874.

NEW FIRM.

THOMAS SHORE & COMPANY,

(Successors to LEE & THOMPSON.)

Beg leave to call the attention of the Public to their large and varied assortment of all descriptions of

FINE AND COARSE HARNESS

which they are offering to the Public at the lowest rates. They have also always on hand all descriptions of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Riding Saddles Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Bags, Whips, and everything in connection with their line of business.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. None but the best workmen employed.

THOMAS SHORE & CO.
Sparks Street, near Bank.

H. MEADOW'S & CO.,

Have in stock the latest and best

COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!

Hot Air Furnaces fitted up in public buildings and private dwellings.

City reference given.—The following are a few: Quebec Bank, Ontario Bank, Bank of Commerce, Central School East, Magee & Russell, G. May, Esq., John Tilton, Esq., John Thompson, Esq., James Hope, Esq., Bronson & Weston, L. Crannell, Esq., and many others.

Illustrated pamphlets and estimates given on application

H. MEADOWS & CO.,
35 Sussex-St.

Oct 3, 1874. 2988

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—*Boston Globe.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE one year..............$4 00

$4 00 includes payment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

An Extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy: postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

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Ottawa, March 13, 1875. 3792

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Government Notices

REPORTING of the SENATE.

TENDERS,

For reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, in English, addressed to the Law Clerk of the Senate, will be received by that Officer, at his Office, in the Parliament Building in Ottawa, until noon on

Tuesday, the 23rd March, inst.,

The Reports not ordinarily to be **verbatim**, but sufficiently full to give a fair and accurate rendering, in English, of each Speech delivered, either in that language or in French, and of the proceedings of the Senate.

The Reports to average, say, four columns of 1400 words per sitting of the House.

Each Tender to state a sum per week during next Session for reporting and for editing the reports, including the services of a competent Assistant, and also a sum per week during the same Session for performing the same services with the assistance of a competent person to be employed and paid by the Senate.

Law Clerk's Office,
THE SENATE,
Ottawa, 11 March, 1875.

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River	Natashquan (*North Shore*)	$800
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By order of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

ADDRESS,

W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries Ottawa.

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Aug. 12

PRESS NEWS AGENCY.

The undersigned begs to acquaint his brother journalists that he is prepared to act as Correspondent, and to furnish Telegraphic Despatches or Letters, &c., by mail, or to transact any business in connection with the Press requiring to be done at the Capital.

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Rideau-St.

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WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

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For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases and sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It cures old sores,
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Clears the blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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A Repository of Fashion Pleasure, and Instruction."

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ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

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The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates, in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patrons for the children's clothes, to paterfamilias by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading-matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

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Plain and Fancy Furniture,

Manufactured by the best Houses in Canada and the United States, which they will sell at a

☞ SMALL ADVANCE ON COST. ☜

Call and judge for yourselves. Remember the place,—SPARKS-ST., 2ND OR WEST OF CONNOR-ST.

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MANUFACTURERS

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A large lot of Slippers, at Cost and under, all kinds of Leather

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At a shade over first cost, at Lamb's Clearing Sale. In fact, you can save lots of money by buying your feet wear at Lamb's Clearing Sale, which will be opened to the public only a short time, as the stock is fast disappearing. A good opportunity for buying out a good and well established business. Personal application to

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Drug Store.

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Chemist & Druggist,
RIDEAU STREET,
CORNER OF DALHOUSIE STREET.

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Protected by letters patent. Sole agent in Ottawa.

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Notice to Contractors.

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Plans and Specifications of the work can be seen on application to the undersigned, to whom all Tenders should be addressed.

JAMES VAN BRIDGER,
Reeve.

Plantagenet, March 8th, 1875. 3789-2w

FRESH OYSTERS in SHELL

Are always procurable at

NOONAN'S RESTAURANT,
Sparks Street West.

Feb. 23rd 1875. 3776

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Adjoining the Bank of B. N. America, WELLINGTON-ST., the best and most convenient Livery stables in the city.

Parties desirous of securing good rigs, prompt attendance, and reasonable rates, will please favor the undersigned with a call.

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BROWNLEE & CO

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CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN

May now be consulted in his

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GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Bronchial and Throat Affection. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold at all Drug Stores. KERRY WATSON & Co., Chemist, Wholesale Druggists, [Trade Mark secured] Montreal.

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To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

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Agricultural Insurance Co'y.

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WILLIAM ANGUS, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. GOFF, Managing Director
JAMES A. SMITH, Inspector.

Ottawa Branch- - - - - - - - 38 Sparks Street.

CLUFF & MILL, GENERAL AGENTS.

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Is hereby given to our patrons and the public generally in the Ottawa district, that this Company have decided to continue a Branch Office in this City and have leased the large and commodious stone building, recently occupied by Messrs. Angus & Co., no. 38 Sparks Street, where they have OPENED AN OFFICE, under the management of Messrs. CLUFF and MILL, their newly appointed General Agents for the Ottawa Branch. 3765

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OFFICE, York Street, North Side, Near Sussex.

OFFICE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10 a.m., till 4 p.m.

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RODOLPHE MATTE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa, February 13th, 1875. 3770

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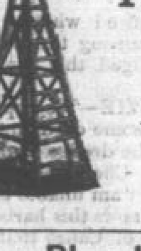

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3777-1y.

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EXECUTED EXPEDITIOUSLY BY

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BATHS, WATER CLOSETS, STEAM-FITTINGS, &c., fitted up with Latest Improvements, by first-class workmen. Particular attention is requested to our first-class stock of GAS FIXTURES.

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Sole Agents for the New Improved Eureka Hot Air Draft Furnace.

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The Largest Assortment in the City,

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PROCTOR BROS., Publishers,
Cape Ann Advertiser Office,
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March 10, 1874. 3790-31

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Auguste Dupuis, Esq.,

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AN AGENCY IN OTTAWA

For the supply of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Shrubs.

These Trees being raised in Lower Canada, are preferable to those from American Nurseries, being thoroughly acclimatized, and better adapted to stand the winters of this district.

Catalogues and prices can be had on application to the undersigned, who is now ready to receive orders for the spring of 1875. ☞ Parties wanting Trees should lose no time in ordering.

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FOR SALE a first-class

Theodolite and Level.

ALSO,

A good Horse, a Montreal built Cariole,

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A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

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Restore your Sight!

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WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

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Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957,) No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Flavouring Syrups, Syrups and Extracts; Crackers variety of kinds, such as Orange and Lemon Wafers; Cerisbad's Sugar Wafers Patent Foods for Children; Gelatine's Fruits, fresh and crystallized; The celebrated NABOB PICKLE AND SAUCE. Try them.

Rawling's English Soda Water, Potass Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale and Brighton Seltzer. Also Glasgow Peas Meal.

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Ladies' Ware,

GREAT CLEARING SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS.

Commencing FRIDAY, 5th MARCH. Inst.,

Our entire STOCK will be sold out at an

IMMENSE SACRIFICE,

POSITIVELY, the Greatest Bargains ever offered in the City.

REMEMBER this is a bona fide sale as our prices will show.

HANEY & FORGIE,
Kavanagh's Block, opposite E. McGillivray's,
234 & 236 Wellington Street.

Ottawa, March 4th 1875

No 234 WELLINGTON STREET.

—BY—

J. W. RYAN.

All Parties living East of Dufferin Bridge and West of Pooley's Bridge who Trade to the

Amount of Two Dollars

In the above Establishment, will, after the FIRST of FEBRUARY, 1875, until further notice have their

Street Car Fare Paid Back and Forth Each and Every Time.

A FULL AND NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

Always on Hand.

Feb. 3, 1875.

Dry Goods.

For the best FITTING SUITS,
Go to **CHAS. BRYSON'S**
For the best FITTING COATS,
Go to **CHAS. BRYSON'S.**
For the best FITTING PANTS,
Go to **CHAS. BRYSON'S.**
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FIRST-CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

JOSEPH DIMBLEBY,

Has received and is opening out a large stock of

Spring Goods,

In Scotch, English, and Canadian Tweeds.

Meltons, Fancy Vestings, Diagonals, West of England Broadcloths, &c., &c. &c.,

Which he is prepared to make up in the latest and most fashionable styles.

A large Lot of Gentlemen's FURNISHING GOODS.

A good Fit Guaranteed, All Goods warranted Shrunk.

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D. S. McKINNON & CO.,
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Of the above list we might single out The Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Piano Fortes, and The W. Bell & Co.'s celebrated Organettes, but for a medium priced Piano Forte, we cordially commend "The Hardman." The Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos have long been recognized ever where as being among the very best made in America. The reports of the Judges at the different Exhibitions at which they have been exhibited, together with the opinions of the most distinguished Pianists and musicians in the world, present a weight of testimony in their favor that cannot be resisted, and assure the purchaser of his receiving a superior instrument in every respect.

Every instrument fully guaranteed.

Illustrated price list sent on application.

3774

Marble Works.

W. H. MANSON,

Travelling Agent.

N.B.—W. M. Somerville will not be responsible for any debt without his written order, nor acknowledge receipt but his own.

OTTAWA

Marble and Granite Works,

Established 1860, by

BY W. M. SOMERVILLE,

Rideau-st., corner of Ottawa-st., Ottawa,

Cemetery Fencing, Grates, Railway and Building Castings

AGENCY OF *Fair Haven Marbleized Slate Works,* OHIO SANDSTONE, Drain Pipes, Fancy Chimneys.

OTTAWA MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

[ESTABLISHED 1860.]

P. A. TAYLOR, Proprietor.

The largest and Best-selected assortment of

Monuments, Headstones Obelisks

in Marble, Scotch Granite, or Sandstone.

☞ The newest design in CEMETERY FENCING, suitable for the various Cemeteries.

A well-arranged stock of MANTLES, in American, Italian, and Coloured Marbles of new and chaste designs. GRATES from the best American and Canadian Houses, Receding or Projector either Plain or Mounted.

June 18, 1874.

IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD

USE THE

Diamond Yeast Cakes

USE the Norwich Egg Powder for making all kinds of Cakes WITHOUT EGGS.

To be had of all Grocers.

H. J. WEEKES & Co.,
Toronto.

Sole Agents for Ontario. 3784-1 y

Drunkenness Cured.

DR. McKINLEY, of Chicago, residing in Hamilton Ont., to educate his son, cures Chronic Drunkenness.

Send for printed matter by the ladies of Chicago.

T. E. McKinley,

Box 365, Hamilton, Ont. 3786-1m

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FOWLE'S

PILE AND HUMOR CURE.

For Internal and External Use

WARRANTED A SURE & PERFECT CURE For all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Tetter or Ring-Worm, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the Skin.

One Bottle warranted to Cure all cases of Piles; From One to Three Bottles in all Cases of Humors.

This remedy has been faithfully tested and found to be an almost infallible cure for the above named diseases. Its success has been so universal that the Proprietor guarantees a cure to those who will use his medicine, or in case of failure to refund the money paid. Since it was first introduced he has received many thousands of testimonials, proving its efficacy for the cure of the awful diseases it is recommended for. The Pile and Humor cure is entirely vegetable in its composition, and can be used in perfect safety in all cases. There is no danger of it driving the humor in, as it cures on the surface and the patient's bodily health continually, proves while under this treatment.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE, SOLD BY ALL AGENTS.

Dec. 14 1873

(Continued from second page.)

to be more guarded in their high sounding phrases against the bill. By the Act of the Newfoundland Legislature in 1854, the exclusive privileges granted to the New York Company were to last absolutely for 20 years, and, subject to the right of pre-emption, for the further term of 30 years. Before the creation of the present company in 1873, another Act was obtained from the same Legislature to permit the amalgamation. This Act contained a clause reserving all the rights of the colony of Newfoundland. But no sooner was this last Act obtained than the New York Company contended that the amalgamation it authorized destroyed the right of pre-emption, and that the colony had been unwittingly ousted of its right by a clever Yankee trick. Were these, then, the men to instruct other people in the rules of justice and honour? At a meeting of the French Cable Company in May, 1867, Mr. J. H. Lloyd, the counsel of the New York and Newfoundland Company, said—"He had no reason to doubt the opinion he had already given on this question, that if the Newfoundland Company were consolidated with and merged in the Anglo-American Company, the Newfoundland Government no longer possessed the right of pre-emption, inasmuch as the Newfoundland Company being consolidated into another company would no longer possess any existence as a separate corporation, and could not perform any acts by itself apart from the company in which it was merged." The Newfoundland Legislature, in granting the amending Act, specially reserved all rights, privileges and immunities under the original Act. It was clear they did not suspect the treachery and bad faith which lurked under the new arrangements. The amalgamation of 1873, and the Act permitting it, were simply brought about to cheat Newfoundland out of its right to pre-empt. Has the company succeeded they fancied they would have had the world at their mercy for the next 30 years. (Hear, hear). He would leave it to the country to say how far the attempt to cheat Newfoundland in this way, was characteristic of that high-toned principle—that spirit of philanthropy claim ed for the gentlemen opposing this bill. It was clear the Company had taken the advice of counsel before the Act was obtained, and believed they had managed their legislation in such a way as to completely overreach Newfoundland. Was any hint of this kind communicated to Newfoundland before the Act passed? None whatever. And, if not, was it not one of those pieces of Yankee cleverness, so characteristic of the diplomacy of that people with these colonies? This amalgamated company originated in a conspiracy against the rights of Newfoundland, which had failed, and it was attempted to be perpetuated now by a conspiracy against the rights and interests of the rest of the whole world, and that, he hoped, would as signally fail. (Hear, hear.) It was true the company still retained its exclusive rights in Newfoundland, and would continue to do so till the power of pre-emption would be exercised, and hence arose the necessity for the bill before the House. What was the intention of that bill? To say to the Anglo-American Company that they should pull up their poles and remove themselves from this country and cease to carry on their profitable enterprise any longer? Nothing of the kind. All the bill asked from them was reciprocity. All that Parliament was asked to say to the monopolists was, permit Canadian or English companies to land telegraph cables in Newfoundland, where you yet have an exclusive monopoly, or the Parliament of Canada cannot permit you to use the shores of Canada to maintain your monopoly. The people of Canada might at any time during the last 20 years have fairly made that request, but it should be recollected that this was only done after the 20 years, the full term of the absolute monopoly granted, not by Canada, but by another colony, had actually expired. The monopoly never had a right to calculate on a longer life than twenty years, even so far as the colony is concerned that created it. And were the rest of the world outside of the little colony of Newfoundland to have less right to interfere for their own protection? But it has been said, why not let Newfoundland pre-empt, and end the whole difficulty? Suppose that Newfoundland did pre-empt this year, might not the proposed legislation be as necessary against the Island as against the company? What if, after pre-empting, Newfoundland attempted to raise a revenue out of the advantages of its position? They should protect themselves against all possible contingencies in the future. Or suppose that this high-toned monopoly, having failed in the attempt to cheat Newfoundland, should not be above buying out the Island's right to pre-empt, must Canada submit for the next 30 years to the wrong thus inflicted? Would justice, common sense or sound policy contemplate for an instant such a result? The chief grounds on which the bill was opposed were the alleged existence of certain vested rights in the Province of Nova Scotia that would be interfered with by the operation of the bill. It was argued by the hon. member (Mr. Dickey) that the Anglo-American Company possessed legal and equitable rights to remain in Nova Scotia, that Parliament had no power to disturb without an act of injustice that would sully the public character of the country. His answer to the hon. gentleman was, that the company possessed no legal or equitable rights in that Province, and if they did, it would be an easy matter to show their title. Not only had the monopoly no legal status in Nova Scotia, but it was there as an intruder or trespasser—it was there not only without authority of law, but in direct contravention of the law of the land. The hon. member from Cumberland said he knew of no rule or principle to prevent a company from landing a cable in their Province, if it did not interfere with navigation; but it only appeared from this that he did not know the laws of Nova Scotia. He (Mr. Dickey) contended that as the Direct Cable Company had landed a cable last summer on the coast of Nova Scotia without any legal authority, the Newfoundland Company had an equal right to do so 20 years ago. That was the sort of argument by which the vested rights of the monopoly were generally upheld. He would briefly give the House the history of legislation in regard to telegraphy in Nova Scotia. The first law passed by that Province was in 1848, empowering the Provincial Government to appoint commissioners to construct lines in the Province, and making general regulations regarding the subject. The law of 1852 contains a clause to the following effect:

"It shall not be lawful for any person, body politic, corporation, community or company whatsoever, directly or indirectly, to make or complete any electric telegraph, stations and appurtenances in any part of this Province, *unless by the previous sanction, and under the authority of the Legislature of this Province.*'

Mr. Miller in continuing said, the hon. member from Cumberland asserted he knew of no law or principle to prevent a company from landing a cable on the shores of Nova Scotia, but here was the positive prohibition of the Act of 1848 forbidding such a step without legislative authority. That Act was in force when the New York and Newfoundland Company undertook without any legislative sanction to land their cable in Cape Breton. They did so at their peril, and in direct violation of the law, and cannot complain of the consequences, after having been permitted quietly to enjoy the profits of their trespass on the shores of the Province for 20 years. He asked the House to give due weight and importance to these facts, for if the trespass was not afterwards legalized, a mere user of 20 against the Government amounted to nothing. He challenged the supporters of the monopoly to show a single tittle of legislative sanction of the intrusion. The next Act of the Nova Scotia Parliament was in 1851, on which the existence of the N. S. Company was based. That company was authorized to build and work a land line in Nova Scotia, but received no control whatever over the marine distance of three miles from the shore, to which the sovereignty of Nova Scotia extended. (Mr. Miller here read over all the clauses of the Act of 1851 creating the Nova Scotia Company. He then apologized to the House for trying its patience, but said it was necessary and proper that the law should be fully understood.) The Newfoundland Company came to Nova Scotia under the authority of the Nova Scotia Company, which had not the power by anything in their charter to grant such a privilege. They came here under the illegal contract which the hon. member had referred to, and which, for the purpose of sustaining their present claims, was not worth the paper on which it was written. It was a contract made in contravention of the Act of 1848. Even with the permission of the Nova Scotia Company, the New York Company were trespassers on the shores of the Cape Breton. The Nova Scotia Company had no exclusive rights that gave it control of the whole Province for telegraphic purposes; it had only the rights granted to itself—everything further was reserved to the Crown—it could not vest other companies with rights it did not possess. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Dickey) had said the acquiescence for 20 years on the part of the Government in the use of the shores of Nova Scotia, gave the New York and Newfoundland Company some equitable rights. He (Mr. Miller) denied that doctrine altogether in regard to the length of user set up, as applied to a Government. True, as regarded private individuals, who were supposed to be vigilant in the protection of their rights, who had nothing else to do than to look after their private affairs, whose neglect might produce mischievous results, an acquiescence in rights usurped by another might give some claim or colour of title. But that principle was very different as applied to a Government. A Government had something more to do than to watch private encroachments on the public domain. They could not be divested of their territorial right by any such usurpation under less than 60 years, while a private citizen might be by 20 years, which illustrated the different application of the principle in the two cases. His argument, therefore, was substantially that the company had no right in Nova Scotia, that they landed in defiance of express law, and knew what they were about. Yet they pretend here, in the face of their infraction of the law, to have equitable or other rights, for which they ask Parliament to give them compensation. They came to Nova Scotia under a worthless agreement with the Nova Scotia Company, and so clearly did they recognize that it was worthless, that in 1857 these gentlemen went to the Legislature of the Province endeavouring to get an Act confirming their arrangement, and legalizing their intrusion. He admitted they did succeed in getting such an Act, but it was disallowed by the Imperial Government as contrary to sound policy. His hon. friend (Mr. Dickey) quoted that disallowed bill of 1857 as recognizing the intrusion of the company. Had the House ever listened to an argument more absurd? It was said, too, that Lord Mulgrave, in a despatch, had referred to the disallowed law as an Act of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, and therefore it should be so considered. Had it really come to that pass, that disallowed Acts and casual expressions in the despatches of Governors could over-ride the law of the land? The cause must be weak that was supported by such flimsy sophistry. What was the value of the disallowed Act of last session? Were they to be told that because in 1857, when this enterprise was in its infancy, when its commercial success was more or less of a doubtful problem, because the Legislature of Nova Scotia passed an Act for its encouragement which was disallowed, they were bound by that Act to-day, when the twenty years of the monopoly had expired, and it had proved a great commercial success. Again they were told that this Dominion had committed itself to a recognition of the rights of the company in Nova Scotia, because the Parliament of old Canada in 1857 passed an Act to encourage the monopoly, as if any proceeding of that Parliament at that day could have helped the present claims of the Anglo-American Company in Nova Scotia, which was then a separate Province. He never knew any case that had any real, substantial foundation that required to be bolstered up with such weak arguments as the hon gentleman yesterday presented to the House. But the argument of the hon. member for Cumberland was worth considering in another respect. The subject of the vested rights of the company in Nova Scotia had been submitted to the investigation of five of the leading lawyers from both sides of the House of Commons, and they had reported their conclusions to that House. If the hon. member's arguments have any force, that report was worthless. He would read the report. It was as follows:

"The Sub-Committee appointed to consider whether there be any colour of right capable of assertion in the Courts by the Anglo-American Company which is interfered with by clauses 14 and 15 of this bill, beg leave to report as follows:—

"The Sub-Committee have heard Lord William Hay, and considered the Acts of the Nova Scotia Legislature, and the agreement between the two companies and the facts stated by Lord William Hay.

"The claims of right set up as capable of assertion in a Court, are as follows:—

"1. That the Nova Scotia Company having power to authorize, has authorized the Newfoundland Company to land and maintain its cables on the shore of Nova Scotia.

"The Sub-Committee are unanimously of opinion that the Nova Scotia Company had no such power, and that there is on this ground no colour of right capable of assertion in a Court within the meaning of the reference.

"2. That there has been such acquiescence or action on the part of the Nova Scotia Government in the action of the Newfoundland Company as to disentitle Canada to prevent the Newfoundland Company from continuing to use the Nova Scotia line.

"The Sub-Committee also are unanimously of opinion that there is not any colour of right capable of assertion in a Court within the meaning of the reference.

"3. The Sub-Committee with some doubt report that there may be by reason of the acquiescence or action of the Nova Scotia Government a colour of right capable of assertion in a Court in the Newfoundland Company or its successors to compensation in case the 14th clause is put in force against them; and they recommend that a clause should be inserted providing that nothing in the Act contained shall have the effect of depriving the Company of any right they may have to such compensation.

"The Committee have in conformity with the recommendation in the above report amended the said bill and agreed to report the same as amended for the consideration of your honorable House."

He (Mr. Miller) would ask the House, was it likely that the distinguished lawyers who formed that sub-committee, had not thoroughly investigated the subject referred to them? It was not a partisan tribunal, and the report was unanimous. Was the report not one to which laymen should yield respect, and had not the House of Commons so received it? In regard to one view of the case, on which the sub-committee had "some doubt,"—the existence of a colour of right on the ground of "acquiescence,"—the sub-committee of the Commons made a recommendation to provide for compensation in case any right existed, and that had been done in the bill. What more could the opponents of the measure desire, if it was not the insertion of some clause that would in effect destroy the measure? Surely the clause so inserted would meet all the rights that could be affected by their legislation, but he admitted it was impossible to satisfy the monopolists with any reasonable concession. It had been said that the bill was promoted, although a public bill, in the interest of private speculators, and the Direct Cable Company was particularly indicated. For his part, the only favour the bill found from him was on public grounds. He presumed, if the bill became law, the Direct Cable Company would be one of the first to take advantage of it, but he did not see that that was any argument against the bill. This is a public measure, to place all companies of this character on the same footing; and they were not to consider the Direct Company, or any other possible company, in its discussion. (Expression of dissent from Hon. Mr. Dickey.) His hon. friend seemed to dispute that position.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY—Certainly.

Hon. Mr. MILLER, continuing, said if the Direct Company, which had done so much to bring the subject before Parliament and the country, should derive a common advantage from the bill, he did no see why the public should complain. On the contrary, the public should be pleased if they were among the first to take advantage of a public reform they had advocated, not for themselves alone, but for all. The Direct Company had done good service to the country, by battling against the grievance to be remedied by the bill, and in forcing the Government to grapple with it. The redress of public grievances, of this or any other character, generally started from the complaints of private individuals. It was generally upon such complaints—by having wrongs and grievances forced upon them by individuals—that Governments were moved in half the legislation they submitted to Parliament. Government was compelled to take notice of the greivous injustice the telegraph monopoly was producing—and he cared not by whom it had been pressed upon them—the parties who had done so deserved credit, and not blame. The Government, no doubt, felt the question was one of that large, public character they should assume the responsibility of dealing with; and, therefore, moved perhaps in the outset by the promoters of the Direct Company, Ministers had undertaken to put upon the statute book an Act, which, while unjust to no one, will tend to promote the public welfare. The Direct Cable Company had as good a right as any other to agitate for the destruction of the monopoly, and he did not think it fair to oppose the bill by exciting prejudices against that company, that had nothing to do with the merits of the question. That course, he trusted, would not prevail in that House. The object of the bill was not to drive the Anglo Company out of the Dominion, but only to compel it to submit to fair competition with other companies, and that was the only injustice that the bill could effect. Surely it could be no injustice or hardship to a great and wealthy monopoly that had already an unlimited control and footing to ask to allow new enterprises to come into competition with it. Its experience, its wealth, its associations should place it beyond fear from any outside competition, if it could be satisfied with fair profits; that in fact nothing less than having two continents at its mercy would satisfy it. The opinion of the country regarding this bill had been emphatically expressed by the unanimous approval of the measure, in its present shape, by the House of Commons. The gentleman who represents the Anglo-American Company, when before the Committee of the Commons, objected only to clauses 14 and 15. He admitted that it was desirable to put an end to the monopoly, and only asked protection or compensation for alleged existing rights; he got all he then asked for, but it seemed he was not satisfied, and now imagined that, for some reason or other, it was possible to defeat the bill in the Senate. He (Mr. Miller) did not know on what influences he relied, but he believed that the House would see very little reason to change the decision of last session. There was a great public measure necessary in the interests of the country, and he would say of humanity—a great public amelioration, unanimously approved by the popular voice, and sent for ratification to that House, and he did not believe that the efforts of London or New York capitalists, the lobbying or wire-pulling of any "ring," would prevail in the Senate against the wishes and interests of the people, by defeating this bill, and preventing the passage of an Act imperatively demanded by the public well being. (After some further remarks the hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid cheers).

(To be Continued.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, March 15.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 p. m.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and read the first time:

To change the name of the Mutual Insurance Company of Canada to the Dominion Life Insurance Company, and to amend its Acts of Incorporation. (Hon. Mr. Holton for Mr. Jette.)

To authorize the St. Lawrence Navigation Company (steam) to change its corporate name to that of the St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Company, and to confer on it certain powers. (Mr. Caron.)

To incorporate the Quebec and Lake Huron Direct Railway Company. (Mr. Caron.)

To amend an Act respecting the appropriation of certain Dominion lands in Manitoba. (Hon. Mr. Laird.)

To further amend the Civil Service Superannuation Act. (Hon. Mr. Cartwright.) He explained that the objects of the bill were in the first place to amend the second section of the Act by inserting *thirty* instead of *forty*. It appeared unjust that in certain cases men who had served for thirty years should be debarred from the benefits of the Act. It also provided that in case it appeared necessary to superannuate a party whose services should not have been entirely satisfactory, the Governor in Council may in such cases grant a superannuation allowance less than that to which he would otherwise have been entitled. This provision did not give the Government any more power than at present.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD entirely approved of the last section of the bill. He thought it would have a good effect, enabling the Government to show their sense of the demerits of a public servant.

To provide for the salaries of County Court Judges in Nova Scotia, and for other purposes. (Hon. Mr. Geoffrion.)

THE INSOLVENCY BILL.

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER presented the report of the Select Committee on the Insolvency Bill.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. BURPEE (Sunbury) rose on a question of privilege to bring under notice certain charges preferred in the *Mail* against three or four hon members, including a member of the Government. He read the article, headed "Burpeeism," which accused the Minister of Customs, his uncle (Mr. Burpee, Sunbury) Mr. Pickard and Mr. Appleby, relatives in various degrees, of forming a combination with the object of influencing the Government to sell some Ordnance land in New Brunswick to the Fredericton Branch Railway Co., despite the protests of the City Council of that place; E. R. Burpee, brother of the Minister of Customs, being a Director of said railway, and seeking to acquire this land which was worth $100,000 for $6,000. It was also stated in this and other papers that the sale was made to the Burpee connection; that it was a shameful swindle, and was ten times as bad as the "Tanneries Land Swap." The same paper further accused the Minister of Customs of causing an Order in Council to be passed for the sale of Ordnance lands to said Railway Company' he being interested in lands to the value of some $100,000. There were still further charges, all of which he categorically denied; and he asserted that there was not and never had been any combination or understanding between the parties mentioned or any of them to influence this or any other Government to sell Ordnance land in New Brunswick to the Company in question. He had never even mentioned the matter to these gentlemen or any of them, and he characterised the articles as false and slanderous.

Mr. PICKARD denied that he had any interest in what the Government had done, or that he had been even consulted in the matter. He would be glad if a Committee were appointed to enquire into the matter.

Hon. Mr. BURPEE denied the charges most emphatically. The President of the Railway Company had applied to lease the land, and the Government were of opinion that it could more properly be sold. A valuation was made by parties here from Fredericton and the highest price fixed was $6,000, and some were lower, but the Government were not satisfied, and referred the matter to their officer at Fredericton. He reported the value of the land at $6,000 also. He desired to state most emphatically that he never had any interest in the matter, or with any of the persons named. He gave a flat denial to the charge that he had any interest either in bonds or stock or securities whatever, of the Fredericton Branch Railway, and the statements of a local paper in this connection were false throughout.

After Mr. APPLEBY had also denied the truth of the charges, and Mr. PALMER had briefly explained his knowledge of the matter,

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE promised that the papers would be brought down.

Several private bills passed the second reading.

MIRAMICHI VALLEY RAILROAD.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL enquired whether the Government intended granting aid to the project for a Miramichi Valley Railroad.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—The Government have had no application at all from this company in reference to the matter, nor are we possessed of such information as would justify us in saying anything either for or against the project at the present moment.

LITTLE GLACE BAY.

In reply to a question by Mr. McDonald (Cape Breton) respecting Little Glace Harbour, N.S.,

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said—In the first place, we cannot entertain any proposition for the sale of the harbour, as we do not own it. In the second place, no application has been made for a subsidy to extend that harbour and make it a harbour of refuge except the question put by the hon. member, and we are not in possession of any precise information about it, but such information as we have leads to the belief that it is not necessary for that purpose.

THE PLIMSOLL BILL.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL asked whether any and what correspondence has taken place between the Government of Canada and Her Majesty's Government in reference to the measure about to be introduced into the British Parliament, by the last named Government, in relation to British Merchant Shipping; also, whether a remonstrance has been made to the British Government against any legislation of the British Parliament affecting Canadian Shipping in the direction indicated by Mr. Plimsoll, or otherwise seriously affecting our shipping, without the approval of the Parliament of Canada.

Hon. Mr. SMITH—There is no such correspondence. The Government are now considering the propriety of making some remonstrance against the legislation referred to. If the hon. gentleman has any suggestion to make as to his experience in the matter I will be glad to receive it

THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST MR. HUOT.

Mr. TASCHEREAU asked whether the Government have taken civil proceedings against P. G. Huot, late Postmaster for the City of Quebec, and against his sureties for the amount of his defalcation; and if so what point such proceedings have reached, and what hope the Government has of reimbursing itself;

2nd. If any grounds for criminal proceeding against the said P. G. Huot exist, and when it is the intention of the Government to commence such proceedings?

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER—The Government has ordered civil proceedings to be taken against Mr. Huot and against his sureties. The action is now pending, and has been delayed for some time in consequence of exceptions which were taken as to the mode of proceeding. In regard to the second part of the question, it was decided by my predecessor that there was room also for criminal proceedings against Mr. Huot, but none were taken, because at the time Mr. Huot was very sick, and not expected to live long. Nothing has been done in that respect since.

HARBOUR AU BOUCHE.

Mr. McISAAC enquired whether the Government intend causing the Harbour au Bouche to be dredged this summer; and if so, when.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—We hoped to have been able to get some dredging done in that harbour as the dredge returned from the harbour of Chezettecook, but when it will be done I am unable to say. The hon. gentleman knows this harbour is so very near the Gut of Canso that it is not so important as some other harbours, but we will reach it as soon as possible.

LEVIS CUSTOM HOUSE.

Mr. FRECHETTE enquired whether the Government intend establishing a custom house at Levis.

Hon. Mr. BURPEE—The matter is under the consideration of the Government, and has not yet been decided.

TERMS OF UNION WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mr. DE COSMOS enquired whether the Government intend giving the £50,000 sterling promised for the construction of a graving dock at Esquimalt.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—I object to the form of this question. It contains an argument on statements intended to convey a particular impression. If the question is put in a proper way upon the paper I will answer it. I have simply to say at present that the Government will carry out all agreements ever made, either by themselves or by their predecessors.

PORT DARLINGTON HARBOUR.

Mr. BURK moved for copies of the engineer's reports and all papers connected with the survey of Port Darlington Harbour.—Carried.

HARBOURS AND BREAKWATERS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Mr. YEO moved for the report of the Engineer in charge of the harbours and breakwaters in Prince Edward Island.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said there was no objection to the motion, but a similar motion had been made in the Senate.

The motion was dropped.

LIQUOR LICENSES IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Mr. BURPEE (Sunbury) moved for returns of decisions of the Supreme Court, New Brunswick, regulating the sale of spirituous liquors in that Province. He said he called the attention of the Government to this matter, because some two or three counties in the Province had refused to grant licenses, and the Supreme Court had decided they had no power to do so. He made this motion in order that some action might be taken in this House before the close of the session to prevent confusion. Carried.

PILOTAGE.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL moved for copy of correspondence relative to the working of the Act respecting Pilotage. Carried.

SUBSIDY TO THE QUEBEC AND GULF PORTS COMPANY.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL moved for copy of correspondence relative to the subsidy to the Quebec and Gulf Ports Company, for service between the St. Lawrence and Pictou. Carried.

MOST DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN CANADA AND EUROPE.

Hon. Mr. ROBITAILLE moved: To refer the report of the Committee of last Session appointed to enquire into the most direct route between Canada and Europe to the Printing Committee. Carried.

CHATHAM BRANCH RAILWAY.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL moved for copy of correspondence relative to aid to Chatham Branch Railway. Carried.

SECTION SIXTEEN OF INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL moved for copy of statements in relation to section 16 of Intercolonial Railway. Also, for a statement in detail of all quantities of work performed in rock cutting on said section since it was taken out of the hands of the contractors; also, copies of all Orders in Council, copies of the report of the Commissioners, of Mr. C. J. Brydges, Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, or other party connected with the completion of such work, and in regard to taking possession of the buildings of the contractors. Carried.

LUMBER EXPORTATION FROM CHICOUTIMI AND SAGUENAY.

Mr. TREMBLAY moved for copies of statements of the export of timber from the counties of Saguenay and Chicoutimi. Carried.

MONTREAL HARBOUR DUES.

Mr. WILKES moved for copies of instructions given to Collectors of Customs in Ontario, to collect Montreal Harbour dues on freight landed at Montreal. Carried.

THE KITSON LINE.

Mr. WILKES moved for copies of correspondence relative to the "Kitson Line," an American line of steamboats on the Red River. Carried.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

Mr. DeCOSMOS moved for correspondence relative to the right of entering fish oils and fish of British Columbia free in the United States. Carried.

Several other motions for correspondence, &c., were made and carried.

CIVIL SERVICE COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. CASEY moved for Committee of the Whole to consider the advisability of introducing competitive examinations for admission into the Civil Service. He said that the efficiency of the service was of the most vital importance, as it was through it that all the acts of the Government were carried out. No matter how wise the Government of the day, or how excellent its administration, their acts would be thwarted by an inefficient Civil Service. He asserted that the present system of nomination was unwise, and that the open competitive system was the only one by which the best results could be obtained. At present nominations were made by heads of Departments, who were not likely to spend time in considering how far candidates were qualified to fill the positions sought, and it should therefore be conceded that inefficient men did sometimes obtain admission into the public service. He pointed out other evils arising from the present system, contending that in the interest of the service and of the public recourse should be had to the competitive system.

It being six o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

After recess,

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Mr. ROSS, in rising to move the motion of which he had given notice, said that when he had the pleasure of addressing the House last session he called attention to the petitions presented to it from year to year, to the numerical strength of those petitions, the responsibility and influential position of many of those who appended their signatures to them, and argued from these facts that the moral and social force represented by those petitions demanded at the hands of the House some consideration—some consideration as to whether the intrinsic merits of the question to which the attention of the House was called deserved that attention or not. He also endeavoured to show that the ground taken by those petitioners was a true and legitimate one; that the charges which they made against the liquor traffic were real and not imaginary. He endeavoured to prove by statistics gathered with very considerable care from different sources that, as the petitioners alleged, the liquor traffic was responsible for a large proportion of the crime committed in this Dominion. He showed that, while the population of Ontario increased 1½ per cent. per annum, crime increased in that Province at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. He also showed that, while in the united Provinces of Ontario and Quebec the population increased at the rate of 1 per cent., crime increased 8¾ per cent; and that, while the increase of crime in these two Provinces was 8¾ per cent., by a strange coincidence the increase in the sale of intoxicating liquors was 8¼ per cent. He also showed that the largest proportion of that increase came from amongst the temperate classes; that according to the reports of the Inspector of Prisons and Asylums in Ontario, the increase in commitments to our jails from among the temperate classes was only eight per cent., while among the intemperate classes it was 33½ per cent., and among the drunks and disorderlies 41½. These facts justified him in the assertion that the charges made against the liquor traffic were really not imaginary, as he had already stated. But when he came to consider the remedies suggested by the petitioners, he felt obliged to ask the House to go further, and as chairman of the committee of last session, to whom the petitions in favour of prohibition were referred, he stated that it would be expedient to take such steps as would put the House in possession of full information as to the operation and results of the Prohibitory Liquor Laws in those States of the American Union where they are or have been enforced, with a view to show their probable working and effect if introduced into Canada. The House very kindly assented to this demand, and accordingly, during the recess, a Commission was appointed by the Government. He proceeded to sketch the labours of these Commissioners, and to state that their report fully sustained the position he (Mr. Ross) had the honour of taking that night. He went into the criminal statistics of Europe and America, contending that the places which shewed the greatest amount of crime were those where unrestricted trade in intoxicating liquors was carried on, and he concluded by moving that the House go into Committee on the resolutions concerning the liquor traffic.

Messrs. SMITH (Peel), BUNSTER, MACKENZIE (Montreal), DYMOND, M. CAMERON and WHITE (Hastings), having spoken,

Mr. SCHULTZ moved an amendment declaring that it was the duty of the Government to forthwith introduce a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE thereupon moved the adjournment of the debate, which was carried.

The House adjourned at 1 a. m.

DANIEL'S HOTEL ARRIVALS.—Mrs. Austin, C. H. Solomon, P. D. Todd, A. Senecal, A. J. McMillan, Montreal; H. Sutherland, M. Millar, Ottawa; Wm. Jenkins, Arthur Tapley, Prescott; Thos. Lambert, Aylmer, T. Littman and wife, Alex. Macdonald, Ottawa; Dr. Lauder, Brockville; Arthur Park, Toronto; Neil Runey, Edwardsburgh.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—A missionary meeting was held in Emanuel (Reformed Episcopal) Church last evening, which, unfortunately, owing to the inclemency of the weather, was not so largely attended as the interesting nature of the speeches merited. After opening devotional exercises, conducted by the Rev. Johnson McCormac, Senator McDonald, of British Columbia, was called to the chair, and gave a very interesting account of the success of the Reformed Church movement in that distant Province. Addresses were afterwards delivered by Bishop Cheney, of Chicago; James Johnston, of this city, and others. That by Bishop Cheney was very able and interesting, and we can only regret that there were not more present to hear it. A collection was taken up at the close in aid of the mission fund.

CITY COUNCIL.—There was no meeting of the City Council last night, although the regular night of meeting. It was not for lack of a quorum either, for there were sufficient for the transaction of business. Amongst those present who answered to their names from the table were Alds. Rocque, O'Connor, Heney, Waller, Robertson, Christie and Bronson. Those outside of the bar were Alds. Bangs, Pratt, David and McDougal, who for some unaccountable reason declined responding to the roll-call.

INAUGURATION OF THE CONVENT HALL.—The musical and dramatic *soiree* given last night by the pupils of the Convent of the Congregation of Notre Dame, Gloucester street, on the occasion of the inauguration of the new hall, was very largely attended, notwithstanding the bad weather, and proved to be a most enjoyable and successful entertainment. The music and recitations were much beyond the average attained in similar cases, and gave the liveliest satisfaction to those interested in the progress of the pupils and the reputation of the institution. The *tableaux*, which formed a prominent feature of the programme, were cleverly conceived and carried out with unvarying skill and taste, and the performers received a well deserved meed of praise. Among those present on this occasion were His Lordship Bishop Duhamel, Hon. Mr. Thibaudeau, of Quebec; Hon. Frank Smith, of Toronto, and Hon. Mr. Howlan, of Prince Edward Island.

GATES FOR THE PARLIAMENT GROUNDS.—This afternoon there was placed in position at the main entrance to the grounds of the House of Parliament one of the new double gates, which are not only models of substantility, but actual works of mechanical art, as developed, not in the shape of castings—those things of more modern time—but in the handiworks of the men of the Tubal Cain class or of their more deft fellow craftsmen of the middle centuries, a representative of whom was Quentin Matsys, whose masterpieces are still cherished in Antwerp, London and elsewhere. The gate in question was manufactured by Messrs. H. R. Ives & Co., of Montreal, from designs furnished by Chief Architect Scott, of the Department of Public Works. As previously intimated, it is entirely of wrought iron. The heavy frame work, is of twisted bars, ranging in thickness from two-and-a-half inches downward, and all drawn out by hand, with the greatest precision and skill. The ornamentation consists of flowers and leaves, all the product of the hammer and pincers, directed by the educated brain of the skilled workmen. No one but an artizan can properly estimate the amount of labour or the skill required to fashion such shapes in the manner in which they have been produced in this case. The gate is about thirteen feet high, by eleven wide, and weighs about a ton, and at present is just as it came from the blacksmith's shop. It, of course, requires the paint and gilding properly to bring out its excellencies, but its beauty unadorned cannot but be generally admired.

POLICE COURT.

Before M. O'Gara, P. M.

MONDAY March 15.

Wm. Reardon was up on remand for assaulting the boy Sloane in the Central School East. He was fined $5 and costs.

Cassimer Deault, a frequent defaulter, was up on a charge of assault preferred by his wife. The case was dismissed with costs.

Dougal Campbell was arraigned for drunken and disorderly conduct. He was fined $2 and costs.

Joseph Ginn was charged with deserting the employment of the Hon. James Skead. He was ordered to pay $5 and costs or to go to gaol at hard labour for two weeks.

Frederick Smith was arraigned for drunkenness, and was asked to contribute $2 and costs to the civic exchequer or to go to gaol for three days.

Isabella Warren was up on a charge of larceny, having purloined sundry articles of wearing apparel from Mrs. Hardy's Home for Destitute Women. She was remanded for a week.

Samuel James appeared on a charge of obstructing the street with snow. The case was adjourned.

Mary Ann Roach was arraigned on a charge of vagrancy, but had her case remanded till Saturday.

Mrs. John Burns was arraigned for assaulting Bailiff Hamilton in the discharge of his duty. The case was remanded till this morning.

Robert Logan, charged with stripping clothes lines, was also remanded till this morning.

TRIUMPHANT RECEPTION OF HON. MR. WALKEM.

(From the Victoria Daily Standard)

The citizens of Victoria and vicinity, together with a large number of mainlanders, who are at present in town, assembled at the wharf of the steamship North Pacific, at ten o'clock yesterday forenoon to welcome home the Hon. Mr. Walkem, who has been absent for some months in England and Canada, in connection with the mission in regard to the overland railway. His Worship the Mayor, J. S. Drummond, Esq., seemed to be conducting the reception, but the steamer arriving nearly two hours before her telegraphed time, broke somewhat into his arrangements. Notwithstanding this, however, as the steamer neared the wharf, Professor Schaffer's fine band, which had been on the *qui vive* for the event, struck up ("Home Again," "See the Conquering Hero Comes," etc. After hearty welcomes to the Premier, such as British Columbians know how to give, he was escorted to a carriage in waiting on the wharf, in which the hon. Provincial Secretary (acting Premier), Hon. Chief Commissioner, Hon. Finance Minister, and His Worship the Mayor, took seat,—the latter taking charge of the team,—drove through the principal streets, preceded by the band, to the residence of the Premier. There were over a thousand persons who took part in the demonstration. A short halt was made in front of the *Standard* office, as a compliment to that journal, for which we have to return thanks. On the arrival at his residence, Hon. Mr. Walkem made a short address, thanking the citizens for the kind manner in which he had been received. He spoke briefly on the subject of his mission, pointing out, however, that the railway clause of the original Terms of Union remained intact, and that Lord Carnarvon was of opinion that Canada should proceed at once with the work of construction, and British Columbia would have no cause to complain if Canada faithfully endeavoured to fulfil the railway covenant, in accordance with his views, as already published in the Province. He also informed his hearers that the Canadian Government was satisfied to proceed in the manner indicated; that the engineers will be here early in March, to proceed with the location of the line between Esquimalt and Nanaimo; that the surveys on the mainland would be resumed with the utmost despatch, and that railway construction would commence there next year at the furthest. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, Premier of the Dominion, he stated, had promised him before leaving Ottawa that he and his Government would do all in their power to push the Province along. Every person present seemed delighted to hear of the success of the mission, and that British Columbia's troubles were at an end. We shall no doubt hear at an early date full particulars of the appeal to England. It is understood that the banquet to our honoured Premier will take place towards the end of next week.

MORE HONOURS TO WALKEM.

A grand torchlight procession in honour of Hon. Mr. Walkem was held last night at 11 o'clock. Schaffer's band headed the turnout, which was large and very demonstrative, as showing the satisfactory feeling pervading all classes on the result of the mission to the Imperial Government.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—The International Railway and Steam Navigation Guide for March has come to hand from the publishers, Messrs. C. R. Chisholm and Bros., Montreal. It is replete, as usual, with all necessary information pertaining to routes of travel throughout the Dominion and the United States. Persons having occasion to travel should provide themselves with this handbook.

BIRTH.

On the 15th inst., the wife of Major F. J. Bowles, of a daughter.

Miscellaneous.

SCHOOL MUSIC BOOKS.
Commence your instruction with
American SCHOOL MUSIC!
IN 3 BOOKS.

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Afterward take up
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These books are for High Schools and Academies. The HOUR OF SINGING [$1.00] by L. O. Emerson and W. S. Tilden, for 3, 2, or 4 voices, CHOICE TRIOS [$1.00] by W. S. Tilden, for 3 voices, are choice in every sense, and THE SONG MONARCH [75 cts.] by H. R. Palmer, assisted by L. O. Emerson, unexcelled as a book for Singing Classes, is equally good for High Schools.

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For Ottawa via Brockville.
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Ottawa

The Times

VOL. VIII. NO. 3795 — OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH, 17, 1875 — PRICE 3 CENTS.

Wants.

WANTED.—Situation as DRUGGISTS' ASSISTANT in Ottawa. Some years' experience; Associate of the O. C. Pharmacy. References given.—Box 29, Farmersville, Ont. 3795

WANTED—A thorough house and parlour maid. Apply to Mrs. W. A. ALLAN, Stewart street.

WANTED.—A Good General Servant, in a small family in the city. Apply at this office.
March 11th, 1875. 3790

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100 men and women wanted to sell a complete history of the "Life, Labours and Death of Livingstone," also "The Family Bible," both Protestant and Catholic, beautifully illustrated, together with Maps, Charts and a great variety of pictures. For particulars address
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$100 TO $250 PER MONTH and expenses sure to Agents everywhere, selling our New Braided White Wire Rope Clothes Line. Sells readily at every house. Samples free. Address, HUDSON RIVER WIRE CO., 75 King Street west, Toronto, Ontario.

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Jan. 22, 187-. 37 9-3m

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LOST—On Sunday morning, 7th inst, a Brown Spaniel Dog. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving him at No. 6 McCormick's Terrace O'Connor Street. Any person keeping the dog after this notice will be prosecuted.

Found.

FOUND—On the 24th February, in Centre Town, a HORSE. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at Mr. CORBETT'S, Cor. Queen and O'Connor streets, or at this office.
March 2, 1875. 3781

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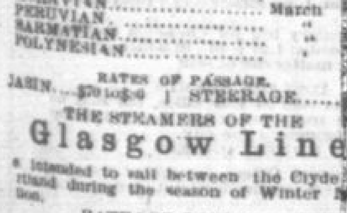

FROM PORTLAND
PRUSSIAN .... February 20
SCANDINAVIAN .... " 27
MORAVIAN .... March 6
PERUVIAN .... " 13
SARMATIAN .... " 20
POLYNESIAN .... " 27

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Sept. 9, 1874. 3667

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Hull, March 9, 1874. 3792y

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The subscriber is favoured with instructions from E. H. HARRINGTON, Esq., (who is giving up Housekeeping to go board), to sell at his residence, Albert Street, close to the Ladies' College, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, commencing at eleven o'clock, all his Household Furniture and Effects, consisting in part of handsome Parlour Suit in Green and Amber Repp, Centre Table, Card Table, Fancy and Work Tables, B. W. Whatnots, handsome Mirror in B. W. Gilt Frames Marble Clock, Ornaments, Pictures, &c, &c, B. W. Extension Table, B. W. Sideboard, B. W Cane Seat Oval Back Chairs, Couch, Window Hangings, China, Glass, &c., Stair Carpet and Rods, Bedsteads, Bureaux, Enclosed Washstands, Dressing Tables, Dressing Glasses, Chairs, Tables, Chamber Crockery, Pillows, Bolsters, Blankets, Mattrasses, Parlour and Bedroom Stoves, Household Linen and Silver, very fine Kitchen Stove, complete, as well as a quantity of Culinary Utensils and Kitchen Furniture. Terms cash. Sale sharp at eleven o'clock on Thursday 18th instant.
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Ottawa, March 13th, 1875. 3794

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Charges Moderate.
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Several Sets of Single Harness
For Sale Cheap for Cash.
Enquire at
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Ottawa, March 3rd, 1875. 3794

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MR. MOSES LAPOINTE desires to inform his customers and the public generally that he has removed his place of business from his former stand to the new Fish Market on the south side of York street. He will be happy to meet his friends in his new stand, and do his utmost to supply them with the latest importations of fresh and other kinds of fish; also all kinds of Poultry and Game.
MOSES LAPOINTE.
Ottawa, Feb. 2, 1875.

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is admitted by all who have tried it, to ensure more speedy and certain relief than any other remedy. The Testimonials daily received attest this to a remarkable degree.
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CITY OF WINNIPG,

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These lots are part of the late Mulligan property, are high and dry at all seasons of the year, and are eligibly situated on and near the main highway leading westward.

For those not having the thousands necessary for investment here, or those wishing to lay by something for a child, this is a good opportunity to invest in a city which is the natural gateway to the whole fertile belt.

The growth of Winnipeg during the last four years has been marvellous, though under the most unfortunate conditions as to trade, communications, &c., and competence has been attained by many citizens from small investments. Now, with a large expenditure for the Thunder Bay and Pembina Branch R. R. going on and the attention of the continent drawn to it by arrival of large bodies of Scotch and Mennonite emigrants this spring, its growth will rival that of Chicago or Melbourne.

Parties intending to remove to Manitoba, next season who purchase at this Sale can have their title registered in time for the Spring Voters' List, so as to be able to vote the first year.

Plans of the city and the property, together with Pamphlets, &c., as well as other information may be had at my rooms.

Reference may be had respecting situation of property to Members for the Province, and other Manitoban citizens now here.

Views of the City may be seen in the windows of Langford and Smith & Stewart, bookstores Upper Town and Centre Town.

WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK,
Solicitors.

JAMES BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.
Ottawa, March 9th 1875. 3785

Amusements.

GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT
—IN—
Gowan's New Opera House,
Albert Street, on
Wednesday Evening, March 17th 1875.
Under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Literary Association of Ottawa.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Overture .... Gowan's Band.
Opening Address ... By President of Society.
Piano Forte Duett ... Variations on Irish Airs
Miss Turgeon and Miss Green.
Chorus ...... Hail to the Chief ...... Niel
St. Joseph's Choir accomp'd Miss Poulet.
Duett .... Mira O'Norma .... Bellini
Messrs. Macdonald & Varney.
Song ...... The Dear Little Shamrock ...... Jackson
Miss Willis.
Song ...... Come Back to Erin ...... Claribel
Mrs. F. W. Sheperd, with chorus arranged by Mr. Mills.
ADDRESS.
PART II.
Selections of Irish Airs .... Gowan's Band
Song ...... The pretty Girl Milking her Cow ......
Miss Carrier.
Duo Piano and Violin, from Romeo and Juliet
Messrs. Martin and Beaudoin
Song ...... Cushla Machree ...... Moore
Mrs. P. E. Ryan.
Chorus .... Miserere .... Il Trovatore,
St. Joseph's Choir.
Solos by Miss E. Lefevrier and Mr. A. Marrier,
Song .... Killarney .... Balfe.
Mr. F. W. Sheperd.
Song and Chorus, The Harp that Once, Moore
Lady and gentlemen amateurs.
God Save the Queen.

The piano to be used on the occasion will be one of Steinway & Sons manufacture. Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, Agents.
Doors will be open at 6½ o'clock. Concert commences precisely at 8.
Admission—Orchestra chairs $1.00; parquette circle 75cts; balcony 50cts; Gallery 25cts.
Tickets can be had at Messrs Gowan and Son's, Sparks Street, and at the Opera House on the evening of the Concert
J. CASEY,
Secretary St. P. L. Association.
Ottawa, March 13th, 1875. 2793

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

THE
17th of MARCH,
Will be celebrated in Ottawa, by organizing at the St. Patrick's Hall, at 8 o'clock in the morning, and proceeding to the St. Patrick's Church, where Divine Service will be held, and the Sermon of the day preached by the Rev. Father Stenson. After service, a Procession will be formed, which will march through the principal streets, dispersing at the St. Patrick's Hall, after the customary addresses are delivered. All Irishmen and their descendants are cordially invited to join in the celebration of this national day.

THE CONCERT
In the evening a Grand Concert will take place in Gowan's splendid New Opera House, on Albert Street, which will be sustained by the most popular and talented amateurs of the city. Admission—Orchestra chairs, $1.00; parquette circle, 75cts; balcony, 50cts; gallery, 25cts. Private boxes and reserved orchestra chairs can be secured at Messrs Gowan & Son's, Sparks Street, where a plan of the Hall may be seen.
By order,
J. CASEY,
Secy., St P. L. Association.
Ottawa, March 9th, 1875. 3790 3in

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!
REMOVAL.
EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE
Have Removed to McCullough's Old Stand, corner
BANK AND WELLINGTON STREETS
Where they will sell the balance of their stock slightly damaged by fire and water. Great Bargains for one month only. Call and examine for yourselves. Terms—Strictly Cash 3791

Burnett's Cocoaine
Prevents the Hair from Falling.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Promotes its Healthy Growth.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Is not Greasy nor Sticky.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Leaves no Disagreeable Odor.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Subdues Refractory Hair.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Soothes the Irritated Scalp-Skin.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Affords the Richest Lustre.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Is not an Alcoholic Wash.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Kills Dandruff.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Gives New Life to the Hair.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Remains Longest in Effect.
50 and 75 cents per Bottle.
PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE,
MONTREAL, P. Q.
Agents for Dominion of Canada.
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON,
Proprietors.

HOUSEKEEPERS!
For your House-cleaning, by all means ask your Grocer, Druggist, or the Hardware shops for cleaning and polishing
SAPOLIO,
It surpasses everything for Windows, painted and plain Woodwork, and Tins, Brasses, and all metals.
HAND SAPOLIO,
For Mechanics, Painters, Photographers, and for Bath purposes. 379-1m

SMOKERS!
For a Good Smoke
—USE THE—
MYRTLE NAVY.

THE BEST
HOME MUSIC BOOKS
Piano at Home.
Four Hand Pieces, $2.50. Large collection popular pieces. Most excellent practice, and most entertaining to play.
Ritter's History of Music.
2 VOLS. Each $1.50. Condensed from 50 books, and is terse, complete, interesting, and a most useful book of reference in musical families.
Clarke's New Method.
For Reed Organs, is still the leading method in point of sale, is enlarged, improved, and in every way keeps up its high reputation. Price $2.50.
Organ at Home.
$2.50. The largest and best collection of popular Organ music. 200 pieces; large pages filled.
River of Life.
New edition. 35 cents. Full of the sweetest Sabbath School Songs.
All books sent, post-paid, for retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & Co.,
711 Broadway, N. Y.

Yesterday we published from the Victoria *Standard* a report of what was termed a "Triumphant Reception," accorded to Hon. Mr. Walkem on his return to British Columbia. The *British Colonist*, likewise published in Victoria, gives, we observe, a somewhat different report of the affair, from which we must infer that it was not the *triumphant reception* it was reported to be by the first-named journal.

By Telegraph.

MID-NIGHT DESPATCHES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Moody and Sankey.

LONDON, March 16.—The attendance at Messrs. Moody & Sankey's revival meeting to-night was immense, although the ticket system has been adopted expressly to prevent the over-crowding of the hall and the blocking up of the streets.

FRANCE.

Proceedings in the Assembly.

PARIS, March 16.—When the Assembly met to-day, Duke D'Aud iffret Pasquier took the chair. He read an address containing some strongly worded expressions against the Bonapartists, which were loudly cheered by the Left. M. Duclerc, a Liberal Republican, was elected one of the vice-presidents, receiving the support of the Republican majority. M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, stated that the Government had not yet deliberated on the question of dissolution, but his personal opinion was that the Assembly should dissolve in August, and the elections for a new Chamber of Deputies be ordered for Autumn.

GERMANY.

Relations with the Vatican.

BERLIN, March 16.—In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet to-day, a debate was opened on the new Ecclesiastical Bill. Dr. Falk, Minister of Public Instruction, opened in a speech explaining the necessity for fresh legislation on the relations of the State with the Church. He dwelt especially on the fact that the Pope had authorized the Austrian bishops to obey laws similar to those which he denounced in Prussia. The State was not afraid of the encyclical, but considered the matter serious, and would not permit itself to be treated with scorn by the Church. Prince Bismarck made a powerful speech in support of the bill. He said the maxim that more obedience was due to God than to man certainly did not mean that more obedience was due to a Pope, misguided by Jesuits, than to the King. The Government was doing its duty in protecting German freedom of mind against Rome. The House resolved to discuss the bill in a full sitting instead of referring it to Committee.

UNITED STATES.

Suicide.

CHICAGO, March, 16.—A. J. Thomas, for several months operator in the Chicago Board of Trade, attempted suicide to-day by shooting, it is supposed fatally. Heavy losses induced the act.

The Chicago Poisoning Case.

Victoria Mallinske, another of the party reported to have been poisoned, died to-day.

Pinchback's Election.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March, 16.—In the Senate Evening Session, Logan spoke in favor of seating Pinchback. He was followed by Morton, who closed the debate, also speaking in Pinchback's favour and appealing to the Republicans to sustain the Louisiana Legislature and not give the next House an opportunity to recognize the McEnery Government, as it will be sure to do if they can.

Explosion of a Powder Mill

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 16.—The Austin Powder Company's mills, five miles south of this city, blew up this afternoon with a series of terrific explosions. The works, which consisted of ten or twelve buildings, were completely demolished, large fragments of timber and heavy machinery being thrown a considerable distance. Eight or ten men were at work in and about the mills, three of whom were killed. Two magazines, in which is stored a large quantity of powder, which are situated near the mill, did not explode, although the roof and wall of the nearest one was badly torn by the concussion. Loss to Powder Company not known; loss sustained in vicinity, $30,000.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

SPAIN.

Gen. Cabrera Recognises Alfonso.

PARIS, March 16.—*L'Univers* publishes the text of an address which it says General Cabrera has issued to the Carlists, and which he will immediately despatch from Paris. In this paper General Cabrera announces his recognition of Alfonso as King of Spain. He points to the country's need of peace, and appeals to the patriotism of the Carlists to discontinue a struggle, hopeless from a cause which he refrains from revealing.

A convention between Cabrera and the Alfonsists is also being published. By its terms the Carlist towns, districts and provinces submitting within a month may retain the special and loyal privileges they enjoyed before the war; and any appointment of a Carlist to a civil or military office which has been approved by or may emanate from Cabrera, will be accepted and confirmed by the Alfonsists. To these reports is added that a Carlist proclamation has appeared denouncing General Cabrera as a traitor.

UNITED STATES.

Capture of Counterfeiters.

NEW YORK, March, 16.—A despatch from Galveston, Texas, says four counterfeiters were captured at Coryell, Texas, with $2,000 counterfeit money in possession.

Breaking up of the Ice on the Alleghany River.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March, 16.—The ice bridge at Ketanning, on the Alleghany, River, broke yesterday, without causing damage, though the ice is very heavy and the river running full. The ice is also breaking on some of the smaller tributaries of the Alleghany River, causing damage.

Severe Hail Storm in Michigan.

CINCINNATI, O., March, 16.—A despatch to the *Commercial* from Monteith, Michigan, says a hail storm of great severity raged there for fifteen minutes yesterday, demolishing everything on its way.

Great Floods in Michigan and Indiana.

The country in the neighbourhood of Mendon, Mich., is reported overflowing with water, with the bridges over the St. Joseph's River in danger, and the railroad track submerged. The Wabash River at Decatur, Ind., is very high and the destruction of the bridge is imminent. A bridge belonging to the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad, over the Illinois River at Peoria, has been carried away. At McConnellsville, Ohio, lightning struck the cupola of the Universalist Church, hurling the heavy timbers a distance of 200 feet.

Reduced Railway Tariff.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad yesterday began selling tickets to New York from St. Louis at $20, in competition with the Baltimore and Ohio road. This road is in connection with both the Erie and New York Central, but Erie folks say the reduction is unauthorized, and they do not think that it will be sustained.

Changes in the Treasury Department.

A Washington despatch to the *Tribune* says a number of important changes will be made in the Treasury Department soon. Tuttle, Assistant Treasurer, and Douglass, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will be superseded.

The Hawaiian Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The friends of the Hawaiian commercial treaty are more hopeful than heretofore, and think it will receive the required two-thirds vote of the Senate.

Mysterious Case of Poisoning in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 16.—A mysterious case of poisoning occurred on Saturday in the family of Theodore Mollinski, a Polish shoemaker. The family retired at 11 o'clock, and when Mr. Mollinski awoke in the morning he discovered that his wife and one daughter, aged three years, were dead, and his three other daughters were very ill. The condition of affairs was only discovered late in the afternoon by a policeman, who found Mollinski sitting at table eating. He complained of feeling very badly, and said he was unable to get out of the house. He was arrested on suspicion of poisoning the family. Two of the remaining daughters will probably die. Mollinski is well spoken of.

The Tilton-Beecher Trial.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Judge Fullerton was present at the Tilton-Beecher trial to-day, after an absence of several days. The first witness called was Reuben W. Royes, who testified as follows:—

I had an interview with Moulton in 1873, and asked him if there was any truth in the Woodhull story, of him going to Beecher with a pistol and demanding certain papers. He replied: "It is a d——d infernal lie." I then asked him if there was any truth in the Woodhull stories, and he said, "They are a pack of infernal lies."

This witness was not cross-examined.

Abner H. Davis was next called, and testified:—

I am acquainted with Moulton, and conversed with him about the scandal in November, 1872. I asked him, for God's sake, to tell me what this report meant. He replied there was not a word of truth in it. His manner was reserved, indignant and sarcastic.

This witness was also allowed to go without being cross-examined. As the next witness was called, Beach said it was not necessary to call so many witnesses, as Moulton did not deny having used the expressions, and he thought this was an improper course.

Chas. H. Cadwell next testified: Moulton had told him that these stories were a pack of d——d lies.

CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE

(By Telegraph.)

TORONTO.

Grand Trunk—Sympathy for Dean Grassett—Commutation of Debt—South Simcoe Election—Toronto Harbour.

TORONTO, March 16.

The Grand Trunk summer contract rates from Montreal to points west, went into force yesterday, instead of the 15th of April as originally intended.

Yesterday afternoon Dean Grassett was presented with a numerously signed address in which sympathy was expressed for him in the stand he has taken as champion of the church against ritualism.

The City Council last night agreed to the terms of the Northern Railway Commutation Bill, and are prepared to allow the debt of the city to be considered a bonus, which will give them representation at the board.

Hon. William McDougall has received the Conservative nomination for South Simcoe, and Mr. C. Cameron yesterday telegraphed for him to leave Ottawa at once. It is expected he will be opposed either by Mr. Wilson, of Brantford, or Mr. Snelling, of this city, in the Reform interest.

Mr. Kingsford, C. E., on behalf of the Government, informed the Harbour Commissioners, yesterday, that he could not recommend the expenditure of a half to three-quarters of a million in the preservation of the Eastern gap, as he thought the Western channel sufficient for the trade of the port. The Harbour Commissioners urged that as Toronto was a harbour of refuge it should be aided as well as Goderich.

MONTREAL.

The First Ocean Steamer—Delegation—Habeas Corpus—A Reporter in Trouble.

MONTREAL, March 16.

The Polynesian, the first steamer for Quebec this season, will leave Liverpool on the 15th of April.

The delegation from the Quebec Harbour Commission leaves for Ottawa tomorrow at noon, with reference to the grant for the construction of the graving dock and harbour improvements at the port.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was unanimously refused by the Judges at the Court of Queen's Bench, this morning, in the case of Williams, the gambler, sentenced, with fine, by the Recorder, to six months' imprisonment.

Yesterday the *Witness* published an account of Chief Penton's son being committed to gaol for vagrancy for three months in that he wronged a daughter of W. E. Egan and then married her. To-day the Chief assaulted Flint, the Police Court reporter of the *Witness*, in a ruffianly manner, giving him a black eye. The reporter has sworn out a warrant against the Chief.

HALIFAX.

Reply to the Address—Appointment—An Ice-Bound Vessel.

HALIFAX, March, 16.

In the House of Assembly to-day the address in answer to the Governor's speech passed without division, the Opposition declining to move any amendment.

Peter S. Hamilton, of this city, has been appointed Inspector of Inland Fisheries.

A telegram from St. Pierre to day says a vessel was seen from the mountains in the ice, about 30 miles distant, S S W, on Friday last; supposed to be the steamer Geo. Shattuck.

GODERICH.

Death of Mr. Daniel Lizars.

GODERICH, March 16.

Mr. Daniel Lizars, Clerk of the Peace for the County of Huron, died on Sunday in the 82nd year of his age. His death took place within eight days of the decease of his son, Surgeon Lizars, of Toronto.

NIAGARA.

Death of "Mayor Murphy"—A Model Verdict.

NIAGARA, March 16.

The jury re-assembled yesterday in the case of the strange death of Michael O'Connell, better known as "Mayor Murphy," of Toronto. The stomach has been analysed by Dr. Ellis, of Toronto, but no trace of poison was discovered. The jury brought in a verdict "that the deceased did not die of starvation or cold, but his illness was from the same cause as his children, but what that cause was, the jury did not know."

LONDON.

Insolvency Bill—A Flood Expected.

LONDON, March 16.

The Board of Trade met yesterday and passed a resolution to the effect that the Insolvency Act of 1859 was generally satisfactory, and no material change in that Act is desired; and that they consider the alterations proposed in the new Act will be most prejudicial, inasmuch as they will tend to unsettle the decisions of the Courts upon many points of its provisions.

Fears are entertained that the Great Western track on the St. Clair Flats will be swept away by the floods caused by the thaw. Large gangs of men were sent out yesterday to prepare for any emergency.

CORUNNA.

Dr. Tupper.

CORUNNA, March 16.

Hon. Dr. Tupper addressed a meeting of the electors of the Riding in the interest of Mr. Drew, at the drill shed here, yesterday afternoon. The Doctor, in a speech of two hours' duration, touched on the chief political questions of the day. The attendance, considering the weather and the state of the roads, was large, and the address was listened to with much interest.

FORT GARRY.

Local Elections—The Coming Speaker—The Redistribution Bill.

FORT GARRY, March 16.

Hon. Mr. Norquay was re-elected on the 13th inst., by a handsome majority over his opponent. Fuller, Hay, and Neelin were elected by acclamation. The Government is therefore for the present complete.

It is rumoured that the Government will propose Mr. Cornish as Speaker of the Assembly.

It is expected that the Redistribution Bill will be introduced providing for more English members.

Local Intelligence.

Flowers of all Kinds, Bouquets, Shamrock, &c., &c., at Forfar's. 72 Sparks Street.

A POOR PRICE.—A fine pair of black horses were sold by auction at the Russell House corner yesterday, for $179.

BISHOP CHENEY left town yesterday morning for Toronto. After fulfilling some engagements there, he will return home to Chicago.

THE SNOW.—The thaw of yesterday considerably reduced the quantity of snow. A number of sheds in different parts of the city, however, gave way under its weight.

ST. PATRICK'S CONCERT.—The amateurs who take part in the St. Patrick's Concert this evening, will meet in Gowan's New Opera House this afternoon at 4 o'clock for a rehearsal.

Manitoba Merchants lately in town report a dull winter season, but unusual preparations for business extension, building, &c., in preparation for the large immigration, on the way for which Winnipeg is the source of supply.

DEPUTATION FROM ST. CATHERINES.—A deputation, consisting of the following gentlemen, arrived from St. Catherines yesterday, to interview the Government relative to increasing the depth of the locks in the Welland Canal to fourteen feet; Messrs. Lucius S. Oille, Sylvester Mellon, Patrick Larkin, J. C. Graham, John L. Ramsey and William Hutchinson.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF ST. PATRICK.—Extensive preparations have been made for the due celebration of St. Patrick's anniversary to-day. The procession promises to be a magnificent affair, should the day prove at all propitious, and as for the concert at night, its success has been assured beyond the shadow of a doubt. The sons and daughters of the Green Isle will doubtless be out in force to-day, to honour the anniversary of their patron saint.

DRAMATIC CONCERT.—The dramatic entertainment in the Rink Music Hall last night was largely attended, and the programme was well sustained throughout. The fine band of the Governor General's Foot Guards, in whose interest the affair was held, opened the programme with an overture, and during the evening played some fine selections. The first part of the programme assumed the character of a concert, while the latter was devoted to the drama. The Messrs. Young, of the Prince of Wales' Rifles, Montreal, were well received in a couple of duetts which they sung, entitled "Larboard Watch" and "Robin Ruff." Mr. Shepherd and Miss Higman in their vocal contributions were warmly applauded. The National Anthem brought a very pleasant night's enjoyment to a close.

LECTURE ON PROHIBITION.—Mr. P. Le Sueur delivered a very instructive and exhaustive lecture on the subject of Prohibition, before a fair audience in the Young Men's Christian Association, last night. He first presented to his audience all the arguments that were possible in the advocacy of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, after which he reviewed at some length the opposite side of the question. He then left the audience to judge for themselves as to which side they would espouse. He concluded by according his belief in the principle of Moral Suasion with a view to check intemperance. He contended that public opinion was not educated in the matter of Prohibition, and questioned the right of Parliament, whatever might be its power, to enact what a man should eat or drink. It was a transgression upon the liberty of the subject. The argument that Parliament legislated in the matter of tainted meat or adulterated food would not hold good, for such enactments met the unanimous approval of the people, whereas a great majority of the people disputed the right of Parliament to deny them, what they believed to be cordials. He argued that prohibition under such circumstances would be an inoperative law, and become the derision of those whom it was intended to restrain from the vice of intemperance. He avowed his belief in the principle of total abstinence, but differed from the advocates of temperance as to the manner in which that much desired reform should be brought about. The lecturer resumed his seat amidst loud applause. On motion of Mr. Alexander, seconded by Mr. Grant, a vote of thanks was accorded Mr. LeSueur for his very able and lucid address.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

DANIEL'S HOTEL.—Chas F. Chapman, Prescott; John Heney, City; W. C. Jarvis, Montreal; Charles Montagne, do; L. H. Bailey, Toronto; T. C. Clifford, Aylmer; D. McPhail, Wakefield; Ennis Scott, Aylmer road; David Moreau, Rutland; T. M. Matthew, Montreal.

POLICE COURT.

Before M. O'Gara, P. M.

TUESDAY, March 16.

Michael Hanly, arraigned for drunkenness and vagrancy, was sent to gaol for a month.

Mrs. John Burns, for assaulting Bailiff Hamilton, was fined $1 and costs.

Samuel Jones, charged with obstructing a sewer, had his case dismissed with costs.

George Hughes, charged with breaking windows, was discharged.

Ellen Dillon, charged with a similar offence, was fined $5 and costs.

Noonan's Restaurant

Simply because you can always procure a good BREAKFAST,
A CAPITAL DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT TEA OR SUPPER
At any moment, without delay, at
Noonan's Lunch and Oyster Rooms,
SPARKS STREET, WEST.
Feb. 27th, 1875. 3780

FRESH ARRIVALS

At their New Establishment, Opposite their Old Stand

Fresh Fragrant Tea, at 40c., worth 50c.
Choice Selected do 50c., do 60c.
Extra Choice do 55c., do 65c.
Finest in the City. 65c., do 75c.
Bologna Sausages, at equally low prices.
Breakfast Bacon, " "
Spiced do. " "
Selected Hams, " "
Stilton Cheese, " "
Print and Tub Butter " "
Pickles and Sauces in large variety.
Also a very choice stock of
Wines, Brandies, Rum, Gin, &c.
AT
CAMPBELL & ALMAS,
Ryan's New Block, Second Door from O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Mar. 10th, 1875. 3789

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA
THE THEATRICALS,
For Wednesday, the 17th instant, are unavoidably
POSTPONED
Till Thursday the 18th inst.
R. F. WARD,
A.-D.-C.

New Advertisements.

St. Patrick's Annual Concert: Gowan's New Opera House.
Bill of Fare: European Dining Rooms.
Notice: Mr. Burrows.
Situation Wanted: Box 20, Farmersville.
Bedroom, &c., To Let: F, this Office.
Rooms To Let: A. W., Box 330.
Auction Sale: J. Bermingham.
New Books: Henderson & Co.

The Times.

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 17, 1875.

MISS FLETCHER'S EMIGRATION SCHEME.

There is no subject, at the present time, of more importance to those interested in the prosperity of the Dominion, than that of emigration. There are extensive tracts of valuable land in this country to be settled; there are great public works in operation or proposed, calling for labourers; there are numerous families scattered throughout the Dominion in want of servants. With regard to each of these objects, it is most desirable that there be brought into the country a good class of persons, of honest, temperate and industrious habits.

To promote emigration of this character is to lay a sure foundation for the future prosperity and strength of the country, and consequently deserves, not only the encouragement of the Government, but the sympathy and co-operation of the people of the Dominion. We had the pleasure of meeting the other day a person who is and has been actively engaged in this treaty. We allude to a lady well known as Miss Fletcher, and we were glad to learn from herself that her efforts in the cause of emigration to Canada have been successful, and are likely to be generously acknowledged by the Dominion Government. This lady took up this work, prompted by the spirit of benevolence, and on her own responsibility. Being a native of England, and witnessing, by her residence in that country, the pauperism and misery to which many of the poorer classes are subject in overcrowded cities, she voluntarily undertook the task of finding out young women and boys in destitute circumstances, and of helping them to cross over to this country in order to better their position. Her terms were too generous to be refused: she offered to obtain them clothing, to pay their passage to Canada, to find them suitable homes; and they on their part promised to repay their benefactress so soon as their wages and success in the new country enabled them to do so. We would impress upon our readers that the emigrants in whom Miss Fletcher continues to interest herself are not the refuse of over-populated cities, but persons of moral character, though poor, yet possessing honest and virtuous principles, and on whom she could therefore rely. Within the last eighteen months, we are informed that over 200 servants, of whom about fifty are men and boys, have been brought out to this country by Miss Fletcher. This lady, who is at present in Toronto, visited for a few days last week this city. During her brief stay she laid before several members of the Government her past efforts in respect of emigration, and made many valuable suggestions. She also endeavoured to interest some of the ladies of Ottawa in her good work. Her proposals to them were that if some of them who are interested in the introduction here of good servants will form themselves into a committee to encourage her in the work, she will undertake to send to this part a large number of women and boys, and even entire families, in accordance with the demand for them. Those persons who desire to procure servants are asked to advance ten dollars towards defraying the expenses attending the voyage to this country, which sum will be returned to the respective subscribers by a deduction from the wages of the servant, who will be bound to the subscriber for a certain period from the time of arrival in the country. It is confidently hoped that there are Canadian ladies in Ottawa possessing that benevolent spirit for which many English ladies are distinguished, and that they will readily co-operate in this deserving work. By united effort of this kind, much may be done to relieve the over-populated cities of the old country from the pauperism which has become to them a scourge, and from the wickedness and degradation which is too often the result of pauperism.

This appeal, we trust, will be at once responded to. We trust that Miss Fletcher may be induced, by this cordial co-operation of the benevolent-minded, to continue, for the benefit of the country, the work which she has so nobly begun.

Parliament of Canada.

Third Parliament--Second Session.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 10.

(CONTINUED.)

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said he was sure the members of this House had no desire to do injustice to any person concerned in the matter of the bill. He could not comprehend that any influences were brought to bear upon members of this House, such as alluded to by his hon. friend. What persons in New York or what capitalists in London could have any influence in this House! Last session the House, he was sure, was as anxious as it is now to do what was right and just; but they then laboured under a disadvantage in not having full information about it. He would not say the bill was pressed forward with undue haste; but at all events it was pressed forward without sufficient time being given to the House to consider the manner in which it would affect various interests. That bill was opposed more because of a want of information and a feeling of uncertainty—more because of a feeling that perhaps we were trenching upon interests which, if we knew more about them, we would like to protect. At all events, the bill was passed towards the close of the session when the persons interested in it were not present, and we had not sufficient knowledge to satisfy us that what was done was being so carefully done as not to trench upon interests that we desired to protect. The Government itself had seen fit to insert in the bill a certain clause to protect certain rights which were said to be affected by the bill, and therefore there was now a sort of guarantee to the country that this bill deserved the favourable consideration of Parliament. He quite agreed that if this monopoly could be touched by the Legislature of this country without unfairness to any of Her Majesty's subjects or any other persons, he would be quite ready to do his share in getting rid of it. But the question was, did this bill deal fairly with reference to the interests of those concerned by it? He thought that perhaps they were apt to view the question inconsiderately in their anxiety to do away with the monopoly. If this discussion had come up five or six years ago, and if this company—the Anglo American—had come to this Parliament or the Legislature of Nova Scotia, asking to be allowed to land in Nova Scotia, everybody would have said yes. If they had come here two years ago asking this Parliament for right to land in Nova Scotia everybody would have said, land in Nova Scotia by all means, and no one would have thought of asking them to give up rights which they had in Newfoundland. It was in fact a private interest which was endeavouring to force this bill upon Parliament. Two or three years ago that influence and interest would not have been in force, and no one would have dreamed of refusing the company this right. We should only have been too glad to give them the right to land, and we should then only be doing what was done by the old Province of Canada, of Prince Edward Island, of Newfoundland, of Nova Scotia, except in Nova Scotia it seemed to have been coupled with a still stronger privilege, that is, the privilege of having the exclusive right to land in that Province. We should bear this in mind, and when we find that this company, having obtained this right, if it had come here two or three years ago, would have got this privilege—we should consider this, and we should consider the exact state of the facts before we assent to the very strong positions which are taken up on behalf of this bill. As he understood it, these gentlemen who were interested in the Anglo American Company were not here asking for any exclusive rights, or asking for anything. But there was an effort made on behalf of some other persons, which effort now assumed the character of a public bill, to thrust them out of this country and drive them into the sea. He spoke now of Nova Scotia, where they had been doing their business for a number of years, in consequence of an arrangement made with an existing telegraph company of that Province—the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company. They could conduct their business under the sea by their own powers, and over the soil of Nova Scotia by virtue of the arrangement made with the local telegraph company. They carried on their business for several years with advantage to the people of both hemispheres. Because they had been successful that was no reason why we should push them into the sea, for that really was what the request amounted to. The suggestion was, don't let them stand on your shore at all, but drive them into the sea, because they won't give up something that they have got somewhere else. Under the existing circumstances the company had certain rights—perhaps they could not be called legal rights—which ought to be respected, and it was unfair and unjust to disturb them absolutely without consideration and without giving a fair amount of compensation for the rights thus disturbed. Statutory rights were one thing, and rights acquired by usage was another thing. This company made a bargain with a company that had a right by statute. He had not seen the bargain, but his hon. friend had just said that it was not worth the paper it was written on. That was the actual state of affairs, and it seemed to him that that state of affairs ought to receive a more serious consideration than was recommended by his hon. friend. It might be useful to destroy this monopoly. He could very readily believe that it might tend to make telegraphy cheaper. Canada had a very considerable interest in it, but, perchance, it might not have that effect. It might have the effect, for instance, of forcing upon the existing company the purchase of some company which was now contemplated in England, or the amalgamation of all these companies, on account of the powerful influences his hon. friend had just spoken of. But many influences in London and New York were much more likely to be called into play in the transaction that would grow out of this legislation than could possibly be called into any sort of use in this discussion or before this House. He was sure his hon. friend was not serious when he spoke of those undue influences exercised in this House. For his own part, he thought the most reasonable way to deal with the bill was for hon. members to reserve their discussion upon it until it had been before a Committee. He understood that gentlemen were here, connected with the Anglo-American Company, who desired to be heard on this bill; also, that other gentlemen were here who desired to be heard on the other side of the question, on account of this being a Government measure, and Government might think it desirable that on the latter side of the question arguments should be heard before a Committee. But certainly there were gentlemen here on behalf of the Anglo-American Company whose interests were very closely touched by this bill, and who were anxious to be heard in reference to it. It was very difficult for a member of the House who had not studied the question fully to appreciate all the arguments that had been advanced on either side, and he was therefore under the impression that it was better to withhold their decision on the bill and allow it to pass the second reading, with the expectation that the hon. gentleman who had charge of it would refer it to the Committee on Banking, Commerce and Railways, and that then the various persons who were interested in the measure could be heard, then when the bill was reported they would be better able to decide legally and fairly what ought to be done with reference to the clauses which were in dispute in this bill. He noticed with great pleasure the Secretary of State had stated yesterday that the remedy this Anglo-American Company would have under the sixteenth clause would be against the Government of this country. But he (Mr. Campbell) thought this should be more distinctly stated in the clause itself. He did not apprehend that the Government were desirous of doing any injustice to this company. But the Government did not admit that the company had any rights, they only said, if these rights do exist—if the court shall be satisfied that these rights do exist—then the remedy would be against the Government of the country to the extent that the court may think these rights affected. He was glad the Government had taken the course recommended last session to protect these rights as they now existed. As to the final disposition of the bill, he would be glad to be guided by the report of the Committee to whom he thought the bill should be referred.

Hon. Mr. WILMOT said he thought his hon. friend did not understand the bill. Instead of pushing this company into the sea, it simply required that no company should land a cable here without they gave up any exclusive privileges they might have in the island of Newfoundland.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY—My hon. friend has not read the bill.

Hon. Mr. WILMOT—It is simply giving to any cable landing in Newfoundland the same rights and privileges they would have in landing in the Dominion of Canada.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY—Does he deny that by this bill, the moment it is passed and becomes law, the present company is prevented from work altogether, and are not allowed to use it, and in that way competition is prevented?

Hon. Mr. WILMOT—My hon. friend takes a very strange view of the case. There is no intention of stopping that company from operating in the Dominion of Canada, but in doing so they have got to agree to give the same rights to any company landing in Newfoundland. And that is what he was prepared to insist upon. But even if they chose to give up all the advantages they possess in conveying telegraphic messages between Europe and America, upon which they had been making such large dividends, they would not be the losers of all. As long as they have rights, they were entitled to use them; but would any one contend that the people of this Dominion should be under the control of such a monopoly, which was taking the money out of their pockets to enrich themselves, when the whole business ought to be thrown open to competition? Their term of twenty years had now expired, and their rights consequently had ceased to exist. He thought all the facts relating to this matter had been brought before the House by the documentary evidence submitted. And with regard to what they might do in England the hon. gentleman read the last despatch of Lord Carnarvon, in which his Lordship distinctly intimated that the subject of the bill was one which the Dominion Parliament was clearly entitled to deal with, and that it was entirely competent for the Dominion Parliament to legislate without interference from the British Government upon local questions, such as formed the subject matter of the bill. He (Hon. Mr. Wilmot) went on to say that he thought if all the history was known there had been some influences outside of this Parliament, which caused that bill to be suspended. For his own part, he was strongly opposed to outside parties coming here and trying to interfere with the course of legislation. In the Province of New Brunswick the same attempt was made to influence the Ministry there, and they did get a bill passed, but the reply to it was that it was contrary to public policy. In the present case we had to deal with extended telegraphic communications between two continents, and it was to the public interest that these things should be done as reasonably and as cheaply as possible. He was strongly opposed to rings, and he believed the Atlantic Telegraph Company, the Western Union Company and the Association Press were all united in a ring, and he, for one, desired to break it up. He trusted the majority of this Senate would see the suggestion in the same light, and support the bill now before the House.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST said, Government would not object to sending this bill to a Committee, as proposed, because they were quite confident that the sense and feeling of the House would be rendered by that Committee, that this great monopoly now existing would receive due consideration, and that the result in that Committee would be an entire approval of the measure now before the Senate. Objection was yesterday taken to a clause of this, bill by which some persons seemed to think the Government were trying to favour a political friend, the Hon. John Young. Anyone who would look into the bill, would see that this clause was of absolute necessity, unless this House was quite ready to declare that we should pay an indemnity to parties who had organized under a charter which emanated from this Parliament. Some two years ago, a charter was granted to a certain company to lay down a cable. By this charter they were given exclusive privileges, and now if they were to say that these privileges should be withdrawn by our own Legislature, they would have the right to claim an indemnity from this Parliament. On this proviso the charter was granted, and they have, therefore, certain rights granted by our Legislature. As to the rights which were claimed by the parties whose case had been so ably presented by the hon. gentleman from Nova Scotia, he was glad to see that the clause relating to such rights was now supported by his hon. friend. When gentlemen of the legal eminence of Sir John A. Macdonald, Mr. Blake and Mr. Mousseau declared that there were no legal rights, the Government felt quite safe in adopting the clause. He admitted that we owed a great deal to the parties who first established oceanic communication, but these gentlemen had enjoyed the privilege for twenty years and had made great profit out of it. And now were we to be told that, because one of the colonies had consented to grant them exclusive privileges, we should do the same thing again. Those interested knew very well that their case was hopeless. With regard to the proviso which allowed the company to carry their claims for indemnity before a court, the rights which were thus reserved to them were so dubious, so ethereal, that the company would say when the bill was passed it would be better for them to keep quiet than to bring the matter before the court. The Government believed no such rights existed, but in order to give no ground of complaint the clause was added at the end of the bill to allow the company an indemnity in case they could establish a possession of such rights.

Hon. Mr. KAULBACH said, since the Hon. Minister of Agriculture has consented to refer this bill to a Committee, of which I am a member, I shall defer for the present the remarks I intended to make, simply saying that I believe the bill requires amendment, and that I widely differ from many of the views and opinions expressed to-day by the hon. member from Arichat. But in this I do agree with him—that we have a right to and should legislate in this matter. We have a right to make our shores free to all cable companies, and even to discriminate against monopolies if such exist and are injurious to the public interest. But it is all important that through our legislation we should show capitalists that Parliament will protect rights and encourage all enterprises, particularly such as have been of such universal benefit as ocean telegraphy.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY said the House would expect him to state the course he proposed to take. He would like very much to reply to some of the statements of his hon. friends, but the present was not the time for doing so. He would only say that, after the very frank declaration given by the Hon. Minister of Agriculture that it was not the intention of the Government to sully our name by refusing to hear parties before Committee, and his promise that they should be heard in the ordinary way, he (Mr. Dickey) would accept the proposition of the Government.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. LETELLIER, that the bill from the House of Commons entitled an Act to regulate the construction and maintenance of marine electric telegraphs, be now read a second time.—Carried.

On motion of Hon. Mr SCOTT, the bill was then referred to the Standing Committee on Banking, Commerce, Railways and Telegraph Lines.

The bill from the Commons for the incorporation of the Banque St. Jean Baptiste was, on motion of Hon. Mr. WILSON, read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Banking, Commerce and Railways.

On the order for the second reading of the bill relating to changing the names of Imperial Building, Savings and Investment Companies,

Hon Mr. ALLAN explained that certain changes were made last year to the general Act relating to building societies which so far changed the character of their operations that many of them desired to have the name of "Building Society" dropped, and that of "Loan and Investment Society" substituted.

The bill was then read a second time.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Patent Laws Extension Bill—Hon. Mr. Wark in the chair. The committee reported the same without amendment, after which it was read a third time.

Hon. Mr. CHINIC presented a petition from Thomas McGreevy, President, and other shareholders of the St. Lawrence Tow Boat Company, praying that the name be changed to that of the St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Company, and that the company be allowed to increase their stock to $1,000,000.

The committee to whom was referred the Peterson Relief Bill, presented their report, and a motion was carried to have the evidence taken before the committee printed.

The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 11.

The House met at three o'clock.

Several petitions were presented in favour of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Hon. Mr. MILLER presented the tenth report of the Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills. The Bill entitled an Act to amend the Act incorporating the Canada Car Manufacturing Company, was reported without amendment.

On motion of Hon. Mr. ALLAN the bill was read a third time and passed.

The same Committee reported without amendment the bill entitled an Act to amend the Act incorporating the Western Assurance Company and other Acts affecting the same and to extend the powers of said company.

Hon. Mr. BROWN asked the promoter of the bill to explain its character.

Hon. Mr. ALLAN explained that was for the purpose of enabling the Western Assurance Company to invest its surplus funds in Dominion stocks, the same as was granted to other companies last year, and also to enable them to increase their capital.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. PENNY introduced a bill entitled an Act to enable Damond Rivers Averill to obtain Letters Patent of Invention for certain improvements in point.

Moved by Hon. Mr. SCOTT, seconded by Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST, that the time limited for receiving petitions for Private Bills be extended to the 19th of March, and the time limited for presenting private bills to the Senate be extended to the 22nd of March. Carried.

Hon. Mr. BOTSFORD said it would be remembered that after considerable consideration of the question with regard to the gauge of the Intercolonial Railway, the Government finally consented to reduce it from five feet six to four feet eight and a half inches. That being so, it would appear that all the work performed on this road over and beyond what was necessary for the narrow gauge was, in the main, absolutely thrown away. Under these circumstances he should have hoped that no further unnecessary expenditure on the broad gauge would have taken place. In discussions here he had frequently expressed the opinion that this railway, which could not, in the nature of the case, be more than a local one, should be of no broader gauge than similar roads which Russia, Denmark and Sweden were building, and the British Government in the East Indies. The Canadian Government, after the narrow gauge had been determined upon, if his information is correct, had a great number 9 miles of the Intercolonial constructed on the narrow gauge, between Miramichin and Moncton. If that be so it seemed a useless expenditure of the public money upon that road. It was information he had received to this effect that had induced him to put his question on the paper:—Whether the rails of that portion of the Intercolonial Railway lying between the Miramichi River and Moncton have been laid down on the broad guage of 5 feet 6½ inches, and if so, why such an expenditure has been incurred?

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said the hon. gentleman was aware that when the present head of the Government was in Opposition, he laboured very strenuously, before any expense for the Intercolonial was incurred, to secure the narrow gauge; but on two occasions in the other House a vote was carried against them. When the present Government took office, they found a very large amount of broad gauge stock on that road, and considered the best way to utilise it was, as they had no narrow-gauge stock, to lay down, in the meantime, some forty miles on the broad gauge. This was accordingly done—simply to use up the broad gauge stock. When the narrow-gauge rolling stock was received, the change of gauge on this section would not be difficult.

Hon. Mr. BOTSFORD—Is that piece of road in operation?

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—These forty miles are on the broad gauge, on which plan it is proposed to finish this section, with the object mentioned.

Hon. Mr. BOTSFORD said, from the position of this road it was clear it was not in operation, and why Government should expend money on the broad gauge when the road was not open for traffic seemed extraordinary. If that course should be adopted, one portion of the road worked would be broad and another narrow gauge.

Hon. Mr. WARK made some remarks supplementary to those of Mr. SCOTT, with reference to the necessity of working a portion of the line, and going a considerable distance on a broad gauge section for the purpose of procuring ballast. Twenty-five locomotives on the broad gauge had been ordered originally, and were employed at Moncton and elsewhere, being the only rolling stock we had. They were used in carrying ballast a great distance. Ballast was entirely overlooked when the plans were being formed. There was none obtainable between Moncton and some place near Miramichi.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY asked if it was the policy of the Government to make the change of gauge of the Intercolonial during next June, or early in July.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT replied, the policy of the Government was to have the whole line of the Intercolonial in narrow gauge. He assumed the present was some temporary arrangement for the purpose of

(Continued on fourth page.)

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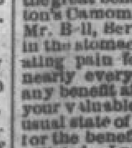
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And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS IN CANADA.
Montreal—Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Montreal—Lymans, Clare & Co.
Toronto—Elliott & Co., Wholesale Druggists
" Shapter & Owen.
Hamilton—Winer & Co.
Halifax—Avery Brown & Co.

NOTICE.
Morson's Effectual Remedies
Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½ and 1 pint bottles.
CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodyne being unequal in strength, MORSON & SON have prepared this. Sold in ¼ oz., 1½ oz., and 3 oz. bottles.
GELATINE—The purest preparation is MORSON'S.
Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON.
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions.
31, 33 & 124 *Southampton Row*,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON
WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.
PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping orders executed with despatch 3244.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMES.
Patronised by all the World.
Rimmel's Ihang-Ihang, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane, and other perfumes of exquisite fragrance.
Rimmel's Lavender Water, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.
Rimmel's Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.
Rimmel's Dugong Oil Soap, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.
Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Costume and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Balls and Parties.
Rimmel's Violet, Rose, Leaf, Rice, and other Toilet Powders. A liberal allowance to shippers
Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96 Strand, 128 Regent Street, and 24 Cornhill, London, 17 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, and 76 King's Road, Brighton
Sold by all Perfumery Vendors

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES
FOR
CONSUMPTION, WASTING AND INDIGESTION,
Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine.
As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subject their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength and weight are increased digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.
Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,
SAVORY & MOORE,
143 NEW BOND-ST., LONDON, W
And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY AND MOORE'S DATURA TATULA Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis &c.

PAIN-KILLER.
After thirty-five years trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera, or any sort of Bowel complaint it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency, and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.
It is used Internally and Externally.
Sold everywhere. Price 25 cts.
PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors
January 13th, 1875 374

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
New York Weekly Herald.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Proprietor.
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

THE WEEKLY HERALD is published every Saturday, at five cents per copy. Annual subscription price:
One Copy..........$2
Three Copies..........5
Five Copies..........8
Ten Copies..........15
Postage five cents per copy for three months.
Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1.50 each.
An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at the same price.
One extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. Additions to clubs received at club rates.
These rates make the WEEKLY HERALD the cheapest publication in the country.
Terms cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender.
A glance at portion of the WEEKLY HERALD will be appropriated to Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Pomology and the management of domestic animals. Particular attention will be paid also to Reports of the Markets.
The aim will be to make the WEEKLY HERALD superior to any other agricultural and family newspaper in the country.
Every number of the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a select story and the latest and most important news by telegraph from all parts of the world up to the hour of publication.
During the session of Congress the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a summary of the proceedings and the latest News by telegraph from Washington, Political, Religious, Fashionable, Artistic, Literary and Sporting intelligence, Obituary Notices, Varieties, Amusements, Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day, a review of the Cattle and Dry Goods Markets, Financial and Commercial intelligence and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.
The HERALD employs no agents in the country nor in distant cities to canvass for subscribers, as none are necessary. Any person pretending to be an agent for the WEEKLY HERALD should be treated as a common swindler. The club system has abolished the agency system. It is safe and cheap.
The price of subscription, whenever practicable, should be transmitted by Post Office Orders. It is the safest mode of transmitting money by mail.
At small Post Offices in the country where Post Office Orders cannot be obtained, money may be remitted in Registered letters.
Advertisements, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.
Price of the DAILY HERALD, four cents a copy. Annual subscription price, $14, always in advance.
Write the address on letters to the NEW YORK HERALD, in a bold and legible hand, and give the name of each subscriber, of Post Office, County and State, so plainly that no errors in mailing letters will be liable to occur.

Carpets.

OTTAWA
CARPET AND FURNITURE HOUSE.
SHOOLBRED & CO.
Desire to inform their friends and the public that they are now receiving regular consignments of Furniture of all descriptions from
Messrs. R. Hay & Co.,
[late Jacques & Hay,] Toronto, &c. &c., to which they confidently invite the attention of purchasers, both as regards Workmanship, Quality and Good Value, as we are selling at a Small Advance on Mill Prices.
A Large Stock of Curtains on Hand.
SHOOLBRED & CO.
49 Sparks Street.
Ottawa, January 4, 1875.

Watchmakers, &c.

MANUFACTURING
Watchmaker and Jeweller.
Having sold out the retail business to Messrs. Radford & Goyer, I beg leave to return thanks to the public for their patronage during the last 18 years, and will continue the MANUFACTURING, JEWELLRY AND WATCHMAKING BUSINESS in my former workshops, over Mann's Hardware Store, corner of Metcalfe and Sparks street.
June 20, 1874. W. YOUNG.

N. MARKS,
Fine Jeweller, Practical Watchmaker,
36—*SPARKS STREET*—36
Just received, a magnificent assortment of fine
JEWELLERY,
Comprising Diamonds and other fine Rings, Opera and Victoria Chains—very fine designs. Also, a complete assortment of fine finish Gold and Silver Watches, which he will sell at astonishingly low prices.
A very unique assortment of Whitby Jet.
Nov. 26, 1874.

To the Queen and Royal Family; To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment); and to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments and RailwayCompanies, established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER,
Prize Medallist of the London, 1862, and Paris Exhibitions.
Maker to the Chronograph, by which the Derby and all other Races and great events of the day are timed.
Manufactory and City House—58 and 60 Ludgate Hill.
West End Establishments—25, Old Bond Street, and 99 Westbourne Grove, London.
MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS and WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited, before sending their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufactory the Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery and Electro-plate, which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.
Orders can be sent direct to the manufactory, Ludgate Hill, or through merchants and shippers in England.

WATCHES	CLOCKS
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns.	Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Gns.
Lever, Vertical, Horizontal, Duplex, Chronometer, Chronograph, Keyless, Centre-seconds Repeaters, Indian, &c.	Church, Turret, Carriage, Hall, Dining and Drawing-room, Hall, Shop, Library, Bracket, &c.

English Ormolu Clocks, designed by English artists, and manufactured by J. W. Benson, far exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this establishment.
FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental *ateliers* of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.
Artistic Gold Jewellery, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after designs of the most accomplished artists in the jewellery, Metals, Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Earrings, and all kinds of *bijouterie*, as supplied to members of the Court, and other distinguished personages.
Presentation Plate.—Testimonials of different sorts, Racing Cups, and Jewellery and other Boxes, as provided by Mr. Benson for the Corporation of London and other public bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c., &c.
Silver and Electro-plate in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-plate it is necessary to secure good materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. Benson is really cheap at any price, nor worth having.
Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., exchanged. Merchants, Shippers and Clubs supplied.
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Plate sent to all parts of the world.
Jan. 17 1874.

Mails.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA,
Arrival and Departure of Mails.
All Mails are closed by Montreal time 8 minutes faster than Ottawa time.
1874. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1875

CLOSE.	MAILS.	DELIVERED.
[illegible]	Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, etc.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., and all places in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland	[illegible]
[illegible]	Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, etc., and Western U.S.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Fort Garry and other places in the Province of Manitoba—Mails despatched daily via Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich.	[illegible]
[illegible]	British Columbia (& Vancouver's Island) Mails despatched daily via Windsor, Ont., Detroit and San Francisco. Rate of postage same as to other parts of the Dominion	[illegible]
[illegible]	United States, via Ogdensburg	[illegible]
[illegible]	New York, through mail	[illegible]
[illegible]	Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, per St. L. & O. Railway	[illegible]
[illegible]	North Gower, Kars, etc., per St. L. & O. Railway	[illegible]
[illegible]	Osgoode, Russell, etc., per St. L. & O. Railway	[illegible]
[illegible]	South Gloucester and Oxford Stations, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays	[illegible]
[illegible]	Perth, Smith's Falls and Carleton Place per Canada Central Railway	[illegible]
[illegible]	Almonte, Huntley, Carp, March, &c., per Canada Central Railway	[illegible]
[illegible]	The Upper Ottawa, places on the Brockville & Ottawa Railway, North of Carleton Place Junction, Pakenham, Pembroke, &c.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Richardsville, Skead's Mills, Bell's Corners, Richmond and Fallowfield	[illegible]
[illegible]	Hull	[illegible]
[illegible]	Aylmer, Eardley, Heyworth and Onslow	[illegible]
[illegible]	Lower Ottawa, by stage, Buckingham, Cumberland, L'Orignal, Grenville, etc.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Chelsea, Wakefield, North Wakefield, Low and intermediate offices daily; and River Desert, and intermediate offices	[illegible]

Matter posted up to 10.10 p.m. will be forwarded East and West in supplementary packages the same night.

BRITISH MAILS
Via New York, close every Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, at 8 p.m.
Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 12.00 p.m.
A supplementary bag for Canadian steamers will be closed at 1.25 p.m., in which only unregistered matter can be sent

POSTAGE STAMPS
Are no longer sold at this office, but may be purchased from any of the licensed stamp vendors throughout the city.

MONEY ORDERS
On Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Newfoundland, Great Britain and India.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits will be received at this office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time.
EXCEPTIONAL POSTAGE.—Postage to New Edinburgh and Rochesterville, 1 cent. per half ounce, if post paid; if unpaid, 2 cents.
Office hours from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
For Money Order and Savings Bank business from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.
G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.
Post Office, Ottawa, Jan. 26, 1875.

Painters.

T. PRUNEAU, Junr.,
SIGN WRITER, HOUSE DECORATOR, PAINTER, PAPER HANGER, &c
Glazing, Whitewashing, Coloring &c., done at the shortest notice, and in a workmanlike style.
A large assortment of NEW PAPERS and BORDERS, &c., just received, at ...
Opposite the Post Office, Elgin-St.
Dec 26, 1874.

Travellers' G

ST. LAWRENCE AND OT
WAY.
Leaves......10.45 a.m., 2.00 p
Arrives......7.35 a.m., 4.10 p
CANADA CENTRAL R
Leaves..................10.40 a
Arrives.................1.20 p
GRAND TRUNK RA
Leaves Prescott Junction
going west, ...1.40
Leaves " " east. 4.45
ROME, WATERTOWN, A
BURG RAILWA
Leaves Ogdensburg.. 8.00 a
Arrives in New York.10.00 p
Leaves New York.... 6.00 p
Arrives in Ogdensburg .... 1.15 a
CENTRAL VERMONT R
Leaves Ogdensburg
for Boston ....12.15 p
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston. 8.00 a

BUSINESS NOTIC

Mr. Burrows will be in
Mr. Bermingham's Auction
day until Saturday, the day
perty sale, to give informati
the property offered, and th
generally.

Sale of household furnitu
day next, at Mr. Harring
street, by Mr. Berminghai
tisement.

Some good household furn
tion on Thursday next, at
on Albert street, close to th
loge. See advertisement.

Moore Bros. are selling Se
Healing Stoves, so low, that
buy and keep them over for
use. All other goods in
wonderfully low prices;
and O'Connor streets.

The Silber lamp burns co
finer light than gas. W. He
east end of Sappers' Bridge.

Baskets, woodenware, tinw
very, very cheap at Moore B

Offices to let in the Victo
Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig.

SKIN DISEASES, of whatever
completely eradicated by
Fowle's Pile and Humour Cu
is marvellous for Scrofula,
Ring-Worm, and even Lep
proved itself an almost never
(See special notice.)

How seldom we see a splen
hair! From sickness, excessi
neglect, thousands find their h
wasting away. *Burnett's C*
repair this waste. The Cocoa
fect hair dressing—a prom
growth of the hair—a prepa
from irritating matter. It h
nity for the human skin
absorbed, and imparts lustre a

PARTIES requiring trees for
ing from the nursery grounds
Dupuis, Esq., of the Village d
Province of Quebec, so cel
their adaptation to this section
from the fact of their being
rigorous climate from their e
and therefore preferable to
to the south of the Ottawa di
lose no time in sending the
the agent here, Mr Lemieux,
tisement is found in another c
orders should be sent in at onc
early attention and arrival
opening of spring.

FALSE MODESTY.—For peop
disease to become seated upon
than consult a physician, or
many do for years with the dif
of piles, without going at once
gist for Fowle's Pile and H
which is an infallible cure.

HEMORRHOIDS (or PILES) are
ly cured by Mathieu's Pile C
money refunded. Price $1 pe
pots for $5. Sold wholesale a
the Wingate Chemical Compan
and retail by any druggists, o
warded to any address on rece
by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre
Montreal.

House Keepers! If you de
profitable tea call to Baskervi
and have them to select for y
tea is not pleasing to your ta
refund the money for what
Their wines, liquors and gene
are of the best brand.
People's Tea S
26 Ride

Thomas' Excelsior Electric
Ten times its weight i

Pain cannot stay where it
s the cheapest medicine ever
ottle has cured bronchitis.
worth has cured an old stan
it positively cures Catarrh,
Croup. Fifty cents worth ha
in the back, and the same qu
back of eight years' standing.
ing are extracts from a few
letters that have been receiv
different parts of Canada, whi
should be sufficient to sati
sceptical. J. Collard, of Spa
writes: "Send me six dozen
Electric Oil. Have sold all I
and want more now. Its cu
wonderful." William Magui
lin, writes: "I have sold all t
it acts like a charm—it was
but takes splendidly now."
Iona, writes: "Please forwa
of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am
out; nothing equals it. It
commended by those who ha
J. Bedford, Thamesville, wri
at once a further supply of E
have only one bottle left.
anything sell so well, and giv
ral satisfaction." J. Thom
ord, writes: "Send me so
ectric Oil. I have sold entire
thing takes like it." Miller
verton, P. Q., write: "The
is getting a great reputation
daily called for. Send us a f
without delay." Lemoyne,
Buckingham, P. Q., write:
tross Electric Oil. We
well."

Sold by all medicine deale
cents.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps,
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
tario, sole agents for the Do
Note.—*Electric*—Selected
trized.

JOB MOSES' FEMALE

This well-known medicine
tion, but a sure and safe
Female Difficulties and Obstr
any cause whatever, and
powerful remedy, they con
hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and
tions, Pain in the Back and L
on slight exertion, Palpit
Heart, Hysterics and White
will effect a cure when all
have failed; and although
remedy, do not contain iron,
mony, or anything hurtful to
tion.

Full directions in the pam
each package, which should
preserved.

For full particulars, obtai
agent a pamphlet, or refer
ment.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE
$1.00, and 12½ cents for p
ed to Northrope & Lyman,
general agents for the Dom
ure a bottle, containing ove
turn mail.

For sale by all druggists.

Travellers' Guide.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Leaves	9.45 a.m.,	2.00 p.m.,	10.45 p.
Arrives	7.35 a.m.,	4.10 p.m.,	7.10 p.

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Leaves	10.40 a.m.		5.00 p.m.
Arrives	1.20 p.m.		7.40 p.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Leaves Prescott Junction going west	1.40 p.m	1.57 a.m
Leaves " " east	4.45 p.m.	4.35 a.m

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILWAY.

Leaves Ogdensburg	8.00 a.m.,	2.25 p.m.
Arrives in New York	10.00 p.m.,	7.00 a.m.
Leaves New York	6.00 p.m.,	11.00 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg	1.15 a.m.,	7.45 p.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.

Leaves Ogdensburg for Boston	12.15 p.m.,	5.30 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston	8.00 a.m.,	2.50 p.m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mr. Burrows will be in attendance at Mr. Bermingham's Auction Rooms, each day until Saturday, the day of his property sale; to give information respecting the property offered, and the North West generally. 3795

Sale of household furniture on Thursday next, at Mr. Harrington's, Albert street, by Mr. Bermingham. See advertisement. 3794

Some good household furniture by Auction on Thursday next, at eleven o'clock, on Albert street, close to the Ladies' College. See advertisement. 3794

Moore Bros. are selling Self-feeding and Heating Stoves, so low, that it will pay to buy and keep them over for next winters use. All other goods in their line at wonderfully low prices; corner Sparks and O'Connor streets. 3794

The Silber lamp burns coal oil, with a finer light than gas. W. Hearn, druggist, east end of Sappers' Bridge. 3793

Baskets, woodenware, tinware, &c. going very, very cheap at Moore Bros. 3789

Offices to let in the Victoria Chambers. Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig. 3760

SKIN DISEASES, of whatever nature, are completely eradicated by the use of Fowle's Pile and Humour Cure; its effect is marvellous for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ring-Worm, and even Leprosy; it has proved itself an almost never failing cure. (See special notice.) 3733

How seldom we see a splendid head of hair! From sickness, excessive labour or neglect, thousands find their hair gradually wasting away. *Burnett's Cocoaine* will repair this waste. The Cocoaine is a perfect hair dressing—a promoter of the growth of the hair—a preparation free from irritating matter. It has great affinity for the human skin—is rapidly absorbed, and imparts lustre and strength. 3790

PARTIES requiring trees for spring planting from the nursery grounds of Auguste Dupuis, Esq., of the Village des Ailnaies, Province of Quebec, so celebrated for their adaptation to this section of country, from the fact of their being inured to a rigorous climate from their early growth, and therefore preferable to those raised to the south of the Ottawa district, should lose no time in sending their orders to the agent here, Mr Lemieux, whose advertisement is found in another column. All orders should be sent in at once, to ensure early attention and arrival here on the opening of spring. 3789

FALSE MODESTY.—For people to allow disease to become seated upon them rather than consult a physician, or to suffer as many do for years with the different kinds of piles, without going at once to the druggist for Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure, which is an infallible cure. 3729

HEMORRHOIDS (or PILES) are permanently cured by Mathieu's Pile Ointment, or money refunded. Price $1 per pot, or six pots for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the Wingate Chemical Company, Montreal, and retail by all druggists, or will be forwarded to any address on receipt of price by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 3762

House Keepers! If you desire to get a profitable tea call to Baskerville & Bros. and have them to select for you. If the tea is not pleasing to your taste they will refund the money for what you return. Their wines, liquors and general groceries are of the best brand.
People's Tea Store,
36 Rideau street.

Thomas' Excelsior Electric Oil—Worth Ten times its weight in Gold.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured Crick in the back, and the same quantity a lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from the different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparta, Ontario, writes: "Send me six dozen Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Have sold all I had from you and want more now. Its cures are truly wonderful." William Maguire, of Franklin, writes: "I have sold all the agent left; it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes: "Please forward six dozen of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am nearly run out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes: "Send at once a further supply of Electric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well, and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, writes: "Send me some more Electric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P. Q., write: "The Electric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb, & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write: "Send us one gross Electric Oil. We find it takes well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 50 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y. and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ontario, sole agents for the Dominion.

Note.—*Electric*—Selected and Electrized. 3733

JOB MOSES FEMALE PILLS.

This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, those Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, obtain free, of the agent a pamphlet, or refer to advertisement.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR.

$1.00, and 124 cents for postage, enclosed to Northrope & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all druggists.

Clothing.

The retail Clothing business so long carried on by Joseph Mitchell is now transferred to the Firm of JOHN SMITH & CO. Mr. Smith's knowledge of the Ready Made Clothing business (14 years experience), and their determination to keep the best class of Goods to be had, and to sell at the lowest prices possible, will be a GUARANTEE to Mr. Mitchell's old Customers and the general public, that they will have every satisfaction in buying their Clothing

—AT THE—

CLOTHING Establishment,
59 Sparks Street. 3791

THOS. LAWRENCE

Has re-opened his

Clothing Establishment

AT

76 Sparks Street

And will dispose of the balance of his Winter Stock at reduced prices.

A large lot of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

On hand, which will be sold cheap for cash.

☞ Mr. LAWRENCE will be glad to receive orders from his old friends and customers as formerly.

Feb. 19, 1875.

Hardware, &c.

THIS FLUENT Oil has for the last 12 years been used by the leading Manufacturing establishments of the Dominion.

For sale by all Oilmen.

Dec. 4, 1874 3707

OUR BRANDS OF ARCTIC —AND— Heavy Engine Oil

Are unequalled by any Machine Oils in the market. Guaranteed not to freeze. Orders solicited,

W. J. CRAVEN & Co.,
441 St. Paul-st., Montreal.

Agents for Ottawa District—
CALDWELL & Co., Sparks-st.
3744y

OTTAWA

Mills' Supply Agency

OTTAWA ONT.

No. 17 Sparks st., Near Russell House.

CALDWELL & CO. - - Managers

Saws, Belting, Files, Packing, Files re-cut, Axe, Jackson's Machine Hammers and Graduating Valves, Steam Pumps, Roe's Lamb Glass Injector.
Also, Agency of the GLOBE GAS LIGHT COMPANY, &c.

March 18, 1874.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE,

No. 24 No. 24

The Largest and Best

Assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware

In the city is to be found at

THOS. BIRKETT'S.

N.B.—Low prices and quality of goods he defies competition.

Remember the

Sign of the Anvil, 24 Rideau-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 21, 1874.

NEW FIRM.

THOMAS SHORE & COMPANY,

(Successors to LEE & THOMPSON.)

Beg leave to call the attention of the Public to their large and varied assortment of all description of

FINE AND COARSE HARNESS

which they are offering to the Public at the lowest rates. They have also always on hand all descriptions of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Riding Saddles Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Bags, Whips, and everything in connection with their line of business.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. None but the best workmen employed.

THOMAS SHORE & CO
Sparks Street, near Bank.

H. MEADOWS & CO.,

Have in stock the latest and best

COAL STOVES! COAL STOVES! COAL STOVES!

Hot Air Furnaces fitted up in public buildings and private dwellings.

City reference given.—The following are a few: Quebec Bank, Ontario Bank, Bank of Commerce, Central School East, Sagee & Russell, Q. May, Esq., John Tilton, Esq., John Thompson, Esq., Jas. St. Hope, Esq., Bronson & Weston, L. Cimon, Esq., and many others.

Illustrated pamphlets and estimates given on application

H. MEADOWS & CO.,
35 Sussex-St

Oct. 3, 1874. 3699

"Unquestionably the best sustain work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—*Boston Globe.*

TERMS:

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A Complete set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE now comprising 49 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $7.00 per volume. Single volume by mail, postpaid, $3.00, cloth cases, $2.25; postage, 75 cents, by mail, postpaid.

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Have Removed to their New Premises,

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Journals of The House of Assembly of Lower Canada, from 1792 to 1837.
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Trade and Navigation of Canada, from 1850 to 1872.
Cadastres complete in 7 vols., folio.
Wicksteed's Table and Index to the Statutes of Canada. 25 cents. 3678.

Government Notices

REPORTING of the SENATE.

—:o:—

TENDERS,

For reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, in English, addressed to the Law Clerk of the Senate, will be received by that Officer, at his Office, in the Parliament Building in Ottawa, until noon on

Tuesday, the 23rd March, inst.,

The Reports not ordinarily to be **verbatim,** but sufficiently full to give a fair and accurate rendering, in English, of each Speech delivered, either in that language or in French, and of the proceedings of the Senate.

The Reports to average, say, four columns of 1400 words per sitting of the House.

Each Tender to state a sum per week during next session for reporting and for editing the reports, including the services of a competent Assistant, and also a sum per week during the same Session for performing the same services with the assistance of a competent person to be employed and paid by the Senate.

Law Clerk's Office,
THE SENATE,
Ottawa, 11 March 1875.

SALMON ANGLING.

IN THE UNDERMENTIONED Salmon Rivers will be LEASED for a term of FIVE YEARS. Competition above upset prices named. LESSEES to maintain guardianship at private cost. Applications will be received to 1st MAY next.

River Natashquan	(*North Shore*)	$800
do Trinity	(*near Point des Monts*)	100
do St. Margaret	(*en baie*)	100
do Trout	(*near Moisie*)	50
do Mistassini	(*near Godbout*)	20
do Becscie,	do	20
do Malbaie	(*near Perce*)	100
do Grand Pabos,	do	200
do Little Pabos,	do	100
do Tobique	(*New Brunswick*)	100
do Nashwaak,	do	100
do N. W. Miramichi,	do	200
do Jupiter	(*Anticosti Island*)	100
do Salmon,	do	50

By order of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

ADDRESS,

W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries
Ottawa.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, Feb. 19, 1875.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT on American Invoices until further notice: 12 per cent.
J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

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A. MORTIMER,

BOOKBINDER,

PAPER RULER, AND

Account Book Manufacturer,
RIDEAU-ST., OTTAWA.
Ruling, Perforating, Numbering

—AND—

GENERAL BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENT.

All orders for Books requiring printed headings carefully attended to.

Aug. 12

PRESS NEWS AGENCY.

The undersigned begs to acquaint his brother journalists that he is prepared to act as Correspondent, and to furnish Telegraphic Despatches or Letters, &c., by mail, or to transact any business in connection with the Press requiring to be done at the Capital.

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Rideau-St.

CLARKE'
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

The Great Blood Purifier and Restorer

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases and sore of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It cures old sores,
Cures ulcerated sores on the neck,
Cures ulcerated sore legs,
Cures blackheads, or pimples on the face
Cures scurvy sores,
Cures cancerous ulcers,
Cures blood and skin diseases,
Cures glandular swellings,
Clears the blood from all impure matter, from whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of testimonials from all parts.

Sold in bottles 2s 3d each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all chemists and patent medicine vendors throughout the world.

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And all the London Wholesale Houses.

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Kerr & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Shapter & Owen
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3 2 1875

"A Repository of Fashion Pleasure, and Instruction."

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ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The *Bazar* is edited with a contribution of taste and talents that we seldom find in any journal and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion.—*Boston Traveller.*

The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates, in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to paterfamilias by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading-matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

TERMS:

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Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

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Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Furniture.

NEW.

Furniture Warerooms.

ANGUS & CO.

Dealers in Furniture, Beds, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Cornices and Curtains.

85 SPARKS STREET.

Opposite Henry's New Block.

Jan. 11, 1874.

HARRIS & CAMPBELL

In returning thanks to their friends and the public, beg leave to inform them that they

HAVE OPENED A NEW ESTABLISHMENT ON SPARKS-ST

(With a well-assorted stock of FIRST-CLASS)

Plain and Fancy Furniture,

Manufactured by the best Houses in Canada and the United States, which they will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE ON COST,

Cash and Ready Pay for Yourselves. Remember the place,—SPARKS-ST., 2ND DOOR WEST OF BANK.

May 1, 1874. 3687y

Carvers & Gilders.

WILSON & ORR,

Carvers & Gilders

LOOKING-GLASS and

PICTURE FRAME

MANUFACTURERS

☞ 60 Sparks-st.

SHOW CASES MADE TO ORDER.

March 12, 1874. 2547

Boots & Shoes.

SEASONABLE.

Children's Rubbers, at 25 cts.
Misses' " at 40 cts.
Ladies' Long Rubber Boots, at $1.50.

And other goods at proportionately low prices at

Lamb's Clearing Sale.

A large lot of Slipper, at Cost and under, all kinds of Leather

BOOTS & SHOES

At a shade over first cost, at Lamb's Clearing Sale. In fact, you can save lots of money by buying your best wear at Lamb's Clearing Sale, which will be present to the public only a short time, as the stock is fast disappearing. A good opportunity for buying out a good and well established business. Personal application to

W. A. LAMB,
28 Sussex-st.

Mar. 10, 1875. 3789

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED OUT,

50 Cases of

Boots, Shoes,

RUBBERS, &c.,

Which will be sold CHEAP for Cash only.

W. E. BROWN,
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Mar. 10, 1875. 3789

Druggists.

EAST END

Drug Store.

T. T. SHEPHERD.

Chemist & Druggist,
RIDEAU STREET,
CORNER OF DALHOUSIE STREET.

January 21st, 1875. 3760

SPECTACLES

For all Sights

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT, TINTED CRYSTAL SPECTACLES for the relief of dim, weak and failing sight, enabling the wearer to read and work by day or night with perfect ease and comfort.

Protected by letters patent. Sole agent in Ottawa.

WM HEARN,
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,
Dalhousie Bridge, Ottawa.

Sign, Mortar and Spectacles. Thermometers, Telescopes, Microscopes, &c. 3761

Notice to Contractors.

TENDERS

For the Repairs to Bridge over the Fourth Nation River, at Plantagenet, will be received up till the 20th day of March.

Plans and Specifications of the work can be seen on application to the undersigned, to whom all tenders should be addressed.

JAMES VAN BRIDGER,
Reeve.

Plantagenet, March 8th, 1875. 3.10-2w

FRESH OYSTERS in SHELL

AND IN TIN.

Are always procurable at

NOONAN'S RESTAURANT,
Sparks Street West.

Feb. 23rd 1875. 17.6

The Victoria Stables

Adjoining the Bank of B. N. America, WELLINGTON-ST., the best and most convenient Livery stables in the city.

Parties desirous of securing good rigs, prompt attendance, and reasonable rates, will please favor the undersigned with a call.

N.B.—Horses boarded and groomed in the most satisfactory manner. A specialty made of this feature

BROWNLEE & CO

March 11, 1874 3732

DR. POMEROY,

CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN

May now be consulted in his

ROOMS, RUSSELL HOUSE

Hours from 10 a.m. until 6 p.m.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Bronchial and Throat Affections. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold at all Drug Stores. KERRY WATSON & Co., Chemist, Wholesale Druggists, [Trade Mark Secured] Montreal.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great medicine was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

Oct. 7, 1874. 3687 d&w.

Life Assurance.

CANADA

Agricultural Insurance Co'y.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

CAPITAL - - - $1,000,000.

COL. A. C. DE L HARWOOD, President.
WILLIAM ANGUS, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. GOFF, Managing Director
JAMES A. SMITH, Inspector.

Ottawa Branch - - - - - - - - 38 Sparks Street.

CLUFF & MILL, GENERAL AGENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Is hereby given to our patrons and the public generally in the Ottawa district, that this Company have decided to continue a branch office in this City and have leased the large and commodious stone building, recently occupied by Messrs. Angus & Co., no. 38 Sparks Street, where they have OPENED AN OFFICE, under the management of Messrs. CLUFF and MILL, their newly appointed General Agents for the Ottawa Branch. 3762

OTTAWA

BUILDING SOCIETY.

OFFICE, York Street, North Side, Near Sussex.

OFFICE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10 a.m., till 4 p.m.

ESTABLISHED, FEBRUARY 6th, 1875.

DIRECTORS.

PRESIDENT—M. Nazaire Germain.
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MM. Isaie Richer, Olivier Latour, P. S. Ryan, J. W. Peachy, P. C. Auclair, Octave Latremouille, R. Archambault, A. Chevrier, Auguste DeGulse.

The Subscription Books are now open at the Society's Office, York street, north side, near Sussex street, where Prospectuses, By-Laws, and all other information may be obtained.

The first payment on Subscribed Stock will be payable on or before the 6th March next.

The Office opens daily from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., and on the first four days of the month from 6 p.m. till 9 p.m., for the purpose of receiving payments by Stockholders.

RODOLPHE MATTE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa, February 18th, 1875. 3770

Machinery.

SCOTT, CAYLEY & CAYLEY,

MACHINERY DEPOT,

70 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Manufacturers' Agents and Dealers in Iron and Wood Working Machinery.

OF THE BEST CANADIAN, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAKE

ENGINES AND BOILERS, NEW AND SECOND HAND

MILL MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ROCK DRILLS, BELTING, FILES, AND GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES.

☞ SPECIAL AGENCIES—Cameron Special Steam Pump; J. A. Fay & Co., Cincinnati, O. Wood Working Machines; American Saw Co's., Trenton, N. J.; Joseph Hall Manufacturing Co's., &c., &c.

Send for Circulars and Catalogues

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE.....70 SPARKS-ST., OTTAWA.

Oct. 17 1874 3649y

Hardware.

REMEMBER

MOORE BROS.,

GREAT CLEARING SALES.

—:o:—

Stoves, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods, at Cost.

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Corner Sparks and O'Connor Streets. 3788

Plumbers, &c.

New Wind-Mill Pump

P. B. FERGUSON,

PRACTICAL

PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER,

SPARKS STREET!

3rd DOOR WEST OF BANK STREET,

OTTAWA.

P. F. 3777-1y.

Plumbing and Gas and Steam Fitting

EXECUTED EXPEDITIOUSLY BY

MASON & Co.

54 SUSSEX-ST.

BATHS, WATER CLOSETS, STEAM-FITTINGS, &c., fitted up with Latest Improvements. Competent workmen. Particular attention is requested to our first-class stock of GAS FIXTURES

J. T. MASON & CO.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting, Tinsmiths and Galvanized Iron Roofers.

BLYTH & KERR,

25 RIDEAU STREET.

ATTEND promptly to putting up Water Services, Baths, Sinks, &c., with Hot and Cold Water Pipes, Gas Fixtures, Hot Air Furnaces. ☞ Estimates for work in any of the above lines on the New Improved Eureka Hot Air Draft Furnace.

Sole Agents.

Coal Oil.

Lamps & Chandeliers

The Largest Assortment in the City.

AT THE OIL DEPOT, SUSSEX-ST.

C. S. SHAW & CO.

Jan. 8, 1875.

The Fishermen's Memorial & Record Book

Gives you interesting facts relative to the Fisheries. How fish are caught, and where they are caught, codes time and modern time fishing, OFF-HAND SKETCHES, STATISTICS OF THE FISHERIES, TALES OF NARROW ESCAPES, FEARFUL GALES, MARITIME POETRY, and other matter of interest concerning this important industry. Very handsomely illustrated with original engravings. Price, in paper covers, $1; in finery bound in cloth. Sent anywhere on receipt of price. Agents wanted to whom exclusive territory will be given. Liberal commissions. Write for particulars.

PROCTOR BROS., Publishers,
Cape Ann Advertiser Office,
Gloucester, Mass.

March 10, 1875. 3750-3t

TREES, SHRUBS, &c.

Auguste Dupuis, Esq.,

Proprietor of the well known Nurseries at St. Hoch des Aulnaies, Province of Quebec, has established

AN AGENCY IN OTTAWA

For the supply of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Shrubs.

These Trees being raised in Lower Canada, are preferable to those from American Nurseries, being thoroughly acclimatized, and better adapted to stand the winters of this district.

Catalogues and prices can be had on application to the undersigned, who is ready to receive orders for the spring of 1875. ☞ Parties wanting Trees should lose no time in ordering.

J. E. LEMIEUX,
Ottawa-st., between King & Nelson-sts.

Nov. 6, 1874.

To Surveyors and Engineers.

FOR SALE a first-class

Theodolite and Level.

ALSO,

A good Horse, a Montreal built Cariole,

HARNESS, ROBES, &c.

May be seen at BUCKLEY'S Stables. Six months credit on approved endorsed notes.

HECTOR McLEAN
Auctioneer, Spar'ks-

A Book worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES!

Restore your Sight!

THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,

By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYESIGHT. Telling how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING NOSE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND PUTTING FIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately to

DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957.)
No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

Groceries, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1864. OTTAWA, 1874.

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Purveyor to His Excellency the Governor General, Earl Dufferin.

Direct Importations from the Producers

In France, England, Holland and Spain.

BRANDIES, PORT AND SHERRY WINE, GIN, PORTER, &c

PURE AND UNADULTERATED, for Family use and Medicinal purposes.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Teas,—BLACKS, GREENS and JAPANS—Finest Grades.

Coffees—FRESH ROASTED, Ground daily on the premises, superior.

FANCY GROCERIES IN GREAT VARIETY.

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Flavouring Syrups, Syrups and Extracts; Genuine variety of Kinds, such as Orange and Lemon Wafers; Certainly Sugar Wafers; Patent Foods for Children; Gelatine's Frets, fresh and crystalized; The celebrated NABOB PICKLE AND SAUCE. Try them.

Rawling's English Soda Water, Potass Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale and Brighton Seltzer Also Glasgow Peas Meal.

Dec. 26, 1874. THOS. PATTERSON.

THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE

HOUSEKEEPERS, REMEMBER THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE, 36 RIDEAU-ST., OTTAWA. We are offering General Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and Provisions, (Teas and Sugar in particular) at prices that cannot be competed with in this city. Our Wines and Liquors are all of the best quality, and our Goods generally guaranteed to customers. Protect your own interest; let no money lead you to this place or that place. Try the Goods, and judge for yourselves.

P. BASKERVILLE & BROS.

Aug 1, 1874. 3704

Ladies' Ware,

GREAT CLEARING SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS.

Commencing FRIDAY, 5th MARCH, inst.,

Our entire STOCK will be sold out at an

IMMENSE SACRIFICE,

—:o:—

POSITIVELY, the Greatest Bargains ever offered in the City.

REMEMBER this is a bona fide sale as our prices will show.

HANEY & FORGIE,
Kavanagh's Block, opposite E. McJ'illivray's,
234 & 236 Wellington Street.

Ottawa, March 6th 1875 3795

No 234 WELLINGTON STREET.

—BY—

J. W. RYAN.

All Parties living East of Dufferin Bridge and West of Pooley's Bridge who Trade to the

Amount of Two Dollars

In the above Establishment, will, after the FIRST of FEBRUARY, 1875, until further notice have their

Street Car Fare Paid Back and Forth Each and Every Time.

A FULL AND NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

Always on Hand.

Feb. 3, 1875. 3769

Dry Goods.

For the best FITTING SUITS,
Go to **CHAS. BRYSON'S**
For the best FITTING COATS,
Go to **CHAS. BRYSON'S.**
For the best FITTING PANTS,
Go to **CHAS. BRYSON'S.**
For the best FITTING VESTS,
Go to **CHAS. BRYSON'S.**

FIRST-CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

JOSEPH DIMBLEBY,

Has received and is opening out a large stock of

Spring Goods,

In Scotch, English, and Canadian Tweeds.

Meltons, Fancy Vestings, Diagonals, West of England Broadcloths, &c., &c. &c.,

Which he is prepared to make up in the latest and most fashionable styles.

A large Lot of Gentlemen's FURNISHING GOODS.

A good Fit Guaranteed, All Goods warranted Shrunk.

March 11th, 1875.

D. S. McKINNON & CO.,

78, SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

DEALERS IN

PianoFortes, Cabinet Organs, Organettes, Music Books, etc.,

Agents for HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S, J. & C. FISCHER & CO.'S, HARDMAN & CO.'S, THE MATHUSHEK CO.'S Piano Fortes; W. BELL & CO.'S Cabinet Organs and celebrated Organettes.

Of the above list we might single out The Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Piano Fortes, and The W. Bell & Co.'s celebrated Organettes, but for a medium priced Piano Forte, we cordially commend "the Hardman." The Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos have long been recognized ever where as standing among the very best made in America. The reports of the Judges at the different Exhibitions at which they have been exhibited, together with the opinions of the most distinguished Pianists and musicians in the world, present a weight of testimony in their favour, cannot be resisted, and assure the purchaser of his receiving a superior instrument in every respect.

Every instrument fully guaranteed.

Illustrated price list sent on application. 3734

Marble Works.

W. H. MANSON,

Travelling Agent.

N.B.—W. M. Somerville will not be responsible for any debts without his written order, nor acknowledge any receipts but in his own.

OTTAWA

Marble and Granite Works,

Established 1860, by

BY W. M. SOMERVILLE,

Rideau-st., corner of Ottawa-st., Ottawa.

Cemetery Fencing, Grates, Railway and Building Castings

AGENCY OF

Fair Haven Marbleized Slate Works,

OHIO SANDSTONE

Drain Pipes Fancy Tiles &c.

OTTAWA MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

[ESTABLISHED 1860.]

P. A. TAYLOR, Proprietor.

The largest and Best selected assortment of

Monuments, Headstones Obelisks

In Marble, Scotch Granite, or Sandstone.

☞ The newest design in CEMETERY FENCING, suitable for the various Cemeteries.

A well-arranged stock of MANTLES, in American, Italian, and Coloured Marbles of new and chaste designs. GRATES from the best American and Canadian Houses, Encaustic or Fireplaces either Plain or Mounted.

June 18, 1874.

IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD

USE THE

Diamond Yeast Cakes

USE THE

Norwich Egg Powder,

For making all kinds of Cakes WITHOUT EGGS.

To be had of all Grocers.

H. J. WEEKS & Co.,
Toronto.

Sole Agents for Ontario. 3781 1 y

Drunkenness Cured.

DR. McKINLEY, of Chicago, residing in Hamilton, Ont., to educate his son, cures Chronic Drunkenness.

Send for printed matter by the ladies of Chicago.

T. E. McKinley,
Box 362, Hamilton, Ont.

MONEY! MONEY!! MONEY!!!

All who want to realize on SEWING MACHINES, HANDIZE, FURNITURE, &c., should address, or call at 82 Sparks Street, or box 697 P. O. Immediate returns, and reasonable charges. 3172

FOWLE'S

PILE AND HUMOR CURE.

For Internal and External Use

WARRANTED A SURE & PERFECT CURE For all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Tetter, or Ring-Worm, Salt Rheum, and sicknesses of the Skin.

One Bottle warranted to Cure all cases of Piles; From One to Three Bottles in all Cases of Humours.

This remedy has been faithfully tested and found to be an alm

(Continued from second page.)

ballasting the road, or some other object which he could not at present fully explain.

After some further remarks the matter dropped, and the House adjourned till Friday.

FRIDAY, March 12th.

The House met at three o'clock.

Hon. Mr. HAMILTON, for the Committee on Banking, Commerce and Railways, reported the bill changing the name of the "Imperial Building, Savings and Investment Company," to that of the "Imperial Loan and Investment Society." The bill was read a third time and adopted.

PARLIAMENTARY PRINTING.

Hon. Mr. SIMPSON presented the seventh, eighth and ninth reports of the Joint Committee on Printing. He explained, in regard to the seventh report, that it had reference to the subject of printing the debates, and having the English speeches translated into French. Considerable objection was made to the latter point, on account of the great extra expense it would involve, but the Committee finally decided to recommend it. The *Hansard* was going to cost a good deal more than was anticipated, and an additional appropriation was necessary of about $3,120. The eighth report, he explained, simply recommended that an appropriation of $10,000 beyond what was already asked for should be made to enable the committee to pay the increased cost of printing over what was anticipated. In spite of all the economy they could exercise, they were obliged to ask for this additional sum. The ninth report simply recommended the printing of certain documents.

These reports were severally adopted by the House.

LONDON AND CANADA BANK.

On the order for the second reading of the bill,

Hon. Mr. VIDAL explained that the chief features of the bill were to alter the designation of the bank from that of the "London and Canada Bank" to the "Bank of the United Provinces," and to reduce the amount of paid up stock before the bank goes into operation. The bill has been carefully considered in committee, and there was nothing unusual in it.

The bill was then read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Banking, Commerce and Railways.

Hon. Mr. PENNY moved the second reading of the bill from the House of Commons to incorporate the Industrial Life Assurance Company. Carried.

PETERSON'S DIVORCE BILL.

On the order for the consideration of the report of the Select Committee on Peterson's Relief Bill, together with the evidence thereon,

Hon. Mr. DICKEY moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. VIDAL, that the report of the committee be adopted. Carried on division.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. VIDAL, that the bill be read a third time.

Hon. Mr. BELLEROSE said as this was the first time that a bill of this kind had come before the House since he had the honour of being a member, he believed it to be his duty clearly to define his position in reference thereto, so as not to be obliged to make objection to any more such bills that might come up in the future. Having read over the evidence adduced by petitioner, he must say that this was a fair case for divorce, if any case was, and he believed that the proof was sufficient to show that the woman Emma Grange had so conducted herself as to justify the petitioner in asking for a bill of relief, and such a bill he was ready to grant. (Hear, hear.) His intention was not now to speak as a man belonging to this or to that church, but to speak simply as a Christian. He believed this House had a right to give the petitioner what he was seeking for—that is, relief from his present circumstances; but while he was thus willing to take advantage of the Union Act to grant relief to persons in such circumstances, he believed this hon. House ought to act with great caution, and not to go too far. If this bill passed in its present shape, Henry William Peterson would have the right to marry another woman, and the question before them was whether, in allowing him to be separated from his wife, they ought to allow him to marry again. After looking over that divine book, which they all revered so much, he thought it was his duty to call their attention to certain texts, which seemed to him to prove conclusively that they could not go so far as to give that gentleman liberty to marry again during the lifetime of his wife. A second marriage would be no marriage at all, and the House would have to take the responsibility of this man's living in concubinage. The hon. gentleman proceeded to read from St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians, and then contended that this bill proposed to act contrary to the Divine Word. He also read from the 7th chapter of Romans and the 19th of Matthew to the same purpose. Though in the latter passage our Saviour allowed a man to put away his wife for adultery, the hon. gentleman called attention to the fact that in a succeeding verse it is stated that whosoever marrieth her that is put away doth commit adultery. Though she was, therefore, in a sense free, the tie binding her to her husband remained unbroken. After developing at some length his argument based upon the Scriptures, the hon. gentleman concluded by proposing an amendment to the bill, the preamble of which should declare any marriage validly contracted to be strictly indissoluble by any earthly authority, and the bill itself to grant the petitioner separation from his wife as far as all civil obligations were concerned, but prohibiting either of them from marrying again during the lifetime of the other.

Hon. Mr. BELLEROSE therefore moved, seconded by the Hon. Mr. ARMAND, that this bill be not now read a third time, but that it be committed to the Committee of the Whole House.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST could not approve the amendment of his hon. friend, and thought the Catholics ought not to throw obstacles in the way of the majority legislating for a Protestant. He believed the Protestants were quite ready to appreciate the peculiar position of the Catholic members in regard to this question, and the latter did not need to insist in their opposition in order to show their disapprobation of the principle of divorce. They had shown this quite sufficiently in voting against the second reading of the bill. He thought it would be more dignified in them to make only a formal opposition to the further progress of the bill. He knew the hon. gentleman did not wish to make this a religious question, and therefore advised him to drop his motion.

Hon. Mr. VIDAL was exceedingly pleased with the courteous and temperate manner in which the hon. Minister of Agriculture had just favoured the House with his views. The hon. gentleman who first spoke must be well aware that the views entertained by the other branches of the Church of Christ on this matter were in no way inferior to those held by his own Church. There was in all the branches of the Church of Christ an earnest desire to regulate their life by the precepts laid down in that sacred volume which, with great personal gratification, he had heard his hon. friend lay down so fully, and he should rejoice when that volume was accepted by all Legislatures as their supreme guide in all their conduct. But he would remind his hon. friend that very different views were entertained with respect to those passages of Scripture he had quoted, and the present was not the place to enter upon their discussion. (Hear, hear.) He would also remind his hon. friend that any action proposed to be taken by this House did not in the least interfere with any man's conscience or his responsibility towards his Maker.

Hon. Mr. TRUDEL, though agreeing with his hon. friend who had just spoken, that this House was scarcely the proper place for a discussion of this nature, still wished to observe that it was not only the right, but the duty of this Legislature to oppose any measure which they considered to be prejudicial to the moral and social welfare of society. Of this character he considered the bill in question to be. But as those opposed to it had already sufficiently marked their disapprobation of the principle of divorce by voting against the second reading of the bill, he thought it wiser under the circumstances, and in order to conciliate the different opinions prevailing on the subject, that his hon. friend (Mr. Bellerose) should not persist in his motion. Of course the opponents of the bill would still be adhering to their principles if they allowed it to pass the third reading on division.

Hon. Mr. BELLEROSE said he would consent to withdraw his motion (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. DICKEY moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Vidal, that the bill be read a third time. Carried on division.

Hon. Mr. CARRALL rose to speak on the bill and was called to order. He, however, proceeded to say that it was impossible for him to keep order, inasmuch as being neither a paleontologist, nor an archæologist, nor an antiquarian, he had never studied that body of ancient parliamentary usages and precedents which governed the proceedings of this House. He desired to say that in this country where Church and State were entirely separate, it was improper to import theological arguments into the discussion of this question. But on another account he wished to express his dissent from the passage of this bill. This body was a Divorce Court, and like all other courts ought to be made as accessible as possible to everybody, but the defendant in the case now before them had not yet been heard before this Court. He thought, therefore, that this Court did not stand before the Dominion of Canada to day as a very highly organized judicial tribunal when it was prepared to sit day after day and listen to all the evidence on one side without being able to say *audi alteram partem*. It was extremely unfair that the wife of the petitioner had not been heard in her own defence, and in the future her children would at least be able to say that it was a Scotch verdict, that is "Not proven." (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. VIDAL said it was necessary for the justification of the Committee to observe that all due efforts were made to give the defendant the opportunity of being heard in her own defence. The same case had been very carefully tried in another court where she was defended by able counsel, but unfortunately she was unable to disprove the accusation brought against her. The Committee had most patiently and carefully investigated the whole matter, and their report was deserving of the confidence of the House.

Hon. Mr. WILMOT concurred in the remarks of the last speaker, and was surprised to hear the remarks of the hon. gentleman (Mr. Carrall) on the other side.

The bill was then passed on division, and after some routine business the House adjourned.

On the motion for the second reading of Peterson's Relief Bill, on March 5th, the following remarks were made by two hon. gentlemen which were inadvertently omitted from the report of that day's proceedings.

Hon. Mr. BAILLARGEON said—The question of divorce now before us is one of the most important questions we have had to discuss during the present session; it is of the greatest importance as it affects society, it is one which has a tendency to undermine the very basis of social life, to destroy domestic happiness, to accomplish the ruin of families, to encourage and propagate sin and immorality. The result of divorce, hon. gentlemen, is not only to dissolve and annul a sacred and divine contract, but also to grant to the persons who are divorced full liberty to contract marriage with other parties. As a Christian and a Catholic, I do not recognize the right and power of any Legislature, of any Government, not even that of the Sovereign, to annul a Christian marriage which has been contracted under the authority of the Church. The only cases wherein such a right might be exercised, are those when medical examination has established sufficient natural imbilities to prevent the parties from contracting marriage. These are the only cases in which ecclesiastical authority has a right to dissolve and annul a marriage, on the testimony of disinterested, honest and conscientious medical advice. The civil status of the parties divorced are afterwards determined by the proper tribunal or court of justice. Such are my principles and convictions, hon. gentlemen, respecting divorce, or rather, I should say, the indissolubility of the marriage tie. I shall therefore vote against this measure, which is contrary to my conscience and my religious convictions or feelings.

Hon. Mr. KAULBACH said, the exception just named by the hon. gentleman is in reality no exception. His Church in such cases says that there was no marriage, that the essentials to the compact were wanting, that it was void. We, of the English Episcopal Church, hold our marriages, I am ready to admit, as something more than a civil contract. But it has not been shown that our Church solemnized the banns. But beyond that we are here as judges in these cases, and we must be guided by the laws of the land which acknowledge our right to decree divorce.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, March 16.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 p.m.

HURON & ONTARIO SHIP CANAL.

Mr. BLAIN introduced a bill respecting the Huron & Ontario Ship Canal, which was read the first time.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the resolutions providing for salaries of officers to be appointed under the Act respecting the North-West Territories.

The Committee rose and reported the resolutions, which were concurred in.

CASK MARKS.

Hon. Mr. GEOFFRION moved the second reading of the bill to compel persons delivering merchantable liquids in casks to mark on such casks the capacity thereof.—Carried.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill, which was reported and read a third time and passed.

LIFE INSURANCE INSPECTION.

Hon. Mr. CARTRIGHT moved the second reading of a bill respecting Life Insurance Companies and Companies doing business other than fire and inland marine. He explained that the object of the bill was to enable the Superintendent who is to be appointed under the other Insurance Bill before the House to examine into the solvency of Life Insurance Companies. That would be his sole duty, and he would be directed to estimate their assets at the rate of five per cent. per annum. It was not proposed to alter the existing law in any respect, except to subject these companies to inspection. Life insurance was more complicated than fire and marine, and the Government had decided not to deal with it in a general manner for the present.

Mr. WOOD said life insurance was more important then either fire or marine. There was a large amount of money invested in these companies for the benefit of widows and orphans, and the Government should see that they were rendered safe.

Hon. Mr. CARTRIGHT said this bill met his hon. friend's wishes to a great extent.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill.

Mr. YOUNG asked why five per cent. had been adopted. Most companies calculated on four and one-half per cent., and certainly one-half per cent. would make considerable difference on the otal.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON thought most securities held by these companies bear a higher rate than four and one-half per cent., and many of them higher than five. He thought that this was the best rate. It was the rate which most of the loans located by the Dominion for some years past bear, and he thought that would be found a justification for fixing the rate at five per cent.

Hon. Mr. CARTRIGHT said a lower rate would have discriminated against Canadian companies.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said it would have made Canadian Companies look less favourable in the eyes of the public than they really were. Some United States Companies doing business in the Dominion had their calculations based at six per cent, and it made their statements of affairs look more favourable than they should be. If the rate in Canada were the same as in Massachusetts, it would make our companies look still more unfavourable. It was quite compatible with the safety of our own companies, and the rate could not well be made less. The hon. member for Cardwell, who was deeply interested in this bill and connected with a very successful Canadian Company, was satisfied with this rate.

The Committee rose and reported the bill. Third reading to morrow.

SALARIES OF SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. FOURNIER the House went into Committee of the Whole on certain resolutions respecting salaries proposed to be paid to the Chief Justice and Judges mentioned in the bill to establish a Supreme Court.

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER said he had been informed from all sides of the House that the salaries proposed in the bill were too low, and that the Government would on that ground have very great difficulty in the composition of the court. He, therefore, proposed to amend the resolutions by proposing that the salary of the Chief Justice be $8,000 and those of the Puisne Judges $7,000 each, thus placing them on the same footing as the salaries of Ministers of the Crown.

Mr. SCATCHERD said he was opposed to the salaries and the court altogether, and thought the Government would have done better to have deferred till next session at least any action in the matter as their predecessors had done. The Dominion had got on without a Supreme Court, and there was no demand for it. its establishment on the scale proposed would cause dissatisfaction throughout the country. At the very start the Court would require $42,000 for salaries of Judges alone, and there would be the salaries of other officials besides. A public Court House and other buildings would be required, and $100,000 would soon be expended. The country did not expect this from a Reform Government. It was Reform in the wrong direction.

The resolutions were reported.

SUPREME COURT.

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER moved the second reading of the Bill. He said it was only proposed at the present time to discuss the principles of the bill, and then refer it to a Committee of the Whole, to which amendments might be submitted.

Mr. PALMER said that a Supreme Court should confine itself entirely to matters of appeal, and should have no original jurisdiction whatever. A second objection he took was that, having created this Court of Appeal, it was of the greatest importance that where matters by way of appeal were carried from so many Courts of different jurisdictions and different modes of procedure, the most simple and general form of appeal should be adopted. There was no necessity whatever for any writs of error or other mode of procedure than one simply applicable to all cases. He would direct attention to the fact that the procedure he suggested would be a simple notice given to the opposite party filed in the different courts with proper security in other preliminary requisites that might be expedient before the right of appeal would attach. One point was lost right of entirely in the bill, which was this—that we could not do away with the right of appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, for it was not within the power of Parliament to do so.

Mr. TASCHEREAU concurred in the general principles of the bill. As regarded the Appellate jurisdiction of the proposed court in civil cases coming from the Province of Quebec, he did not believe that more than two out of its six judges would represent the Province of Quebec. Hence it followed that the two judges from Quebec would control the whole court in civil cases from that Province, and would set aside decisions arrived at by the present five judges of the Queen's Bench, or these two might differ and thus leave the case to be decided by the members of the other court, unfamiliar with their laws and customs, or the whole Court might undertake to decide these cases, superseding the opinions of all the judges from Quebec. This danger was too apparent and too imminent to be overlooked.

Mr. MILLS said it was proposed to embrace many things which, in his opinion, it should have no jurisdiction over. He said this with considerable diffidence, because not only the Minister of Justice, but his right hon. predecessor, entertained a different opinion. It seemed to him (Mr. Mills) that under the section of the constitution relating to this question no such jurisdiction could be conferred. In a preceding section provision was made for the constitution of the various courts, not only for the administration of the laws of Canada, but also for the administration of the laws of the provinces. In this section provision was made for the administration of the laws of Canada if it should become necessary to establish courts specially for that purpose. The word Canada occurred three times in that section. In the first it referred to the Parliament of Canada, and no one would suppose that it referred to the legislative functions enjoyed by the provinces as well as the functions exercised by the two branches of the legislature here. The word a court of appeal for Canada, and the third time it referred to the better administration of the laws of Canada. What was understood by this expression? Did the "laws of Canada," not only the laws enacted in the Federal Parliament, but also those of the Local Legislature? It seemed to him no one would for a moment say it could have that meaning. The word Canada was used in every instance for the purpose of defining some other word or expression. It seemed to him that this expression, "a General Court of Appeal for Canada," meant a Court of Appeal having cognizance of questions arising under the legislation of this Parliament, and not on any question that might arise under the jurisdiction of any one of the Provinces. What was the design of this section? Under a sort of partnership arrangement the local Legislatures constituted the Courts and defined their jurisdiction, and the Government of Canada had the power of appointing judges. There might be such a thing, under this arrangement, as local Legislatures refusing to make provisions for giving effect to the laws of Canada, and the power was retained to Canada, notwithstanding the previous provisions of this Act to establish besides this Court of Appeal such additional Courts as might be necessary for the better administration of the laws of Canada. What was the object of the Court of Appeal? Was it that the laws in New Brunswick should bear precisely the same construction as those of Ontario? Not at all! The New Brunswick law did operate in Ontario. If the people of New Brunswick were satisfied with the construction put upon the laws of that Province, they would administrate them as construed—if dissatisfied, their local Legislature would change the law to suit their wishes. Therefore, there was no propriety in giving to law in New Brunswick precisely the same construction given to the local law in Ontario or any other of the Provinces, but that did not apply to the law of Canada. It was of very great importance that the laws of Canada operating over the entire Dominion should receive the same construction in all the Provinces. In order that they might receive an uniform interpretation, where interpretations were given, it was necessary there should be a court of final resort for determining the construction of Canadian Acts of Parliament. It seemed to him for that this court was intended. It was said by the Minister of Justice that if it was intended to make this Court of Appeal for Canada alone, the word general would not have been embraced. Without this it might have been in the power of a Government dissatisfied with the administration of the laws in a particular Province to establish a Court of Appeal for that particular Province. This section prevented that and provided that any Court of Appeal established must be general. Mr. Mills next adverted to the constitution and powers of this court in the United States, contending that the analogy between the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court there and the one proposed to be established here could have no foundation, as the Constitution of the United States was different to that of Canada. He was of opinion that our Constitution did not admit of the establishment of the proposed court. He cited various other objections to its constitution as proposed in the bill before the House.

Mr. IRVING contended that there would not be sufficient business for such a court, which could only draw that class of cases at present tried by the Privy Council in England, which was merely a *bagatelle*, and it would be nearly as easy to go to England from some parts of Canada, as to Ottawa. He could not imagine a more dismal spectacle than would be afforded by the six melancholy looking men living in that city endeavouring to catch an appeal case. They would lose their professional knowledge, and their court would not command the confidence of the bar or the respect of the people. There were grave objections to the jurisdiction of this court as a Court of Appeal, and to its constitution, which he pointed out in a lengthy speech.

The bill was read the second time.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said the only desire of the Government was to make the bill as perfect as possible. It could be read a second time and referred to committee where suggestions would be considered.

The bill was read a second time and refered to Committee of the Whole.

On the motion for the adoption of the first clause,

Mr. ROCHESTER said he considered the clauses of the old bill which it was proposed to strike out were far more satisfactory than those it was proposed to substitute for them, and he therefore moved that the following sections of the bill before the committee be struck out, viz:—"Clauses 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 34, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 40, together with all such parts of the bill as are inconsistent with the provisions of the said Act hereby repealed." The Cullers' Act of the present day, with some very slight alterations, was all that the trade required. This bill proposed to go into culling all kinds of timber and sawed lumber. The previous Act made provision for the culling of square timber and deals, but it did not make provision for the culling of boards or sawed lumber; and he was satisfied that so far as the trade with the United States and South America was concerned, no such provision was necessary, the trade regulating itself in that respect. Individuals came here to purchase their lumber, and they generally sent men during the shipping of that lumber to see that it was culled according to bargain. It regulated itself in that way. He thought it would be wrong in the House to step in and make new laws and regulations which would involve great expense and inconvenience without being any benefit to the trade. There was one amendment which he thought the trade asked from the House. According to the provisions of the old Act, a certain number of cullers were appointed to act under a supervisor. A man arrived in Quebec with his raft, and applied to the cullers to have it measured. He had to wait until a certain culler's turn before it could be done. It so happened that more than double the number that were required to perform this service were employed, and the trade thought that it was a great injustice that they should have to pay for the support of so many useless hands. To remedy this was the only change that was asked, and so far as sawn lumber was concerned, he had not heard that any amendment whatever was required. It would be time enough for the House to appoint cullers for that class of timber when the trade asked for it. He read the clause on this subject which he proposed to strike out, and also the succeeding clauses, and declared that he did not see that there was any reason for changing the old provisions. In that connection he remarked that the gentleman who superintended the Department of Inland Revenue under the Minister was one with whom he (Mr. Rochester) had had a good deal to do. He was fully aware of the ability of that gentleman, but he noticed that in the only acts in all the acts with which he had anything to do he invariably inserted a provision, which enabled him to make such rules and regulations as he thought fit. Gentlemen in the distillery and brewery business throughout the Dominion, and those engaged generally in the manufacture of spirits, had had ample experience of his despotism.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said the hon. gentleman must confine himself to the merits of the bill, and not to the demerits of the Inland Revenue Act.

Mr. ROCHESTER said the reference he had made were made with a view to show that those engaged in the sawn lumber trade felt keenly on this subject and were very desirous that they should not be subject to the tyranny of the individual referred to. He spoke feelingly on the subject himself from the fact that he had a good deal to do with him.

Hon. Mr. MACKENRIE objected to hon. members making general charges against Government officers, and asked the hon. gentleman (Mr. Rochester) if he had any specific charge to make to bring it forward in the proper way. The principle of the bill was this—the cullers were made a Department of the Inland Revenue officer, and they would be managed under the entire supervision of the Minister of Inland Revenue. He understood the 13th clause of the Act was strongly objected to, and, if so, the Government would be glad to consider any amendment in regard to that as well as any other section.

Mr. ROCHESTER hoped the Committee would do away with all the clauses that related to sawn lumber, and leave the Act so as to reduce the number of cullers from sixty to ten or twenty.

On clause 4,

Hon. Mr. GEOFFRION, in reply to Mr. Currier, said that the Department would make regulations for the appointment of officers, and the Government would be responsible for the appointments. The intention of the Government was to support in future only cullers who were qualified to cull all kinds of timber.

In reply to Mr. McDOUGALL (Renfrew),

Hon. Mr. GEOFFRION said the number of cullers being at present unnecessarily large, it was proposed to reduce it, and the Government took power to give certain pensions to those who retire. The Governor in Council could decide the amount of compensation to be paid.

Mr. CURRIER maintained that any men who passed an examination in culling should be licensed as cullers, no matter how they were employed.

Hon. Mr. GEOFFRION, in reply, said it was important that we should retain the confidence of English and foreign buyers. If the licensing system as proposed were put in force, every lumberman will have one of his men qualified himself and obtain a license, and consequently the culling would prove practically useless.

Mr. CURRIER said he would give every culler a license when he passed an examination; and only the best and most impartial would find employment, while those who were inefficient from any cause would have to fall out and adopt some other occupation for a living. This system existed in the United States, at Albany, where there was more lumber shipped and sold than at Quebec, and the difference between that system and ours was that the latter would be double the expense to the trade. There would probably be twenty-five or thirty cullers on the list, at $1,000 each; but ten or twelve good men would be sufficient at the same salary, and thus the expense could be reduced one-half.

Hon. J. L. McDOUGALL (South Renfrew) said he believed in the fee system, and that the cullers should be employed by rotation, as men would almost invariably become careless when their salary did not depend upon the work done. He did not think there would be any trouble about incorrect or dishonest measurements; as people, when buying, always measured sufficient to give them a test of the quantity. There were some cullers who never left the office, because they were too old, and they had to send others to do the work for them, and some who, through drink, could not attend to their business.

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON said the intention was to get rid of inefficient men and then compel the remainder to master the business and the reduce then expenses of the service. Whether they ought to be placed upon salaries or fees was another question, but they ought to be paid reasonably. There were preferences in culling, as some first-class men could make no more than $200 a year while others would earn $2,000 or $3,000. Merchants showed this preference to men who would come up the river in winter and measure for them, and when their timber was sent down they received further favours. He thought the system as it now existed ought to be abolished.

Mr. TREMBLAY, in French, supported the Bill.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL said he would not oppose the bill; neither would he enter into the question whether payment by salary or payment by fees was the better mode, but he would give his own experience in relation to what the system of culling was in other ports than Quebec. In the lower ports there were surveyors of lumber who not only measured but also classified the lumber. Any lumberman could employ whatever surveyor he pleased, and his measurement was received as a certificate, not only of the amount but also of the quantity of the lumber. He could quite understand the reason why a gentleman who brought a raft of timber to the market might not be disposed to take any culler who might turn up under the rotation system. The trade might consider one-third or one-half of the cullers unfit for their duties. It was the same with the pilots, of whom there were some two hundred below Quebec. Ask any shipowner how he would like to be compelled to take any pilot who came, and he would say he would prefer to pay four times as much and be allowed to select a man in whom he had confidence. It might be the same with lumbermen, who desired to employ men of some standing in the class to which they belonged. He could quite understand the objection taken by the hon. member for Ottawa, who desired to get thoroughly reliable and efficient cullers, whose certificates could be depended upon. The weeding out of thirty-six worthless cullers and retaining of twenty good men was an improvement, but it was desirable that the cullers retained should be men of character and reputation.

Mr. CURRIER hoped the sixth clause would not be insisted upon.

Hon. Mr. GEOFFRION said it was the very principle of the bill. The Government could not limit the number of cullers. They would assume the responsibility of employing a sufficient number to do the work.

Mr. HAGAR said in Montreal and Sorel there were only two cullers who measured 4,000,000 feet annually, and measured it satisfactorily. In Quebec they averaged between 300,000 and 400,000 feet for each culler.

The clause was passed.

On the 8th clause,

Mr. CURRIER asked if the stamping of initials to denote the quality applied only to square timber.

Hon. Mr. GEOFFRION said it applied to square timber only.

Mr. CURRIER said the clause should specify that.

The clause was passed.

On the 12th clause,

Mr. CURRIER said he did not see how it was possible to carry out this provision, because in shipping lumber to foreign countries, it was impossible to say whether it came from Ontario or Quebec.

Mr. McDOUGALL said this clause would refer to square timber altogether, because the duty that was payable on account of deals was paid on the logs, and not on the timber.

Mr. CURRIER—Then the word "timber" should be struck out.

Hon. Mr. GEOFFRION promised to make the amendment.

The clause was passed.

On clause 13,

Mr. CURRIER said this clause should be struck out. It would never do to make culling compulsory.

Mr. McDOUGALL said he had a telegram from the Quebec Board of Trade against it.

Hon. Mr. GEOFFRION said he would consider the matter and make such amenments as seemed advisable on the third reading.

The clause was passed, and the Committee rose and reported the bill.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

On motion of Hon. Mr. CARTRIGHT the House then went into Committee on the Civil Service resolutions, Mr. Scatcherd in the chair.

Hon. Mr. CARTRIGHT said the details of these resolutions would be found in the bill now in the hands of hon. gentlemen. They stated in the first place that the sum to be expended under this Act was not more collectively than had been granted for the past two years to the parties affected. There was some difference in the amount the classes received. The junior classes received something more, and the senior something less. The only alteration in the present Civil Service Act was to divide the chief clerks into two grades—the first and second grades.

After a long discussion, the resolutions were adopted, and the Committee rose and reported.

The House adjourned at 12.20 a.m.

NORMAL SCHOOL GROUNDS.

A Fine Site—Laying out the Grounds—Cartier Square.

Among the many improvements going on in the city, none is perhaps more deserving of notice than the new Normal School and its surroundings fast approaching completion in this city. The building has already been fully described in these columns. The grounds however call for some notice, as tenders are now being asked for their improvement. As our readers are doubtless aware, the site of the new School is upon Elgin Street, with Cartier Square on the north side and Biddy Street as a southern boundary. The building stands back some distance from Elgin Street, leaving ample room for a proposed parterre in front with gravelled walks and fountain. A handsome fence, with gates of beautiful design and surmounted with fine gas lamps, will enclose the front space. The outbuildings will be situated some distance in rear of the main building, and will be fitted up with all the necessary modern improvements. A neat closed-in board fence will extend the distance of those buildings on each side. In this arrangement, there is an allowance made for the proposed model school buildings which are shortly to be erected in the rear. Nepean Street having been closed by the Corporation at Elgin Street, will contribute greatly to the appearance of the site, and it has enabled the civic authorities to exchange a piece of ground with the Government, whereby Cartier Square will be widened at the west end, and made a little narrower at the east end, greatly improving the Square, and at the same time adding to the appearance of the Normal School site. A large area will thus be left in rear of the out-buildings for a recreation ground, which will be surrounded by an ornamental picket fence. By the first of April, this contract for fencing and laying out the grounds will be under way, so that, ere midsummer, the work will be well nigh completed. Considering the great expenditure being made here by the Ontario Government, and the probable opening up of Elgin street as a means of access to the Exhibition grounds, it becomes a matter of urgent necessity to do something with Cartier square. The trees which were planted around it have all died, and require to be immediately replaced, and a fence of some better design, and more in accord with that being constructed for the Normal School, should receive the attention of the authorities. As it is now this square is neither one thing nor the other, and is unfit for public use. A practical man should be placed in charge, and some improvements effected each year, and, when made, protected by this officer, who ought to be held responsible for any damages that might befall the grounds, shrubbery or trees.

MEETING AT EGANVILLE.

A meeting of the ratepayers of the Township of Grattan and adjacent municipalities was held in the Town Hall this day at 2 o'clock p.m., in order to take into consideration the best course to be taken in their interest with regard to the extension of the projected line of the Pacific Railroad through the valley of the Bonnechere and South Riding of the County.

On motion of MR. HUGH GALLAGHER, seconded by MR. JOHN FOLEY, James McKirnan, Esq., Reeve of Grattan, was moved to the chair and Mr. John Hickey was requested to act as Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN having explained the object of the meeting, the Secretary read an extract from a letter from J. L. McDougall, Esq., M.P., stating the probability of the line of the Pacific Railway going through the valley of the Bonnechere and South Riding of the County.

It was moved by JAMES BONFIELD, Esq., M.P.P., seconded by WILLIAM BOLAND, Esq., that it has been shown by the report and plan of Mr. Hazlewood, who had been employed by the Government to make an exploratory survey for the projected line of the Pacific line of railroad, that the route by the Valley of the Bonnechere is the best suited in every respect for the said projected line of railroad. And this meeting having learned with much satisfaction from their representative, Mr. J. L. McDougall, the probability of said line being established through the Valley of the Bonnechere and South Riding of the county, are of opinion that it would be the means of opening up large tracts of land for settlement extending means of communication, and also in greatly aiding the general development of the resources of the country, which otherwise would remain dormant for years, and would be beneficial in every way for the best interests of the country.—Carried

Moved by Mr. CONOR DUYRE, seconded by Mr. H. GALLAHER, that a deputation, composed of the following, viz: Messrs. J. L. McDougall, Bonfield, McKurnaso, Reeres, Campbell, Turner, and Qually wait on the Hon. A. Mackenzie and request the advisability of having the junction of the projected line of railroad through the Valley of the Bonnechere established at Eganville on the south side, as from its position it is the best suited for the purpose.—Carried.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman and secretary, and the meeting adjourned.

JOHN HICKEY,
Acting Secretary.

EGANVILLE, March 8, 1875.

Correspondence.

The Editor desires it to be distinctly understood that while inserting the communications of Correspondents, he is in no way to be held responsible for the opinions expressed therein.

THE MILITARY SPIRIT.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

SIR,—As the votaries of Mars have lately been on their mettle, if not muscle, on account of the pacific declarations of the Hon. Malcolm Cameron in the House of Commons, I will trespass on you for a few quotations from Buckle (History of Civilization in England), one of the profoundest thinkers the nineteenth century has produced. Speaking of the warlike spirit, he says:

"If we turn to the human intellect, we shall find that every great increase in its activity has been a heavy blow to the warlike spirit. One of the most obvious reasons for this is, that every important addition made to knowledge increases the authority of the intellectual classes by increasing the resources which they have to wield. Now, the antagonism between these classes and the military class is evident; it is the antagonism between thought and action, between the internal and the external, between argument and violence, between persuasion and force; or, to sum up the whole, between men who live by the pursuits of peace and those who live by the practice of war. Whatever, therefore, is favourable to one class, is manifestly unfavourable to the other. Supposing the remaining circumstances to be the same, it must happen that as the intellectual acquisitions of a people increase, their love of war will diminish; and if their intellectual acquisitions are very small, their love of war will be very great. In perfectly barbarous countries there are no intellectual acquisitions, and the mind being a blank and dreary waste, the only resource is external activity; the only merit, personal courage. No account is made of any man unless he has killed an enemy, and the more he has killed the greater the reputation he enjoys. This is the purely savage state; and it is the state in which military glory is most esteemed and military men most respected. From this frightful debasement even up to the summit of civilisation there is a long series of consecutive steps; gradations at each of which something is taken from the domain of force, and something given to the authority of thought. Slowly, and one by one, the intellectual and pacific classes begin to arise; at first held in great contempt by warriors, but nevertheless gradually gaining ground, increasing in number and in power, and at each increase weakening that old military spirit in which all other tendencies had formerly been absorbed."

After enumerating several causes for this decline, he says:—"Thus it is, as civilization advances, an equipoise is established and military ardour is balanced by motives which none but a cultivated people can feel. But among a people whose intellect is not cultivated such a balance can never exist."

Speaking of the Crimean War, he says:—"The leading feature which distinguished the present war from its predecessors is that a peace should last for nearly forty years and should then be interrupted, not as heretofore, by hostilities between civilized nations, but by the ambition of the only empire which is at once powerful and uncivilized, is one of the many proofs that a dislike of war is a cultivated taste peculiar to an intellectual people, for no one will pretend that the military predilections of Russia are caused by a low state of morals or by a disregard of religious duties. So far from this, all the evidence we have shows that vicious habits are not more common in Russia than in France or England, and it is certain that the Russians submit to the teachings of the Church with a docility greater than that displayed by their civilized opponents. It is, therefore, clear that Russia is a warlike country, not because the inhabitants are immoral, but because the inhabitants are unintellectual. In Russia, the intellect being little cultivated, the intellectual classes lack influence. The military class, therefore, is supreme. The minds of men, deprived of mental pursuits, naturally turn to warlike ones, as the only resource remaining to them. Hence it is that in Russia all ability is estimated by a military standard. The army is considered to be the greatest glory of the country; to win a battle or outwit an enemy is valued as one of the noblest achievements of life; and civilians, whatever their merits may be, are despised by this barbarous people as beings of an altogether inferior and subordinate character."

"In a backward state of society, men of distinguished talents bow to the armys and are proud to enroll themselves in its ranks. But as society advances, new sources of activity are opened, and new professions arise, which, being essentially mental, offer to genius opportunities of success more rapid than formerly known. The consequence is, that in England, where these opportunities are more numerous than elsewhere, it nearly always happens that if a father has a son whose faculties are remarkable, he brings him up to one of the lay professions, whose intellect, when accompanied by industry, is sure to be rewarded. *If, however, the inferiority of the boy is obvious, a suitable remedy is at hand: he is made either a soldier or a clergyman; he is sent into the army or hidden in the church.* And this is one of the reasons why, as society advances, the ecclesiastical spirit and the military spirit never fail to decline. Although the military profession has in modern Europe produced a few men of undoubted genius, their number is so extremely small, as to amaze us at the dearth of original ability. * * * *

"In the modern world this identical profession, including many millions of men, and covering the whole of Europe, has never been able, since the sixteenth century, to produce ten authors who have reached the first class either as writers or as thinkers. Certainly the English army, during the last 250 years, affords no example of it, and has, in fact, only possessed two authors, Raleigh and Napier, whose works are recognized as models, and are studied merely for their intrinsic merit. Cromwell, Washington, and Napoleon, are, perhaps, the only first-rate modern warriors of whom it can be said, that they were equally capable to govern a kingdom and command an army. And if we look at England as furnishing a familiar illustration, we see this remark exemplified in our two greatest generals, Marlborough and Wellington. Marlborough was a man not only of the most idle and frivolous pursuits but was so miserably ignorant, that his deficiencies made him the ridicule of his contemporaries; and of politics he had no other idea but to gain the favour of his sovereign, by flattering his mistress to desert the brother of that sovereign on his utmost need, and afterwards, by a double treachery, turn against his next benefactor, and engage in a criminal, as well as a foolish correspondence with the very man who, a few years before, he had infamously abandoned. These were the characteristics of the greatest conqueror of his age, the hero of a hundred fights, the victor of Blenheim and Ramillies."

Then after paying a due need of praise to Wellington, as a soldier, he continues: "He (Wellington) was utterly unequal to the complicated exigencies of political life. It is notorious that in his views of the most important legislative measures, he was always in the wrong. It is notorious that every great measure that was carried, every great improvement, every step in reform, every concession to the popular wishes, was strenuously opposed by the Duke of Wellington, and yet became law in spite of his opposition, and after his mournful declarations that by such means the security of England would be seriously imperilled. Yet there is now hardly a forward school boy who does not know that to these very measures the present stability of our country is mainly owing."

Those who wish to continue this interesting subject further, I would refer to Buckle's "History of Civilization."

Yours, &c., &c.,
A LOVER OF PEACE.

Ottawa, 5th March, 1874.

IS IT FAIR OR LEGAL?

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

DEAR SIR,—A bailiff or process-server called upon me yesterday with a summons to appear in the Division Court and pay a certain debt. I assured him I was not the person or debtor meant—that I never saw the suitor or creditor. Yet, notwithstanding, he thrust the paper upon me and rushed off, saying I could go to the Court and prove I was not the person intended to be reached. I replied—which is the truth—that I was very busy at present and had not time, and that he might easily find the right man. Now, sir, is it fair to subject an unindebted or innocent person in such circumstances to the trouble and loss of time connected with proving in a Court that they are not somebody else? I should feel less annoyed did I not entertain a strong suspicion that, in a small city like Ottawa, a bailiff, who knows nearly everybody, could, if very anxious to perform his duty, easily find the proper party. Has he an interest in serving as many summons as possible? That is a question that is suggested by such conduct. I consider it a hardship to compel unoffending citizens to appear before the Court in cases like the present, and I believe there is no law therefor; so I will disregard the summons served.

Yours, the WRONG MAN THIS TIME.

Miscellaneous.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, Ottawa, 1875.

—AND—

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

PARTIES requiring Models, Inventions, &c., worked out, and represented, at the above Exhibitions, can have them done in the best style, by a practical man, whose works took Awards at the English Exhibition, 186[illegible], Dublin, 1865, Paris, 1867.

Best references as to capabilities, &c., can be given. Apply,

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Mechanical Engineer,
Cor Daly & Nelson Streets, Ottawa. 3774

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ALEX. TAYLOR

Successor to D. McLarnon,

—CORNER OF—

RIDEAU & CUMBERLAND STS.

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FLOUR AND [illegible] PRODUCE.

A selected stock always on hand to suit all parties. Orders promptly attended to.

The highest price will be paid for all kinds of Farm Produce. 3773-dw

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Commence your instruction with

American SCHOOL MUSIC Readers!

IN 3 BOOKS.

Book I [35 cts.] has a charming course for Primary Schools. Book II [50 cts.] has one equally attractive for Grammar Schools, and Book III [50 cts.] is fitted for higher Grammar classes and High Schools. The very practical interesting and thorough course in these books was constructed by L. O. Emerson and W. S. Tilden.

For a companion book use

Cheerful Voices. A large collection of genial School Songs, by L. O. Emerson. A popular book. 50 cts.

Afterward take up

THE HOUR OF SINGING,
CHOICE TRIOS, or
THE SONG MONARCH.

These books are for High Schools and Academies. The HOUR OF SINGING [$1.00] by L. O. Emerson and W. S. Tilden, for 2, 3 or 4 voices. CHOICE TRIOS [$1.00] by W. S. Tilden, for 3 voices, are choice in every sense, and THE SONG MONARCH [75 cts.] by H. R. Palmer assisted by L. O. Emerson, unexcelled as a book for singing Classes, is equally good for High Schools.

All books sent, post-paid, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.

Miscellaneous.

MEN WANTED, British Columbia. The Dominion Government is about to build a line of Telegraph through British Columbia, which will form the B.C. Section of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Line. The Section is about 800 miles in length, [illegible] generally wooded country, the timber [illegible] to be cut down and cleared a distance of [illegible] on each side of the wire. [illegible] or 300 men will be wanted, [illegible] and woodmen. The Contract has been awarded to Mr. F. J. Barnard and work will commence about the first May and will [illegible] months.

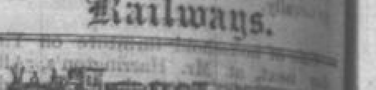
The Government is also about to commence the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway on Vancouver Island. This work will give employment to hundreds of workmen. [illegible] for this road will shortly be [illegible] land, and the work of construction [illegible] mence early in the spring.

There is a great scarcity of labour [illegible] Columbia of the class required for these works, and men of energy, who wish to [illegible] tunes in the Pacific Province, may now do so. Ordinary labourers are now getting [illegible] per month and found; choppers [illegible] found.

The land laws of the Province are exceedingly liberal in free grants. Homesteads [illegible] by those who wish to settle.

For the information of those who wish to emigrate, it may be added that a [illegible] by rail from New York to San Francisco about $80; steerage passage by New York and Panama [meals include] [illegible] San Francisco to Victoria, steerage passage [illegible]. Further particulars respecting [illegible] may be obtained by applying to [illegible] DEWDNEY, M.P., Ottawa, Ont.

Railways.



CANADA CENTRAL

—AND—

Brockville & Ottawa Railways

For Ottawa via Brockville.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY.

LEAVE
Brockville G. T. Junction [illegible]
Ottawa [illegible]
Renfrew [illegible]

ARRIVE
Ottawa [illegible]
Renfrew [illegible]
Brockville [illegible]

10.40 a.m.—Train from Ottawa makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train for the West at 2.10 p.m.

4.15 p.m. Train from [illegible] makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train from the West, arriving in Ottawa at [illegible] p.m.

A. B. FOSTER,
Managing Director.

Brockville, Jan. 11, 1875.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Of uniform Gauge with the Grand Trunk Railway.

The old reliable, quickest and best and shortest line to all points East and West.

ALTERATION OF RUNNING TIME

And acceleration of trains.

On and FROM THURSDAY, [illegible] Trains will run [illegible]

GOING NORTH.

No.	Leave Prescott Junction.	Connecting with	Arrive Ottawa.
1 Express	1.40 P.M.	Grand Trunk Mail from the East	[illegible]
12 Mail	5.00 A.M.	Grand Trunk Express from East and West	[illegible]
5 Express	4.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express from West	[illegible]

1 Daily [illegible]

GOING SOUTH.

No.	Leave Ottawa.	Connecting with	Arrive Prescott Junction.
[illegible] Express	10.45 A.M.	Grand Trunk West and Central Vermont and Rome & Watertown Ry.	[illegible]
4 Express	2.00 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express East	[illegible]
8 Express	[illegible] P.M.	Grand Trunk East & West & Rome & Watertown Railway	[illegible]

Passengers by this train have time [illegible] at Prescott Junction.

Pullman or Sofa Cars on Nos. 3 and 4.

Sure connections with Grand Trunk to and from both East and West.

Time faster than by any other route.

Trains are run on Montreal time.

THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director.

Dec. 15 1874.

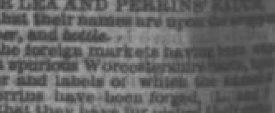
Remedies.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivaled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers and Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

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Live Stock for Sale or to Rent.
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Situations Vacant, &c. &c.

Professional and business cards inserted on the first page for one year, when not exceeding twenty words, once a week, $5; twice a week, $12; and every day, [illegible], each word over twenty in the same proportion.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, and deaths with funeral notices attached [illegible]

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and contains news of the week from all parts of the world, valuable agricultural matter, and the chief editorial articles in THE DAILY TIMES. Price $1.50 per annum in advance.

Complete and trustworthy Market Reports, Latest Telegraphic Despatches, Parliamentary Reports, and all other matter incident to a first class weekly newspaper.

Subscription Rates for the Daily Times.

When paid weekly, Twelve and a-half Cents. When paid yearly, Six Dollars in advance.

Ottawa, 21st Dec., 1874.

THE TIMES (Daily Edition) is published every lawful day (and Weekly Edition every Friday), by Alexander [illegible] and John Charles Roger, sole proprietors, at their office on Wellington Street, in the City of Ottawa, Canada.

The Times

VOL. VIII. NO. 3796 — OTTAWA, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1875 — PRICE 3 CENTS.

Wants.

WANTED.—One or two Servant Girls, apply at NOONAN'S RESTAURANT. 3796-3t

WANTED.—Situation as DRUGGISTS' ASSISTANT in Ottawa. Twelve years' experience; Associate of the O. C. Pharmacy. References given.—Box 20, Farmersville, Ont. 3798

WANTED—A thorough house and parlour maid. Apply to Mrs. W. A. ALLAN, Stewart street.

WANTED.—A Good General Servant, in a small family in the city. Apply at this office. March 11th, 1875. 3790

WANTED.—A Partner in a first class Tailoring Establishment must be thoroughly acquainted with Book-keeping and also capable of attending to financing. First class reference required.—Address C., this Office. 3785-tf

PARTNER WANTED—A Partner having a Capital of about $3000 is wanted to assist in carrying on a patent manufacture, the returns of which are immediate and the Profit over 100 per cent, and the Sale unlimited. For further information apply to J. BERMINGHAM. 376

HELP WANTED. 100 men and women wanted to sell a complete history of the "Life, Labours and Death of Livingstone," also "The Family Bible," both Protestant and Catholic, beautifully illustrated, together with Maps, Charts and a great variety of pictures. For particulars address SCHUYLER SMITH & Co., Publishers, London, Ont.

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH and expenses sure to Agents everywhere, selling our New Braided White Wire Rope Clothes Line. Sells readily at every house. Samples free. Address HUDSON RIVER WIRE CO., 76 King Street west, Toronto, Ontario.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female Agents in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars FREE. P. O. VICKERY & Co., Augusta Me.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted. All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all their time than at anything else. Particulars free. Post Card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. y37 8law.

WORK FOR ALL. At home, male or female; $35 per week day or evening. No Capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with ten cent return stamp, M. Young, 173 Greenwich street, New York.

WA... B.—We will give Men and Women A BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars and a hirer... J. LATHAM & Co.

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FURNISHED HOUSE To Let for twelve months, from the 1st of May next, or sooner if required. Rooms good and lofty. Locality central and convenient, being within five minutes' walk of Parliament Buildings. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply by letter to X Y Z, TIMES office.

TO LET—Nos. 4 and 5 Brooklyn Terrace apply to Wm M. Beatty & Co., George Street, near Central School East. 3786-1m

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WELL-FURNISHED BEDROOM, with Private Sitting Room, to Let, on Slater Street, three minutes' walk from Parliament Buildings. Breakfast if required. Address "F," Times Office.

TO LET, after the session, Two or Three FURNISHED BEDROOMS, with use of Sitting Room in a private family. Breakfast if required.—A. W., Box 3.0. 379

A FEW Gentlemen can be accommodated with FIRST-CLASS Rooms, on Slater Street, either with or without Board. Terms MODERATE. Apply at NOONAN'S RESTAURANT, Sparks Street West. March 1st 1875.

TO SENATORS and M. P's.—Mrs. McIntyre (Wellington Street, opposite the Bank of British North America) has a Parlour and four Bedrooms, suitable for Senators or Members of Parliament—with or without Board. The Rooms are well warmed with stoves and drums, also lofty ceilings and well ventilated. 3760

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BOARD with or without rooms, and rooms without ... Table and rooms first-class. Corner ... Sparks and Bank streets, and within two minutes' walk of the Parliament Buildings. MRS. FORGIE. Jan. 25, 187.. 37 9-3m

Lost.

LOST—On Sunday morning, 7th inst., a Brown Spaniel Dog. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving him at No. 6 Mc ormick's Terrace O'Connor Street. Any person keeping the dog after this notice will be prosecuted.

Found.

FOUND—On the 28th February, in Centre Town, a HORSE. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at Mr. Corrigan's, Cor. Queen and O'Connor streets, or at this office. March 2, 1875. 3781

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ALBION HOTEL, Court House Avenue, OTTAWA, Ont.

W. H. CHALKER, -- -- Manager.
R. BERTGRAHAM - - Proprietor

Omnibus to and from the Cars and Boats free. 3784

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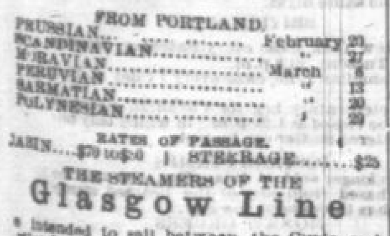
ALLAN LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

The shortest, cheapest and quickest passage to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow. The fleet is one of the largest, fastest and safest in the world. Vessels will be despatched as follows:—



FROM PORTLAND.

PRUSSIAN	February 20
SCANDINAVIAN	" 27
MORAVIAN	March 6
PERUVIAN	" 13
SARMATIAN	" 20
POLYNESIAN	" 27

RATES OF PASSAGE. CABIN....$70 to $80 | STEERAGE....$25

THE STEAMERS OF THE Glasgow Line are intended to sail between the Clyde and Portland during the season of Winter Navigation.

RATES OF PASSAGE. CABIN ... $60. INTERMEDIATE ... 40. STEERAGE ... 25.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. When tickets are not used the amount ... returned, less a small deduction.

For through tickets and every information apply to D. W. COWARD & CO., Agents, 17, Sparks-st. Ottawa July 22 1873.

ANCHOR LINE. STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY. PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION UNSURPASSED. Rates of passage from New York To Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry or Belfast: Cabin $60 to $70 gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. For passage or other information apply to Henderson Brothers, 7 Bowling Green, New York, or their Agent GOLTHRITE & MUSGROVE, Ottawa.

Business Cards.

PATENTS. GIBBS & COURSOLLE, SOLICITORS OF Patents of Invention, (TRADE MARKS REGISTERED) 63, SPARKS-ST., OTTAWA. 3789

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MARRIAGE LICENSES. OFFICE—Regan's New Brick House, Besserer Street, Nearly Opposite Protestant Hospital. Oct. 20 1874.

Bankers.

P. D. BROWNE, Banker, Montreal. Dealer in Greenbacks, U. S. Bonds and Checks. Commercial paper discounted. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and U. S. Interest allowed on deposits. Oct. 20, 1874. 3680-3awky.

BOND BROTHERS, Bankers and Stock Brokers, Montreal. Negotiate sales of Property and Patents, and organize Companies. Money invested in first-class securities to pay 7 and 8 per cent. interest. Stocks purchased and carried on a margin of 10 per cent. interest at lowest current rates. Dec. 3, 1874. 3709y3awk

Legal Cards.

R. C. W. MacCUAIG, Official Assignee. City of OTTAWA, County of Carleton. 3765-tf

WILLIAM MOSGROVE, Barrister, Conveyancer, &c., Solicitor in Chancery. Office—Opposite the Russell House, over Gibson's Confectionary. Money to lend on Real Estate. 3727-1y.

O'CONNOR & O'DOHERTY, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Mosgrove's Building Rideau st, Ottawa. HON. JOHN O'CONNOR, Q.C. G. J. O'DOHERTY. Dec. 4, 1874.

SCOTT, STEWART & GORMULLY, Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys and Conveyancers, &c. Bell's Block, Elgin-st. HON'BLE R. W. SCOTT, Q. C. McLEOD STEWART. J. J. GORMULLY. Oct. 17, 1874.

O'CONNOR & HOGG, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., OTTAWA, ONT. DANIEL O'CONNOR. W. D. HOGG. Sept. 9, 1874. 3687

WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK, Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys, Conveyancers, Notaries, &c., &c. Office—Bell's Block, opposite Russell House. W. H. WALKER. | H. CASSELS, Jr. | P. PENNOCK. July 21, 1874. 3625

J. W. W. WARD, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitors, &c. Office Over Mr. B. Huckell's Flour Store, corner of Sussex and York-streets Ottawa. 263 y

TAILLON & CHRYSLER, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, &c. Office—Hardy's Block, Rideau Street. S. TAILLON. | F. H. CHRYSLER. June 3, 1875.

PINHEY, CHRISTIE & HILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., (Of the late firm of Lewis & Pinhey.) OFFICES—Elgin Street, Ottawa. C. H. PINHEY. A. J. CHRISTIE. | M. P. HILL. Feb. 5, 1874. 434-3m

W. MARSHAL MATHESON, Barrister, Attorney, Notary, &c. Office—Master in Chancery Chambers, Court House, Ottawa, Canada.

L. W. P. COUTLEE, B.C.L., Barrister, Advocate, &c. for the Province of Quebec. Barrister Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., for the Province of Ontario. Main Street, Hull, P. Q. 3328-3m

C. V. H. FERLAND, Advocate. Temporary Office at Dr. Jos. Leandin's, Main Street, Hull. Hull, March 9, 1874. 2542y

O. ARCHAMBAULT, Notary Public and Advocate. Has opened an office in the Village of Hull Province of Quebec, for the transaction of all Notarial and Legal business, either in the Province of Quebec or Ontario. Special care given to the collection of accounts in both Provinces. Hull, Oct. 26, 1874. 246

THOMAS P. FORAN, Advocate, Solicitor, &c. No. 12 St. James Street, . . MONTREAL. Sept. 9, 1873 2362-3m

Medical Cards.

DR. LOGAN, Homœopathic Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Residence—Albert Street. Office hours from 6 to 11 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m. Special attention given to diseases and displacements of the uterus. 1751

DR. J. P. LYNN, May be consulted at his Office, corner of O'Connor and Albert-sts. Ottawa, Oct. 21, 1874. 2401.

DR. BURROWS, C.M.L.C.P.S.L.C., M.C.P.S.O., Graduate McGill University, Montreal, Surgeon Northumberland and Durham Cavalry, Late Associate Coroner N. and D. Office and Residence:—Corner of Hugh and Sparks sts 2556-3m

DR. O. C. WOOD, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, OTTAWA, ONT. Day Office—Sparks-st., Centre Town. Night Office—at his residence, Maria-st., Centre Town. Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by a new but certain, speedy and almost painless process. Reference given to parties successfully treated if required.

DR. J. D. R. MACDONELL, Ottawa South side of Rideau-st., near Gloucester. Consultations at all hours. 2454.

W. McCONNELL, D.D.S., L.D.S., Surgeon Dentist, Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, also of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. OFFICE—41 Sparks-st. 2522y.

TALMAGE'S PAPER. THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK. "THE BEST RELIGIOUS PAPER." A CHOICE OF TWO BEAUTIFUL PREMIUMS. An Illuminated Portfolio of Twelve Gems by Hendschel, each 8½ x 10½ in., or the superb Chromo, "The Twins," 22x28 in., after Landseer. Price $3.25, including postage. No extras of any kind. Without Premium, $3 per annum. ATTENTION, AGENTS. Liberal commission and exclusive territory. Samples and circulars free. Send Postal Card at once to HORATIO C. KING, Publisher, Box 5105, New York. Oct. 30

Auction Sales

READ, MARK, LEARN, AND THEN YOU WILL KNOW THAT J. M. ROSS & Co. Have in their SALE ROOMS the finest and cheapest STOCK OF GOODS IN THE CITY.

It is useless to attempt a discription. Call and see their splendid Gallery of Paintings, Mirrors, Electro-Plated Ware, Ten Thousand Vols. of Books, a Bankrupt Stock of Stationery, four hundred Albums, ten thousand Stereoscopic Views of all parts of the world, 100 Opera Glasses Gold and Silver Spectacles, Cutlery, Work Boxes, and about 100 pairs of most elegant Bohemian Glass Lusters and Vases all for Sale, private, at one-half the prices usually asked in retail stores.

82 Sparks Street, HENEY'S BLOCK. Ottawa, March, 16, 1874. 3791

BY J. BERMINGHAM. Auction Sale of Household Furniture.

The subscriber is favoured with instructions from E. H. HARRINGTON, Esq., (who is giving up Housekeeping to go board), to sell at his residence, Albert street, close to the Ladies' College, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, commencing at eleven o'clock, all his Household Furniture and Effects, consisting in part of handsome Parlour Suit in Green and Amber Repp, Centre Table, Card Table, Fancy and Work Tables, B. W. Whatnots, handsome Mirror in B. W. Gilt Frames Marble Clock, Ornaments, Pictures, &c, &c, B. W. Extension Table, B. W. Sideboard, B. W. Cane Seat Oval Back Chairs, Couch, Window Hangings, China, Glass, &c, Hair Carpet and Rods, Bedsteads, Bureaux, Enclosed Washstands, Dressing Tables, Dressing Glasses, Chairs, Tables, Chamber Crockery, Pillows, Bolsters, Blankets, Mattresses, Parlour and Bedroom Stoves, Household Linen and Silver, very fine Kitchen Stove, complete, as well as a quantity of Culinary Utensils and Kitchen Furniture. Terms cash. Sale sharp at eleven o'clock on Thursday 18th instant.

J. BERMINGHAM, Auctioneer. Ottawa, March 13th, 1875. 3794

Bank Notices.

BANK OF OTTAWA. Office: Victoria Buildings, Opposite Western Block of Parliament Buildings.

DIRECTORS: James McLaren, Esq., President. Charles Magee Esq., Vice-President. C. T. Bate, Esq., Hon. L. R. Church, M.P.P. Robert Blackburn, Esq., M.P., Alexander Fraser, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Allan Gilmour, Esq., George Hay, Esq.

A General Banking Business Transacted. Interest Allowed on Deposits. Gold, Currency and Sterling Drafts Purchased and Sold. Savings' Department. PATRICK ROBERTSON, Cashier. 11 2-75. 3691

Miscellaneous.

A. E. GENDREAU'S New Parliamentary Tonsorial PARLOUR is now open. FIRST CLASS Hair Dresser employed. Ladies' Combings done up in First Class style, and on the shortest Notice. Charges Moderate. Mathewman's New Buildings, Wellington Street, between Dufferin Bridge and Elgin Street. 3767

NOTICE. Several Sets of Single Harness For Sale Cheap for Cash. Enquire at Rowe's AUCTION Rooms, Rideau Street. Ottawa, March 3rd, 1875. 3724

FISH! FISH! FISH! MR. MOSES LAPOINTE desires to inform his customers and the public generally that he has removed his place of business from his former stand to the new Fish Market on the south side of York street. He will be happy to meet his friends in his new stand, and do his utmost to supply them with the latest importations of fresh and other kinds of fish; also all kinds of Poultry and Game. MOSES LAPOINTE. Ottawa, Feb. 2, 1875.

DATURA TATULA. FOR Asthma and Bronchitis, Is admitted by all who have tried it, to ensure more speedy and certain relief than any other remedy. The Testimonials daily received attest this to a remarkable degree. General Alexander says:—"I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained." Dr. McVeag reports:—"It had the most wonderful effect I ever witnessed." Sold in tins, Cigars and Cigarettes in boxes, Pastiles, for inhalation, in boxes. Wholesale and Retail of SAVORY AND MOORE 143 New Bond-St., London, W. And Retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world, who also supply Savory & Moore's Pancreatine and Pancreatine Wine, by the aid of which persons take Cod Liver Oil without nausea or indigestion.

"Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef." "Nutritious Condiment for Horses and Cattle." "British Egg and Butter Powder." CHAS. STEPHENSON & Co., Sole Agents for Ottawa and District Corner O'Connor and Wellington Sts 3766

Clarke's New Method FOR REED ORGANS. By WILLIAM H. CLARKE. Price $2.50. Mr. Wm. H. Clarke, a distinguished organist and composer, was especially fortunate in the compilation of this fine work, which sprang into popular favour immediately on its issue, has had remarkable success, and continues to be the leading method. Contains, in addition to instruction, a capital collection of Reed Organ Music. All books sent, post paid, for retail price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO. 711 Br'dway, New York. 3771

MUSIC BOOKS BEST FOR QUARTET CHOIRS. Thomas's Sacred Quartets, Baumbach's Sacred Quartets, Buck's Motet Collection, Baumbach's New Collection, Buck's 2d Motet Collection, Chure and Home, Hayter Church Music, Trinity C llection, Price of each book in cards, $2.50, Cloth, $3

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE, BY JAS. BERMINGHAM, AUCTIONEER.

I am instructed by the Proprietor to offer for Sale, by overbidding,

90 City Lots, (Size, 50x132 Feet,) —IN THE— CITY OF WINNIPG, MANITOBA, —ON— SaturdaY The 2 th Inst.; AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., and 7.30, P. M., at MY ROOMS. ELGIN STREET, OPPOSITE RUSSELL HOUSE.

Terms and Conditions made known at Time of Sale.

These lots are part of the late Mulligan property, are high and dry at all seasons of the year, and are eligibly situated on and near the main highway leading westward.

For those not having the thousands necessary for investment here or those wishing to lay by something for a child, this is a good opportunity to invest in a city which is the natural gateway to the whole fertile belt.

The growth of Winnipeg during the last four years has been marvellous, though under the most unfortunate conditions as to trade, communications, &c., and competence has been attained by many citizens from small investments. Now, with a large expenditure for the Thunder Bay and Pembina Branch R. R. going on and the attention of the continent drawn to it by arrival of large bodies of Scotch and Mennonite emigrants this spring, its growth will rival that of Chicago or Melbourne.

Parties intending to remove to Manitoba, next season who purchase at this Sale can have their title registered in time for the Spring Voters' List, so as to be able to vote the first year.

Plans of the city and the property, together with Pamphlets, &c., as well as other information may be had at my rooms.

Reference may be had respecting situation of property to Members for the Province, and other Manitoban citizens now here.

Views of the City may be seen in the windows of Langford and Smith & Stewart, bookstores Upper Town and Centre Town.

WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK, Solicitors.

JAMES BERMINGHAM, Auctioneer. Ottawa, March 9th 1875. 3786

Miscellaneous.

Something New! THE undersigned have been appointed sole Agents in Ottawa and Vicinity, for the sale of the celebrated Barnetts's Zinc and Platina Pens. These pens are now in use in several of the Government Departments, they will be found superior to all Steel Pens, and very durable. Price $2p r gross. Samples, gratis. SMITH & STEWART, Stationers, &c. 3796 1w

Goods Selling at Cost FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY, —AT— J. & G. NEELIN'S, 12 Rideau St. Ottawa, March 18, 1875. 3796-2w

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, Ottawa, 1875. —AND— CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

PARTIES requiring Models, Inventions, &c., worked out, and represented, at the above Exhibitions, can have them done in the best style, by a practical man, whose works took Awards at the English Exhibition, 1862, Dublin, 1865, Paris, 1867. Best references as to capabilities, &c., can be given. Apply to THOS. S. SARNEY, Mechanical Engineer, Cor Daly & Nelson Streets, Ottawa. 3774

NOTICE. To Farmers. J. & G. NEELIN will remove their stock of Boots and Shoes from Preston's old stand to No. 2, Bells Block Rideau street, two doors east from Sappers Bridge. Previous to their removal they will sell their goods at cost for two weeks only. 3796-1y

Grocers.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!! REMOVAL. EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE Have Removed to McCullough's Old Stand corner BANK AND WELLINGTON STREETS Where they will sell the balance of their stock slightly damaged by fire and water. Great Bargains for one month only. Call and examine for yourselves. Terms—Strictly Cash. 3797

Burnett's Extracts For cooking purposes.
Burnett's Extracts "Pre-eminently superior."—Parker House, Boston.
Burnett's Extracts
LEMON, VANILLA, ROSE, ALMOND, NECTARINE, CELERY, ORANGE, PEACH, NUTMEG, CINNAMON, CLOVES, GINGER.
Burnett's Extracts "The best in the world."—Fifth Av. Hotel, N. Y.
Burnett's Extracts "Used exclusively for years."—Continental Hotel, Phila.
Burnett's Extracts

The superiority of these Extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.

PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE, MONTREAL, P. Q. Agents for Dominion of Canada. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON, Proprietors.

HOUSEKEEPERS! For your House-cleaning, by all means ask your Grocer, Druggist, or the Hardware shops for cleaning and polishing SAPOLIO, It surpasses everything for Windows, painted and plain Woodwork, and Tins, Brasses, and Scouring Knives, and all metals. HAND SAPOLIO, For Mechanics, Painters, Photographers, and for Bath purposes. 3793-1m

FLOUR AND FEED STORE. ALEX. TAYLOR Successor to D. McLarnon, —CORNER OF— RIDEAU & CUMBERLAND STS. —DEAL IN— FLOUR AND PRODUCE. A selected stock always on hand to suit all parties. Orders promptly attended to. The highest price will be paid for all kinds of Farm Produce. 3773-dw

SMOKERS! For a Good Smoke —USE THE— MYRTLE NAVY. See T. & B. on each Plug

SCHOOL MUSIC BOOKS. Commence your instruction with American SCHOOL MUSIC Readers IN 3 BOOKS. Book I [35 cts.] has a charming course for Primary Schools. Book II [50 cts.] has one equally attractive for Grammar Schools, and Book III [50cts.] is fitted for higher Grammar classes and High Schools. The very practical, interesting and thorough course in these books was constructed by L. O. Emerson and W. S. Tilden.

For a companion book use Cheerful Voices. A large collection of genial School Songs, by L. O. Emerson. A popular book. 50 cts.

Afterward take up THE HOUR OF SINGING, CHOICE TRIOS, or THE SONG MONARCH. These books are for High Schools and Academies. The HOUR OF SINGING [$1.00] by L. O. Emerson and W. S. Tilden, for 2 & or 4 voices. CHOICE TRIOS [$1.00] by W. S. Tilden, for 3 voices, the choice in every sense, and THE SONG MONARCH [75 cts.] by H. R. Palmer assisted by L. O. Emerson, unexcelled as a book for Singing Classes, is equally good for High Schools.

All books sent, post-paid, for retail price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, New York. 3794

It is now generally believed that the work of the present Session will not be sufficiently far advanced to admit of prorogation next week. The probabilities are that Parliament will not be prorogued before the middle of April.

A deputation comprising Mr. Jones, M. P., Mr. Power, M. P., and Messrs. Thompson, Power and Vaux, of the City of Halifax, waited on the Premier yesterday, in relation to the extension of the Intercolonial Railway into Halifax. The plan proposed is to erect a passenger station between North and Lockman streets, on the slope of the hill above Water street. The deputation desired that the passenger station be erected on Water street, with a view to the extension from that point to the south end of the Dock yard, and there to have a general freight and passenger station built. The deputation had plans to illustrate their views, which plans, we understand, will be submitted to the Engineer of the department, and any possible change, with due regard to existing plans, and economy, will be made.

By Telegraph.

MID-NIGHT DESPATCHES

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lincolnshire Stakes.

LONDON, March 17.—The Lincolnshire handicap to-day, was won by Gunner, Lantier second, Madge Wildfire third.

UNITED STATES.

Testimonial to General Butler.

BOSTON, March 17.—General Butler has accepted the tender of a testimonial from the coloured people of Boston for his efforts to pass the Civil Rights Bill, and has named an early part of April for the presentation.

The Inundation.

PORT JERVIS, March 17.—Two spans of the Iron bridge have lodged in a bed at River Jell, three miles below this place. They will remove it as soon as the weather will allow. The other span passed Melford.

The Senatorial Expedition.

WASHINGTON, March 17. The steamer Despatch will leave the Washington Navy Yard to-morrow for New Orleans, and will there take on board the Senatorial expedition for Mexico.

The Senate will determine whether they will take up consideration of Senator Frelinghuysen's resolution approving of the action of the President in protecting Louisiana from domestic troubles, and expressing the opinion that he should continue to recognise in that State the existing Government.

The Susquehanna Floods.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., March 17.—The ice gorge in the Susquehanna river at Hooper, eight miles west of Binghampton, is over four miles long and twenty to thirty feet high. The valley is overflooded, and the bridge at Union is in great danger. The gorge at Great Bend is threatening the bridge there. At present the weather is cold and the river falling.

The Black Hills Story.

OMAHA, Neb., March 17.—There is but little credence placed on the stories of miners from the Black Hills. It is generally considered as a movement of interested towns, who hope to reap a harvest in fitting out people.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

SPAIN.

Rumoured Defection of Another Carlist General.

MADRID, March 17.—It is rumoured that General Elio has abandoned Don Carlos' cause.

Advices from the North state that nine battalions of Carlists made a night attack upon the town of Sandugaray, but were repulsed with great loss after two hours' fight.

BRAZIL.

Extra Session of the Legislature.

RIO JANEIRO, March 16.—An extraordinary session of the Brazilian Legislative Assembly, called for the purpose of considering the Budget and the disorder in the country, was convened to-day. The Speech from the Throne was delivered by the Emperor in person.

UNITED STATES.

Steamer Burned.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—The steamer W. J. Lewis, bound from Vicksburg to this port, took fire while coaling at Chester, Ill., this afternoon and burned to the water's edge. One watchman, one fireman and five unknown deck passengers were drowned. The boat was owned by the Missouri River Packet Company, and was valued at $50,000; insurance, $38,000.

The Southern Ohio and Illinois Episcopate

CINCINNATI, March 18.—The Standing Committee of the diocese of Southern Ohio voted unanimously against the consecration of Dr. DeKoven as Bishop of Illinois. Twenty-three dioceses have voted in favour of the consecration of Dr. Jagger as Bishop of Southern Ohio. This being a majority of Standing Committees is sufficient to confirm his election.

Miners Resuming Work.

A special to the *Gazette* from Terre Haute, Ind., says it is reported that fifteen hundred coal miners at Brazil who have been on the strike for several months resumed work on the basis offered by the operators.

A Bank Cashier Sentenced.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 17.—In the United States District Court A. J. Hine, formerly cashier of the Ansonia National Bank, was tried for deceiving the Bank Commissioners by making false statements concerning the bank's account with H. Clews & Co. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to five years in the county jail.

Snow Storm on the Northern Pacific

OMAHA, March 16.—The storm which commenced yesterday raged all day to-day, and the trains from the east and west are behind time. It is stated that one eastern train is blockaded. It is intensely cold here.

Suspension of a Firm of Stock Brokers Sudden Death of a Partner.

BOSTON, March 16.—The evening *Traveller* gives currency to a report that the house of Beck Bros., stock brokers of this city, has suspended. An examination of the books is in progress. James Beck, the leading partner in the concern, was found dead at his residence yesterday from the effects of an overdose of chloroform, taken, as alleged, to relieve pain.

Railroad Arrangements

NEW YORK, March 17.—The Saratoga compact, so far as freight is concerned, has been abandoned by trunk lines, and the following rates, taking Chicago as the basis, are those which will go into operation to-day on the Erie, Pennsylvania Central, and New York Central Railways: First class, 75 cts.; second class, 70 cts; third class, 60 cts.; fourth class, 45 cts.; special, 35 cts.; lower class sugar, coffee and syrup, 30 cts. per 100 pounds. The rates to the same point that prevailed under the Saratoga compact were $1 and 90 cts., 75 cts., 60 cts., and 45 cts. respectively. The Baltimore and Ohio Company has not agreed to keep those rates, and still maintains its independence; and its agents here say that they will take freight at less that the tariff quoted above if they feel so disposed. So far as known no reduction in passenger rates has been made.

Fire at Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 17.—A destructive fire occurred this morning in Whitehall street, G. W. Jack, confectioner, Paul Jones, liquors, and others, were burned out. Loss, $120,000. Insurance about $40,000.

Typhoid at an Educational Institution.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Typhoid fever has broken out at Seton College, South Orange, N. J. The institution has been closed for a short time. One professor and two students have been attacked.

Tannery Burned.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., March 17.—The tannery owned by Wm. P. Herring was burned this morning. Loss, $20,000; no insurance.

Sporting Arrangements.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The delegates from the Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, Poughkeepsie and Springfield Trotting Associations will meet at New York this evening to arrange the summer meetings. Utica will join with Buffalo, and possibly Poughkeepsie, in a series of running matches, to follow the Saratoga meeting in September.

CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE

(*By Telegraph.*)

TORONTO.

Licenses—Railway Traffic—St. Patrick's Day.

TORONTO, March 17.

The number of licenses taken out for this year are:—Taverns, 286, against 294 last year; saloons, 10, the same as last year; shop licenses, 118, against 179 last year.

The Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway is again open for traffic. The present thaw enabled the company to clear the line.

A procession composed of eleven societies and seven bands, and numbering over 5,000, turned out this morning with handsome banners and uniforms, and proceeded to St. Michael's Cathedral, where mass was celebrated, and a sermon preached by the Archbishop. The procession is now marching.

MONTREAL.

Montreal West Election—North Shore Railway—Progress of the City St Patrick's Day—Stock Market

MONTREAL, March 17.

A special demurrer and reply on the part of the petitioners in the Montreal West election case has been filed.

The work of construction of the North Shore Railway is to be commenced at once, the late difficulty having been satisfactorily arranged.

During the past year, Montreal has been making rapid strides in the matter of building accommodation. There have been erected in the past twelve months upwards of 850 dwellings and stores.

St. Patrick's Day is being celebrated here with great *eclat*. St. Patrick's Church was completely filled at mass, Father Hogan officiating. About ten thousand people marched in procession through Griffintown, the streets being ornamented with arches, banners and flags. Mr. Devlin, M.P., at a meeting held afterwards, was presented with a costly gold collar and badge on behalf of the St. Patrick's Society.

The stock market here to-day is without special interest, and the few transactions indicate no special changes. The afternoon board sales—People's, 107½; Merchants', 112; Commerce, 131.

PORT COLBORNE.

Inundation.

PORT COLBORNE, March 17.

The lower portion of the village west of the canal is flooded, and in some streets the inhabitants have to move about in boats and rafts. The flood was caused by the recent thaw, and the fact that the main ditch is blocked up. This ditch is Government property, and it is held that the Government is liable for all damage done.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

The Weather—Orange Bill

ST. JOHN, March 17.

There was very heavy rain here yesterday.

The bill to incorporate the Orange Society passed both branches of the New Brunswick Legislature.

INUNDATIONS IN THE STATES.

Immense Loss of Property.

Houses and Bridges Swept Away.

PITTSTON, Pa., March 17.—Between seven and eight o'clock last night the ice in the Susquehanna River at this point broke up suddenly, and in less than half an hour the river rose six feet. At nine o'clock three spans of the upper bridge built by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Wilkesbarre Railroad Company, valued at $120,000, gave way, and a portion of the wreck caught on the lower passenger bridge, a new structure coming directly in town, and which was completed last spring at a cost of $80,000. Between this and the railroad bridge is another long covered bridge, built during the war, at a cost of $20,000. At nine o'clock the banks on the west side were overflowing, and the cellars of the elegant residences along the river front were rapidly filling up. The ice suddenly stopped running at about half-past nine. It is supposed to be dammed up at a point six miles below. At the old bridge the ice lodged directly against the upper side, clear to the top. The river is rising at the rate of an inch every five minutes. The land lies very low, and the water threatens to inundate the locality. Many houses are now partly submerged, and the occupants are flying for safety. In West Pittston the river is making terrible inroads. The flood has already covered the lower portion of the place and the greatest apprehensions are felt for the safety of several dwellings. At one this morning the ice began to move out suddenly, and with it one span of the magnificent new bridge. Two men were on it at the time but were just rescued, when out swung three more spans. This cleared the new bridge with the exception of the east span, which is still standing. Within ten minutes of the first catastrophe loud sounds came from the direction of the old bridge, about a quarter of a mile up stream, and in a moment after that structure also swept out into the current and was carried away. The loss on the bridges alone is not less than half a million of dollars.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 17.—The ice in the Susquehanna River here this morning broke up with a crash and passed down rapidly until it gorged several hundred feet below the bridge and still remains in that condition. The river is within three feet of the bottom of the bridge, which will probably be swept away.

PORT JERVIS, N.Y., March 17, 8 a.m.—The ice gorge broke at 8:40 this morning, and the ice is now floating down stream. The water in the village is lowering. Probably thirty blocks have been inundated, and some houses carried off. As far as heard from, no lives have been lost. The general impression seems to be that the weakening of the gorge by blasting has saved the entire lower part of the village from destruction.

9 A.M.—Barret Bridge has just been swept away. The railroad bridge from above came floating down with irresistible force, and swept the bridge away as if it had been a reed. The suspension bridge, 8 miles above, is now doomed.

9:45 A.M.—About 300 houses in Port Jervis proper are more or less damaged by water. No lives were lost. Chief Engineer Canute, of the Erie Railroad, has started for the location of the Delaware bridge to arrange for some temporary structure. No travel can go west on the Erie Railroad for two weeks.

13:30 P.M.—The scene at Germantown, on the river bank, beggars description. The ice on the shore in many places is 30 feet high. About 20 small houses and some shanties have been torn to pieces, and about 200 are filled with water to the second storey. One man is reported killed. Four of the spans of the Delaware Railroad bridge are gone. The piers are unharmed. The bridge cost $100,000.

NEW YORK, March 17.—A Nashville despatch says a water spout which fell at Lafayette on Sunday, caused an immense overflow at Norris Creek. The small village was suddenly and completely inundated. The steam saw mills of Bettes were lifted up and carried down stream. Carriage's distillery has gone, also several smaller establishments. The damage is estimated at $100,000. Another water spout fell near Lynchburg, carrying away two distilleries and many outhouses. Hail fell so thickly that the surface of the steam looked like a mass of ice. Hundreds of cattle were drowned. The stream is sweeping over the iron bridge at Nashville on the North-Western Railroad. Johnsonville is completely inundated. The heavy storms of Sunday night did immense damage.

WILKESBORO, Pa., March 17.—The river is stationary and the weather growing colder. It is thought the ice will hardly move further until the cold moderates. A portion of the city through which the north breach of the canal runs was flooded by back water finding its way into it. The banks of the canal were overflowed and many cellars filled, and some planing mills and other business places obliged to close up. The running of water throughout that section has now stopped owing to the freezing weather. The river at Pittston is clear of ice but it remains very high owing to the gorge above here. The Lehigh Valley Railroad above and below Pittston is covered in many places with great blocks of ice. No trains run above Wilkesboro. No lives have been lost, but narrow escapes have been numerous.

THE BEECHER-TILTON TRIAL.

HOLLIDAY'S EVIDENCE.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The Brooklyn Court was well filled to-day, the audience including a large number of ladies. Assistant pastor Holliday resumed the stand, and testified: I remember an interview I had with Tilton at my house on Monday morning, 18th of November. For the first few moments only Mr. Tilton and myself were present, but George A. Bell called shortly after. Bell told me his errand and turned to go, when Tilton said, "don't go." Tilton then said that he had called by the advice of his friend, Frank Moulton, to contradict the Woodhull scandal; he said it was entirely false, without a shadow of truth. He said it was just as false as if he would go over to New York and say a tree in front of Holliday's house was covered with five hundred flags, representing every nation of the earth. He said, "My wife is as pure as light," and for me to ask Beecher, and he would tell me she was as pure as gold. Tilton would not specify the charges, although I repeatedly asked him to do so. Tilton said that Moulton held documents relating to the charges insinuated against Beecher. Tilton spoke of the Woodhull publications as a fabrication. He said he wrote her life for the purpose of keeping her still, and stated that he was campaigning in New Hampshire when this publication appeared, and was utterly astounded when he heard of its being published. Mr. Tilton said that if Beecher would go to the Church, and tell them of the offence, it was so slight that they would overlook it. He spoke of Beecher's offence as being quite venial in character.

Evarts asked for the suspension of this witness, to call Mrs. Lucy S. Mitchell. Permission was granted, and Holliday left the stand.

Mrs. Mitchell then testified: I reside in Brooklyn, and have for the past twenty years. I am employed as a nurse, and have had considerable experience in attending ladies during their confinement, for the last fifteen years.

A statistician estimates the courtships average three tons of coal each.

Adam was proudly conscious that he never made a mistake in his boyhood.

The easiest way to pay a gas bill is to burn kerosene.

The seafaring men of Newfoundland call parsons the skippers of the churches.

The Millerites now keep the day on which they are going up a profound secret.

Lafayette, Ind., isn't half civilised. It has no city debt.

There is an Amenia man who yells in his sleep: "Mr. Evarts, your objection is overruled."

What is the difference between a tube and a foolish Dutchman? One is hollow cylinder, and the other is a silly Hollander.

"Is there any man in the town named Afternoon?" inquired a Mississippi Postmaster, as he held up a letter directed "P. M."

A man may forget his business, his family, and all the sacred obligations of life, but he always remembers where he got that counterfeit bill.

The furniture recently sold at the Astor House in New York, was rich with historical reminiscences and insects.—*New Orleans Republican.*

Colonel Forney appears in the personals of the Italian papers as Capitano Giovanni Fornez, and he is in danger of being taken for a bandit.

An English judge has recently defined "gentleman" as a term which "includes anybody who has nothing to do and is outside of the workhouse."

A Washington man who was treated to a "25-center," slipped back to the cigar store, the other day, and economically exchanged it for "three for a quarter."

A negro woman in Pitt County, N.C., recently gave birth to triplets; the first was white, the second mulatto, and the the third black. This all comes from Civil Rights.

FRESH ARRIVALS

At their New Establishment, [illegible] their Old Stand

Fresh Fragrant Tea, at 40c., worth [illegible]
Choice Selected do 50c. do [illegible]
Extra Choice do 55c. do [illegible]
Finest in the City, 65c. do [illegible]
Bologna Sausages, at equally low prices.
Breakfast Bacon, " "
Spiced do, " "
Selected Hams, " "
Stilton Cheese, " "
Print and Tub Butter " "
Pickles and Sauces in large variety.

Also a very choice stock of

Wines, Brandies, Rum, Gin, &c.

AT

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Ottawa, Mar. 10th. 1875. 3789

New Advertisements.

Bill of Fare: European Dining Rooms.
Clothing, &c.: Neelin Bros.
Burnett's Extracts.
Coats: Devlin's.
Pens: Smith & Stewart.
Selling at Cost: Neelin Bros.
Servant Girls Wanted: Noonan's Restaurant.
Burnett's Extracts.
Notice: J. & G. Neelin.
Horses Saved: Northrup & Lyman.

The Times.

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, MAR. 18, 1875.

TEMPERANCE, SUNDAY, AND MR. FLINT.

If there are those whose rigid regard for the sanctity of the Sabbath forbids them to countenance any other than strictly religious exercises upon that day—and that there are such, we know—an occurrence recorded in our columns on Monday morning will not only be likely to strengthen them in their views, but will probably add very largely to their numbers. While far from being Sabbatarians in the generally accepted meaning of the term, the large body of the Canadian people are remarkable for their scrupulous regard of the Lord's Day, and they are naturally jealous of any infringement upon what is a social privilege as well as a sacred institution of Christianity. The city of Ottawa is a model of decorum on the first day of the week, as her quiet streets and well-filled churches will testify. In favour of meetings held specially for charitable objects, and the inculcation of temperance — both of them properly speaking the work of laymen equally with clergymen—even the strictest observers of the Sabbath have made an exception, and the Sunday Temperance Meeting has become an institution in our midst. The reasons why so much liberality should be extended towards this particular cause are as many as they are weighty. They need no enumeration here. But the estimation in which the public will hold this, as all other similar services, must be largely determined by the character and conduct of those who take part in them. No cause extant has suffered more, or suffered more unjustly, in this respect than temperance. The Lawsons of the Imperial Parliament, and the Bowells of the Parliament of Canada have been eminently respectable citizens and excellent members of Parliament, but they were not sufficiently favoured by nature to lead with great success a movement in the direction of a social revolution so sweeping in its provisions, and so opposed to all our conventional practices and ideas, as the temperance and prohibitory reform. Mr. Ross, the member for Middlesex, is a gentleman to whom no such exception can be taken. No rising member of the House of Commons has a more promising future before him than has he, and none has showed more carefulness of his reputation. Entering Parliament with a certain amount of *eclat*, he has successfully avoided the most dangerous and disastrous temptation which besets a new representative—the temptation to speak frequently and to speak long. In fact, the desire is beginning to grow general that he should be more frequently heard from than he is.

We refer to Mr. Ross in this connection principally because he is the first representative of the people of acknowledged ability who has been self-sacrificing and self-denying enough to accept the guardianship of a cause which all aspirants after political preferment have hitherto refused or neglected to espouse, but secondarily because the steps which he has, and we think wisely, thought it necessary to take during the present session towards the ultimate end he has in view were on Sunday afternoon most unwarrantably, most disgracefully attacked. The Hon. Billa Flint is unquestionably a most respectable gentleman, but we can conceive of nothing more unworthy of the position he occupies, nothing more likely to satisfy the public that he is far from being what he esteems himself, than the conduct of which he was guilty upon that occasion. As if he had not time to discuss the reciprocity negotiations on week days, he thought it not unbecoming, presenting himself to the meeting as the apostle of temperance, to thrust his crude ideas on that subject upon an audience which was only restrained from hooting him down because of the sanctity of the day. Certainly, if it could only be shown that Mr. Flint was a specimen brick of the Upper House, which he is not, the prejudice, which so many public men and so many of the electors cherish against that branch of the Legislature, would be more than justifiable. That Mr. Flint should be an ardent politician is not to be wondered at, but that a man of his stamp who, regardless of the objects of a meeting to which he was honoured with an invitation, regardless of the day upon which the meeting was held, and regardless of the feelings of those by whom he was surrounded, proceeds to attack the Government of the day, the Reciprocity Treaty, and his political opponents generally—for such a man to sit in review upon the representatives of the people, we hesitate not to say, would be an outrage if committed by a person possessed of sound common sense. When his political friends and patrons had the power to pass a prohibitory liquor law, where was Mr. Flint? He was positively nowhere. The voice which now screeches out condemnation upon the member for West Middlesex and the Government which he supports was then as meek and mild as the subdued croaking of a May frog. It never dawned upon the hon. gentleman in those days that the country was ready for a prohibitory liquor law, and the zeal for temperance which now impels him to outrage decency and good breeding was them a power unheard of. There is no section of the people which more thoroughly understand or holds in greater contempt blatant politicians of this class than temperance men. Mr. Flint went to the wrong quarter for once in his life.

Parliament of Canada.

Third Parliament--Second Session.

SENATE.

MONDAY, March 15.

The House met at three o'clock.

After routine business came the discussion of

SALARIES OF THE JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURTS.

Hon. Mr. MILLER, on rising to put the question on the paper in his name, said he desired to ascertain whether the Government had any intention of removing the inequality which now exists, and has existed since Confederation, in regard to the payment of the Judges of the Superior Courts in different Provinces of the Dominion. He looked upon the inequality in the present case as an injustice which should not exist, and one that placed a stigma on the bench of the Maritime Provinces that ought to be removed. He concluded by asking—"Whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce a measure during this session to equalize the salaries of the Judges of the Superior Courts of the Maritime Provinces with those of the larger Provinces of the Dominion."

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER replied—It is not the intention of the Government this session to make any such change, but the subject is under its consideration, and the Minister of Justice intends to bring in a general measure this session to arrange this matter.

Hon. Mr. BOTSFORD, on rising to move the address of which he had given notice, said that the Standing Orders contained the instructions connected with the authority by which the Governor General gives his assent to the Acts of Parliament, and it was considered desirable that when the Standing Orders were printed again they should also contain the Royal Instructions of such portions of the British North America Act as related to the authority possessed by His Excellency in sanctioning our legislation. He found upon enquiry that the Standing Orders as printed were nearly exhausted. A great many new members had been appointed to the Senate since the Standing Orders were printed, and when the necessary reprint of those orders took place it would be desirable to have incorporated with them the official documents and the Royal Instructions under which His Excellency acted. Moreover, since the B. N. A. Act was printed the new Provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island had been added to the Confederation, and on that account it was desirable to have the Standing Orders revised so that they could see at once on referring to them, the number of Senators which each Province was entitled to, and the terms upon which these Provinces had come into the Confederation. He would therefore move that an humble address be presented to His Excellency, the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House a copy of His Excellency's Commission, and of the Royal Instructions which accompanied the same.

After some further remarks the motion was adopted.

Hon. Mr. MILLER presented the eleventh report on Standing Orders and Private Bills.

PAINT PATENT BILL.

Hon. Mr. PENNY moved the second reading of Averill's Paint Patent Bill, which he briefly explained.

The motion was carried.

DEFECTIVE LETTERS PATENT REMEDY BILL.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT moved the second reading of this bill. He explained that it authorised the Secretary of State to cancel letters patent in cases where an obvious clerical error had been made. It provided under the second clause the mode in which discharges may be given under an Order in Council.—Motion carried.

THE BANKING ACT.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Act respecting banks and banking. He said the bill, which was a short one, was designed to amend the Act 34 Vic., Cap. 5, and to make an addition to clause 40. It was proposed to provide that no bank should, directly or indirectly, purchase or deal in any share of capital stock except when necessary to realise on any share held by the bank as security for any debt. The next following section was intended to change clause 16 of the Act, 36th Vict. He thought his change might be liable to some objection, but if the House consented to a second reading, the matter could be considered in Committee.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER moved the second reading of the Public Debt Amendment Bill. He explained that the object of the bill was to sell or substitute for the old five per cent. bonds of the Dominion, as they matured, bonds bearing only four per cent., in order that all should carry the same rate of interest—namely, four per cent.

Hon. Mr. KAULBACH said—I understand the object of this bill is to decrease the interest paid and raise the capital of the Dominion debt; or, in other words, if the Government can get stock taken at four per cent they may exchange it for debentures bearing a higher rate of interest.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said at present the statute provides that in meeting the liabilities of the Dominion stock should be issued bearing interest at five per cent. A few months ago Government effected a most successful operation in stock at four per cent. The policy of the Government is to bring all its stock to par at this rate of interest. Hereafter, therefore, it would be issued at four per cent.

Hon. Mr. ALEXANDER—Will the hon. gentleman explain at what price these new four per cents were sold?

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—The price depends entirely on the state of the market. At present there is no fixed price at five or four per cent. At present Government have power to sell stock at five per cent, to redeem old bonds, but deem it advisable that its stock should hereafter bear a uniform rate of four.

Hon. Mr. ALEXANDER remarked that it was not conducive to the good credit of our Province that any of our bonds should stand at a very large discount on the London market. It would be more advantageous to the country that five per cent bonds should be issued standing at par or nearly par, than that four per cent bonds should be issued at 85 or 86, or whatever the market price should be. He questioned the wisdom of the policy pursued by the Government.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said the experience of financial men was to the effect that to get rid of a bond by discounting it was the most satisfactory way, because certain houses never could invest in bonds above par, for instance trustees. The largest stock in the world, the English consols, were generally from seven to ten per cent below par.

Hon. Mr. ALEXANDER referred to a remark made in this House last session, that the Dominion Government were in the habit of paying our financial agents larger commissions than is paid by the Government of the United States. A statement from Washington reached some gentleman here that a few months ago a loan was effected on the London market at a smaller brokerage than we had been in the habit of paying our financial agents. He thought he was correct in stating that the amount of commission paid to one of our financial agents in London during the past year was $28,000. Of course he knew the importance of our having such an eminent firm to transact our business as Baring Brothers, but he did not see why we should pay twice as much as the United States to get our bonds floated.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT agreed with his hon. friend that the subject was one for grave consideration. Some years ago an agreement was made with Glyn, Mills & Co., and Baring Brothers, that they should get a certain per cent, and it had not been in the power of Government to make any change. His hon. friend must know that it was rather too serious a matter to make a change from one financial agent to another. Both these firms stood very high in London, and it was a special agreement that they should continue to act as agents for this Government, unless we could do better, and up to the present time Government had not been able to make any better agreement.

The bill was then read a second time.

GAS INSPECTION.

On the order for the second reading of the bill to amend the Act relating to Gas Inspection,

Hon. Mr. SCOTT explained that this bill was to amend the Act of 1873. The only important alteration was the 20th clause, which provides that the testing place shall be at least 500 yards from the gasometer. In the Act of 1873 the test might be made on the premises of the company, and the Inspector making his test had not that absolute control over the matter which he should have, because the gas might be manipulated by the company for the occasion. In England the test house was at least 1,000 yards from the premises.

The bill was then read a second time.

Hon. Mr. MILLER gave notice that he intended to move an amendment to the 28th clause to the effect that in Nova Scotia the standard quality of the gas be raised from the power of 12 sperm candles to that of 18 sperm candles. He stated that he made this amendment at the request of some Lower Province members in the House of Commons, and that it was the desire of the city corporation of Halifax to have this amendment mode to the bill. The reason given for the reduction of the standard from 14 to 15 in Ontario, was the expense and difficulty in procuring coal, and for the opposite reason they desired in Nova Scotia to have the standard elevated.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY was rather surprised to find that the Secretary of State had made no remarks whatever, in his remarks on the second reading of the bill, to the quality and nature of the gas to be supplied, which was really the most important part of the amendment to this Act. The mention of it by his hon. friend from Nova Scotia suggested the idea that this legislation, after all, was entirely on a local matter, although it was an amendment to an existing Dominion Act. But he would take this opportunity of raising his voice against this legislation on a matter purely local. As to the amendment of which his hon. friend had just given notice, he thought it would be in the interest of the people of Halifax.

Hon. Mr. ODELL asked if the carrying out of this Act was contingent upon an inspection being appointed. He believed nothing had yet been done towards appointing an inspector.

Hon. Mr. FERRIER remarked that if the bill did not fix the price of gas per thousand feet, this matter might be regulated by the corporation of any city. If the standard remained in one place the light of 12 candles, in another the light of 14, and in another 18, of course the price of the gas could be regulated according to its quality in the various cities.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST said the reason of the difference of the standard between Ontario and the other Provinces was the difference in the price of coal. In Ontario coals could be had only after a long transportation, and on that account the city corporations and the gas companies were left at liberty to obtain gas giving a less brilliant light than might be required in the other Provinces, where coal was much more accessible and cheaper. The provisions of this bill, however did not interfere with any agreement made between the gas company of Halifax and the corporation of that city.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT asked leave to introduce a bill for the more speedy trial in certain cases of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanours in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba. Bill was read a first time.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT laid on the table returns to several addresses for information moved for some days ago.

The House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 16.

The House met at three o'clock.

Hon. Mr. HAMILTON, from the Select Committee on Banking, Commerce, and Railways, reported, with certain amendments, the Marine Electric Telegraph Bill.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT moved that the bill be referred to Committee of the Whole House to-morrow. Carried.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Defective Letters Patent Remedy Bill—Hon. Mr. Bellerose in the chair. After a brief session, the committee rose, and reported the bill with several amendments. These were concurred in, and the bill was read a third time.

BANKS.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. LETELLIER, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to amend the Act respecting Banks and Banking.

Hon. Mr. McMASTER wished to propose an addition to the bill, with regard to the monthly returns made by the banks. The general impression was that the directors were in the habit, especially during times of stringency, of helping themselves liberally, and in order to remove that impression, not well founded in many instances, he proposed that in the monthly returns the liability of the directors should be published. He moved as follows: That the form of report required be hereby further amended, by adding thereto, immediately after the item numbered 18, under the heading "Assets," as follows: "Liability of Directors.—The aggregate amount of the direct and indirect liabilities of the bank, of its directors, and of the terms of partnership in which they or any of them have any interest." The amendment was agreed to. The bill was reported as amended, and read a third time.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Public Debt Amendment Bill, Hon. Mr. McLelan in the chair.

In answer to Hon. Mr. WILMOT,

Hon. Mr. SCOTT explained that the bill was meant to provide for taking up the old liabilities with stock at a lower rate of interest.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY—Is it intended that the stock shall be converted from five per cent. into four per cent., and is it prospective in its operations?

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—Entirely so.

Hon. Mr. WILMOT thought this feature might be objectionable as regards reducing interests upon investments already made in Dominion securities, or on deposits in Government savings banks. The people should be induced to save their money and to loan it to the Government at five per cent., because he did not think that five per cent. was an unreasonable rate. It was much better to borrow money from our own people than to go abroad for it. He thought it better that the Government should issue no more five per cent. stock.

Hon. Mr. BOTSFORD said it seemed to him from reading the bill, that it only applied to a loan that the Dominion Government might effect, or in renewing debts which had become mature. He did not think it would apply to the Savings Bank Department.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said it was just possible the bill might apply in that direction. The object of the bill was to have the loans withdrawn on their maturing. For instance there were some five or six millions maturing this year. By this bill, our securities, as they became due, would only be renewed at four per cent instead of five per cent, as had been the practice.

Hon. Mr. WILMOT—They can issue their bonds at four per cent and take par for them. But what I particularly refer to now is, that it is for the interest of the people of our country, to induce them to put their money by in the form of a loan to the Government. Under the present law they can convert their savings bank money into a Dominion debenture at five per cent.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY confessed upon reading this bill there was only one interpretation to be put upon it, and that was the reason he asked if it was prospective. According to the English of this bill in future any new stock created must necessarily be four per cent stock. In other words it says expressly that wherever in the Act the words "five per cent Dominion Stock" occur, the words "Four per cent" shall be understood hereafter. Therefore he did not see how they could legally create any five per cent. stock after this.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said the conversion of the stock into four per cent would be at a reduced rate, making the amount really granted equal to five per cent. It would be an equivalent to five per cent interest on the amount represented by the five per cent debenture.

Hon. Mr. PENNY thought this Act was the same as the Savings' Bank Act.

After some further conversation the bill was reported without amendment, and read a third time.

Several bills were received from the Commons, which were read a first time.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 17th.

The Speaker took the chair at 3.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said it had been customary for the House to adjourn for a portion of St. Patrick's Day. He accordingly moved that the House adjourn at six. So far as he was concerned there was no objection. The House had sat late every night to the present time and there could be no harm in an early adjournment to-day. He moved that when the House rises at six o'clock it stand adjourned till to-morrow at three o'clock.

THE DUTY ON TEA.

Mr. DONOHUE asked whether it is the intention of the Government to impose a discriminating duty of ten per cent. on tea coming from the United States.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT—With respect to this question, which is one of some interest to a considerable number of parties, the House would allow him to make a few statements in explanation. I desire to say, in the first place, that there have been a very considerable number of petitions against the re-imposition of this duty presented to the Government. On the one side, no doubt, there have been gentlemen having a large wholesale interest who have urged its re-imposition; but, on the other side, there have been a considerable number of houses, some of them of considerable note, through the country who oppose very earnestly the re-imposition of this particular duty. I desire to say, with regard to this duty, as far as I am informed, it was never imposed by the United States except where they repealed all duties on tea. When they imposed duties to any considerable amount they abolished the discriminating duty. I hope that the statement is erroneous, but that is the information given to me. With respect to the general question, I may just point out that, although I do not at all desire to say that these gentleman may not be exposed to hardship, there is no doubt that you cannot re-impose this duty of ten per cent without inflicting a very heavy tax on consumers—that is, the people generally—the greater portion of which will not go into the public treasury at all. Under the circumstances, therefore, the Government could not see their way to re-impose this duty.

QUEBEC GRAVING DOCK.

Mr. FRECHETTE asked where Government intend locating the proposed graving dock for the port of Quebec.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—The Government are not to build the dock, and therefore will not themselves fix upon the site, although, as the bill before the House will show, as the Government are to guarantee the interest on a certain expenditure, they will exercise some control in the location of the dock. While the Government will be bound to see that it is located in such a place as will in all probability meet the public interest, and secure the least expenditure, we do not feel that we ought to exercise absolute control in the selection.

THE ORDER OF MOTIONS.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON called attention to the fact that the first question on the paper was not put, although the hon. member who should have asked it was present. The rule ought to be rigidly enforced that such motions be moved when reached, or dropped.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said if this system had been enforced at the commencement of the session, it would have been well, but for several sessions such motions had been allowed to stand if the hon. members interested desired it. If the rule could be stringently enforced, it should be so enforced in regard to motions and not questions. He was quite in accord with the hon. member for Chateauguay as to the general principle of allowing motions to remain on the paper. Under the present system the House could not know whether the motion was to be brought up or not; and he thought it was absolutely necessary, if any business was to be done, that the paper should be kept clear, and that the House should rigidly require that when a motion was reached, if the member was not ready to go on with it, that it should be dropped, and the hon. gentleman be required to give notice *de novo*. As an instance of the difficulty of the present system he would mention the fact that the motion of the hon. member for Bothwell, with respect to the Senate, had been allowed to stand from time to time, and in consequence of the day not being known when it would be discussed, a good many members were absent. If this House was to be anything more than a body to consider votes upon Government measures, they would have to take cognizance of the rule which existed here as well as in England, and adhere to it stringently.

Mr. SCHULTZ, to whose question Mr. Holton had referred, asked leave to withdraw it.

THE VETERANS OF 1812.

Mr. DELORME asked whether it is the intention of the Government to provide means to prevent the gratuity given to the veterans of 1812-3-4 and 5 from falling into the hands of jobbers or speculators to the detriment of these old militia men.

Hon. Mr. VAIL said that the object in asking the vote was to acknowledge the services of the veterans who had served in the war of 1812-3-4 and 5, and it would

(Continued on fourth page.)

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BILL OF FARE.
TUESDAY, MARCH. 16, 1875.

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Entrees—Stewed Kidneys, Irish Stew, Beef a la mode.
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A Permanent Situation at $15 Per Week,

And 40 cents per name added.

Address for two weeks,
R. DAVIS, Manager,
Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
For Prospectus, Journal, &c., enclose 25 cents.
Feb 28, 1875. 3777-2w

AGENTS WANTED.
Men or women. $34 a week. Proof furnished. Business pleasant and honorable with no risks. A 16 page circular and valuable Samples free. A postal card on which to send your address costs but two cents. Write at once to F. M. REED, 8th St., New York.

BERKELEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking "Norton's Camomile Pills." I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

Hatters & Furriers.

DEVLIN'S HATS THAT R HATS

THE
WATERPROOF
ULSTER.

LATEST NOVELTY
—IN—
ENGLISH RUBBER COATS.
—AT—
3796 DEVLIN'S.

HATS, Just Received HATS,
Fifteen Cases
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HATS!
All New Styles
FOR 1875.
An early call solicited.
No. 33, RIDEAU STREET,
SIGN OF THE RED HAT,
JAMES PEACOCK,
Feb. 27, 1875. 3783

HATS! HATS! HATS!
JUST RECEIVED ALL THE NEW STYLES FOR 1875,
—AT—
H. HODGES,
56 SPARKS-ST.,
Opposite the British Lion Hotel.
March 12, 1875. 3792

Gift Enterprises.

L. D. SINE'S
ESTABLISHED 1854
GIFT ENTERPRISE
The only reliable Gift Distribution in the Country.

$100,000.00!

In Valuable Gifts;

To be distributed in L. D. SINE'S 46th. Semi-Annual

GIFT ENTERPRISE,

To be drawn Monday, March 29, 1875, one Grand Capital Prize,

$10,000.00 IN GOLD.

ONE PRIZE, $5,000 IN SILVER.

Five Prizes $1,000 }
Five Prizes $500 } Each in Cash
Ten Prizes $100 }

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each.
Two Buggies, Horses, &c. worth $600 each!
Two Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $500 each.
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.
1500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all,) worth from $20 to $300 each!
Gold chains, Silver-ware, Jewellery, &c. &c.
Number of Gifts 10,000! Tickets limited to 50,000
Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.
Single Tickets $2, Six Tickets $10; Twelve tickets $20; Twenty-five Tickets $40.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

L. D. SINE, Box 432,
Cincinnati, O.
OFFICE: Excelsior Building corner Race and Longworth.
Feb. 13, 1875. 3769

The Canadian Washer

A. R. GILLIES, Manufacturer, west side King-st, between Bolton and Bolton-sts.) Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Jan. 18, 1875.
Mr. GILLIES, manufacturer of the Canadian Washer. Sir,—I am using one of your Washers, and find it all it was recommended to be. I would not get along without it now, and will recommend it to all as really a good machine.
Mrs. Dr P. ST. JEAN, M. P.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF CARLETON, } By virtue of a writ of TO WIT: } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, and to me directed and delivered, against the lands and tenements of William Willis, at the suit of Henry James, I have seized and taken in execution all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said defendant, in and to the north-west half of lot number thirty-three in the second concession, in the Township of North Gower, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario, which I will offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on *Thursday*, the eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1875, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon.

WM. F. POWELL, Sheriff.
By JOHN NICHOLSON, Dy. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Ottawa, 4th January, 1875. 3735-1d & 12w

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times." "The Best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY.
ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The *Weekly* is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers. With a circulation of 150,000, the *Weekly* is read by at least half a million persons, and its influence as an organ of opinion is simply tremendous. The *Weekly* maintains a positive position, and expresses decided views on political and social problems.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Its articles are models of high-toned discussion, and its pictorial illustrations are often corroborative arguments of no small force.—*N. Y. Examiner and Chronicle.*

Its papers on existent question and its inimitable cartoons help to mould the sentiments of the country.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

TERMS:
Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.
HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year.......$4 00
$4 00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publisher.
Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of *Harper's Periodicals*, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.
Back numbers can be supplied at any time.
The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Eighteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.
Newspapers are not to copy this Advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.
Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

Remedies.

MANHOOD RESTORED.—A victim of youthful imprudence causing premature decay, nervous debility, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address,
J. H. REEVES,
78 Nassau-st., New York.
Jan. 22, 1875. 3748.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN
Extract from a Letter

NORTON'S PILLS

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts: "I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old. Remaining, gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S."
To the Proprietors of,
Norton's Camomile Pills, London.
July 1874.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Apothecaries' Hall, Lincoln, London.
EXPORT AGENTS.
Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co., Coleman street, London.
Newbery & Sons, 37 Newgate street, London.
Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon street, London.
Sanger & Sons, Oxford street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS IN CANADA.
Montreal—Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Montreal—Lymans, Clare & Co.
Toronto—Elliott & Co., Wholesale Druggists
" Shapter & Owen.
Hamilton—Winer & Co.
Halifax—Avery Brown & Co.

NOTICE

Morson's Effectual Remedies

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules, and as Wine in ½ and 1 pint bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodyne being unequal in strength, MORSON & SON have prepared this. Sold in ¼ oz., 1½ oz., and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is MORSON'S.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions.
31, 33 & 124 *Southampton Row,*
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON
WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES
Selected, and Shipping orders executed with despatch 3745.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMES,

Patronised by all the World.
Rimmel's Ihang-Ihang, Vanda, Bouquet, Jockey Club, Frangipane, and other perfumes of exquisite fragrance.
Rimmel's Lavender Water, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.
Rimmel's Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.
Rimmel's Dugong Oil Soap, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.
Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Costume and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Bal and Parties.
Rimmel's Violet, Rose, Leaf, Rice, and other Toilet Powders. A liberal allowance to shippers.
Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96 Strand, 128 Regent Street, and 24 Cornhill, London, 17 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, and 76 King's Road, Brighton. Sold by all Perfumery Vendors.

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES
FOR
CONSUMPTION, WASTING AND INDIGESTION,

Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine.

As attested by reports from Medical men who have made the subject their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength and weight are increased digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.

Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,
SAVORY & MOORE,
143 NEW BOND-ST., LONDON, W

And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY AND MOORE'S DATURA TATULA Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis &c.

PAIN-KILLER.

After thirty-five years trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera, or any sort of Bowel complaint it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency, and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.
It is used Internally and Externally.
Sold everywhere. Price 25 cts.
PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors
January 12th, 1875 374

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
New York Weekly Herald.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Proprietor.
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

THE WEEKLY HERALD is published every Saturday, at five cents per copy. Annual subscription price:
One Copy.........$2
Three Copies.........5
Five Copies.........8
Ten Copies.........15
Postage five cents per copy for three months.
Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1.50 each.
An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten.
Twenty copies to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at the same price.
One extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty.
Additions to clubs received at club rates.
These rates make the WEEKLY HERALD the cheapest publication in the country.
Terms cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender.
A glance at portion of the WEEKLY HERALD will be appropriated to Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Pomology and the management of domestic animals. Particular attention will be paid also to Reports of the Markets.
The aim will be to make the WEEKLY HERALD superior to any other agricultural and family newspaper in the country.
Every number of the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a select story and the latest and most important news by telegraph from all parts of the world up to the hour of publication.
During the session of Congress the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a summary of the proceedings and the latest News by telegraph from Washington, Political, Religious, Fashionable, Artistic, Literary and Sporting intelligence, Obituary Notices, Varieties, Amusements, Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day, a review of the Cattle and Dry Goods Markets, Financial and Commercial intelligence and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.
The HERALD employs no agents in the country nor in distant cities to canvass for subscribers, as none are necessary. Any person pretending to be an agent for the WEEKLY HERALD should be treated as a common swindler. The club system has abolished the agency system. It is safe and cheap.
The price of subscription, whenever practicable, should be transmitted by Post Office Orders. It is the safest mode of transmitting money by mail.
At small Post Offices in the country where Post Office Orders cannot be obtained, money may be remitted in Registered Letters.
Advertisements, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.
Price of the DAILY HERALD, four cents a copy. Annual subscription price, $12, always in advance.
Write the address on letters to the NEW YORK HERALD, in a bold and legible hand, and give the name of each subscriber, or Post Office, County and State so plainly that no errors in mailing papers will be liable to occur.

Carpets.

OTTAWA
CARPET AND FURNITURE HOUSE.
SHOOLBRED & CO.
Desire to inform their friends and the public that they are now receiving regular consignments of Furniture of all descriptions from
Messrs. R. Hay & Co.,
(late Jacques & Hay,) Toronto, &c. &c., to which they confidently invite the attention of purchasers, both as regards Workmanship, Quality and Good Value, as we are selling at a Small Advance on Mill Prices.
A Large Stock of Curtains on Hand.
SHOOLBRED & CO.
49 Sparks Street.
Ottawa, January 4, 1875.

Watchmakers, &c.

MANUFACTURING
Watchmaker and Jeweller.
Having sold out the retail business to Messrs. Radford & Goyer, I beg leave to return thanks to the public for their patronage during the last 18 years and will continue the MANUFACTURING, JEWELLERY AND WATCHMAKING BUSINESS in my former workshops over Mann's Hardware Store, corner of Metcalfe and Sparks street.
June 20, 1874. W. YOUNG.

N. MARKS,
Fine Jeweller, Practical Watchmaker,
38—SPARKS STREET—38
Just received, a magnificent assortment of fine
JEWELLERY
Comprising Diamonds and other fine Rings, Opera and Victoria Chains—very choice designs. Also, a complete assortment of fine finish Gold and Silver Watches, which he will sell at astonishingly low prices.
A very unique assortment of Whitby Jet.
Nov. 25, 1874.

To the Queen and Royal Family; To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment); and to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments and Railway Companies, established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER.
Prize Medallist of the London, 1851 and 1862 Exhibitions.
Maker to the Chronograph, by which the Derby and all other Races and great events of the day are timed.
Manufactory and City House—58 and 60 Ludgate Hill.
West End Establishments—25 Old Bond Street, and 99 Westbourne Grove, London.
MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS and WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited, before sending their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufactory the Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery and Electro-Plate, which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.
Orders can be sent direct to the manufactory, Ludgate Hill, or through merchants and shippers in England.

WATCHES	CLOCKS
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns.	Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Gns.
Lever, Vertical, Horizontal, Duplex, Chronometer, Chronograph, Keyless, Centre Seconds Repeaters, Indian, &c.	Church, Turret, Carriage, Chime, Dining and Drawing room, Hall, Shop, Library, Bracket, &c.

English Ormolu Clocks, designed by English artists, and manufactured by J. W. Benson, to exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this establishment.
FINE ART BRONZES AND CHINA ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental *ateliers* of the highest repute, at moderate prices.
Artistic Gold Jewellery, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after designs of the most accomplished artists in the precious Metals, Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings, and all kinds of *bijouterie*, as supplied to members of the Court, and other distinguished personages.
Presentation Plate.—Testimonials of different sorts, Racing Cups, and Jewelled and other Boxes, as provided by Mr. Benson for the Corporation of London and other public bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c., &c.
Silver and Electro-plate in the most modern fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-plate it is necessary to secure best materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. Benson's is really cheap at any price, nor would be worth...
Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c. exchanged. Merchants, Shippers and Clubs supplied.
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Plate sent to all parts of the world.
Jan. 17 1874.

Mails.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA,
Arrival and Departure of Mails.

All Mails are closed by Montreal time, 8 minutes faster than Ottawa time.

1874. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1875.

[illegible]

Matter posted up to 10.10 p.m. will be forwarded East and West in supplementary packages the same night.

BRITISH MAILS.

Via New York, close every Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, at 5 p.m.

Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 12.00 p.m.

A supplementary bag for Canadian steamers will be closed at 1.25 p.m., in which only registered matter can be placed.

POSTAGE STAMPS

Are no longer sold at this office, but may be purchased from any of the licensed stamp vendors throughout the city.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Newfoundland, Great Britain and India.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits will be received at this office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time.

EXCEPTIONAL POSTAGE.—Postage to Hall, New Edinburgh and Rochesterville, 1 cent per half ounce, if post paid; if unpaid, 2 cents.

Office hours from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Money Order and Savings Bank business from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office, Ottawa, Jan. 26, 1875.

Painters.

T. PRUNEAU, Junr.,
SIGN WRITER, HOUSE DECORATOR, PAINTER, PAPER HANGER, &c.
Glazing, Whitewashing, Coloring, &c., done at the shortest notice, and in a workmanlike style.
A large assortment of NEW PAPER BORDERS, &c., just received, and now in store.
Opposite the Post Office. Vights-St.
Dec 28, 1874.

Travellers

ST. LAWRENCE AN[D OTTAWA]...
Leaves....10.45 a.m., ...
Arrives....7.35 a.m., ...
CANADA CENTR[AL]...
Leaves...
Arrives...
GRAND TRUNK...
Leaves Prescott Junctio[n]... going west.
Leaves " " east.
ROME, WATERTOWN... BURG RAI[LWAY]...
Leaves Ogdensburg...
Arrives in New York...
Leaves New York...
Arrives in Ogdensburg...
CENTRAL VERMON[T]...
Leaves Ogdensburg for Boston...
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston...

BUSINESS N[OTICES]...

W. J. Neelin, of Ne[elin Bros.]... returned from Montreal... stock of gents' furnish[ings]... and hats, all of the b[est]... the latest styles, which... very low figures, at No... Street.

THE HUMAN HAIR.—T... and lustre, to improve... vent its falling out, and... —in short to make it... crowning personal char[m]... this is the work *Burn[ett's]*... accomplish if faithfully... stimulating property in... which greatly assists th... fibres, at the same tim[e]... smooth, silky, and elasti[c]...

Mr. Burrows will be... Mr. Bermingham's Aucti[on]... day until Saturday, the... perty sale, to give inform[ation]... the property offered, and... generally.

Sale of household fur[niture]... day next, at Mr. Har... street, by Mr. Bermingh[am]... tisement.

Some good household f... tion on Thursday next, at... on Albert street, close to... lege. See advertisement.

Moore Bros. are selling... Heating Stoves so low, th... buy and keep them over f... use. All other goods... wonderfully low prices;... and O'Connor streets.

The Silber lamp burns... finer light than gas. W. E... east end of Sappers' Bridg[e]...

Baskets, woodenware, tin... very, very cheap at Moore...

Offices to let in the Vic... Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig...

HORSES SAVED.—The liv[es]... of horses have been save[d]... year, and the credit is d[ue]... Condition Powders and A... Remedy." This preparati[on]... tensively used, and exact... highest praise. Nothing c... ever before been half as... given such universal satisf[action]... not be equalled. We c... recommend it, and would... own horses to keep a su... hand—it may be the me[ans]... your horse's life. Remem[ber]... and see that the signature... is on each package. North[rup]... Toronto, Ont., proprietors... Sold by all medicine deale[rs]...

FALSE MODESTY.—For p... disease to become seated up... than consult a physician, o... many do for years with the... of piles, without going at o[nce]... gist for Fowle's Pile and... which is an infallible cure.

HEMORRHOIDS (OR PILES)... ly cured by Mathieu's Pile... money refunded. Price $1... pots for $5. Sold wholesale... the Wingate Chemical Comp[any]... and retail by all druggists... warded to any address on r... by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notr[e]... Montreal.

House Keepers! If you... profitable tea call to Baske... and have them to select fo[r]... tea is not pleasing to your... refund the money for wh[ich]... Their wines, liquors and ge... are of the best brand.
People's Tea...
36 Ride[au]...

Thomas' Excelsior Electr[ic Oil]...
Ten times its weight...

Pain cannot stay where... s the cheapest medicine eve[r]... ottle has cured bronchiti[s]... worth has cured an old st... It positively cures Catarrh... Croup. Fifty cents worth h... in the back, and the same q... back of eight years' standing... ing are extracts from a few... letters that have been rece[ived]... different parts of Canada, w... should be sufficient to sat[isfy]... sceptical. J. Collard, of Sp... writes: "Send me six doze[n]... Electric Oil. Have sold all I... and want more now. Its c[ures are]... wonderful." William Magu[ire]... lin, writes: "I have sold all I... it acts like a charm—it wa[s]... but takes splendidly now... lona, writes: "Please forw[ard]... of Thomas' Electric Oil, I ar[n]... out; nothing equals it. It... commended by those who h[ave]... J. Bedford, Thamesville, wr[ites]... at once a further supply of... have only one bottle left... anything sell so well, and gi[ve]... tal satisfaction." J. Thom[...]... ord, writes: "Send me so[me]... ectric Oil. I have sold entir[ely]... thing takes like it." Miller... verton, P. Q., write: "Th[e]... is getting a great reputation... daily called for. Send us a... without delay." Lemoyne,... Buckingham, P. Q., write:... gross Electric Oil. We... well."

Sold by all medicine deale[rs]... cents.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps,... NORTHROP & LYMAN,... tario, sole agents for the Do[minion]...

Note.—Electric—Selected... trized.

JOB MOSES' FEMALE...

This well-known medicine... tion, but a sure and safe... Female Difficulties and Obst[ructions]... any cause whatever; and... powerful remedy, they con[tain]... hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and... tions, Pain in the Back and L[imbs]... on slight exertion, Palpit[ation]... Heart, Hysterics and White[s]... will effect a cure when all... have failed; and although... remedy, do not contain iron,... mony, or anything hurtful to... tion.

Full directions in the pa[mphlet]... each package, which should... preserved.

For full particulars, obtai[n]... agent a pamphlet, or refer... ment.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE... $1.00, and 12½ cents for p[ostage]... ed to Northrop & Lyman, T[oronto]... general agents for the Dom[inion]... ture a bottle, containing ove[r]... stum mail.

For sale by all druggists.

Travellers' Guide.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Leaves..... 10.45 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 10.45 p.
Arrives.... 7.35 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 7.10 p.

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Leaves........................10.40 a.m., 5.00 p.m.
Arrives........................1.20 p.m., 7.40 p.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Leaves Prescott Junction
going west. ....1.30 p.m., 1.57 a.m
Leaves " " east. 4.45 p.m., 4.35 a.m

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILWAY.

Leaves Ogdensburg.. 8.00 a.m., 2.25 p.m.
Arrives in New York.10.00 p.m., 7.00 a.m.
Leaves New York.... 6.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m*
Arrives in Ogdensburg .... 1.15 a.m., 7.45 p.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.

Leaves Ogdensburg for Boston ....12.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston. 8.00 a.m., 12.50 p.m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. J. Neelin, of Neelin Bros., has just returned from Montreal with an immense stock of gents' furnishing goods, clothing and hats, all of the best quality, and in the latest styles, which they will sell at very low figures, at Nos. 1 and 40 Rideau Street. 3796

THE HUMAN HAIR.—To give it strength and lustre, to improve its texture, to prevent its falling out, and quicken its growth—in short to make it as intended, the crowning personal charm of both sexes—this is the work *Burnett's Cocoaine* will accomplish if faithfully used. There is a stimulating property in this preparation, which greatly assists the growth of the fibres, at the same time rendering them smooth, silky, and elastic. 3796

Mr. Burrows will be in attendance at Mr. Bermingham's Auction Rooms, each day until Saturday, the day of his property sale, to give information respecting the property offered, and the North West generally. 3795

Sale of household furniture on Thursday next, at Mr. Harrington's, Albert street, by Mr. Bermingham. See advertisement. 3794

Some good household furniture by Auction on Thursday next, at eleven o'clock, on Albert street, close to the Ladies' College. See advertisement. 3794

Moore Bros. are selling Self-feeding and Heating Stoves, so low, that it will pay to buy and keep them over for next winters use. All other goods in their line at wonderfully low prices; corner Sparks and O'Connor streets. 3794

The Silber lamp burns coal oil, with a finer light than gas. W. Hearn, druggist, east end of Sappers' Bridge. 3793

Baskets, woodenware, tinware, &c., going very, very cheap at Moore Bros. 3789

Offices to let in the Victoria Chambers. Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig. 3760

HORSES SAVED.—The lives of thousands of horses have been saved during the past year, and the credit is due to "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy." This preparation is being extensively used, and exacts from all the highest praise. Nothing of the kind has ever before been half as successful, or given such universal satisfaction; it cannot be equalled. We can confidently recommend it, and would advise all who own horses to keep a supply of it on hand—it may be the means of saving your horse's life. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers. 3796

FALSE MODESTY.—For people to allow disease to become seated upon them rather than consult a physician, or to suffer as many do for years with the different kinds of piles, without going at once to the druggist for Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure, which is an infallible cure. 3729

HEMORRHOIDS (OR PILES) are permanently cured by Mathieu's Pile Ointment, or money refunded. Price $1 per pot, or six pots for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the Wingate Chemical Company, Montreal, and retail by all druggists, or will be forwarded to any address on receipt of price by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 3762

House Keepers! If you desire to get a profitable tea call to Baskerville & Bros. and have them to select for you. If the tea is not pleasing to your taste they will refund the money for what you return. Their wines, liquors and general groceries are of the best brand.

People's Tea Store,
36 Rideau street,

Thomas' Excelsior Electric Oil—Worth Ten times its weight in Gold.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity a lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from the different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparta, Ontario, writes: "Send me six dozen Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Have sold all I had from you and want more now. Its cures are truly wonderful." William Maguire, of Franklin, writes: "I have sold all the agent left; it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes: "Please forward six dozen of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am nearly run out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes: "Send at once a further supply of Electric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well, and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, writes: "Send me some more Electric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P. Q., write: "The Electric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb, & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write: "Send us one gross Electric Oil. We find it takes well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 50 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y. and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ontario, sole agents for the Dominion.

Note.—*Electric*—Selected and Electrized. 3727

JOB MOSES FEMALE PILLS.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, those Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, obtain free, of the agent a pamphlet, or refer to advertisement.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR. $1.00, and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrope & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all druggists.

Clothing.

The retail Clothing Business so long carried on by Joseph Metcalfe is now transferred to the Firm of JOHN SMITH & CO Mr. Smith's knowledge of the Ready Made Clothing business (14 years experience), and their determination to keep the best class of Goods to be had, and to sell at the lowest prices possible, will be a GUARANTEE to Mr. Metcalfe's old Customers and the general public, that they will have every satisfaction in buying their Clothing

—AT THE—

CLOTHING Establishment,
59 *Sparks Street.*

3771

Thos. Lawrence

Has re-opened his

Clothing Establishment

AT

76 Sparks Street

And will dispose of the balance of his Winter Stock at reduced prices.

A large lot of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

On hand, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Mr. LAWRENCE will be glad to receive orders from his old friends and customers as formerly.

Feb. 19, 1875.

Hardware, &c.

THIS EXCELLENT Machine Oil has for the last 12 years been used by the leading Manufacturing establishments of the Dominion.

For sale by all Oilmen.

Dec. 4, 1874. 3710 y

OUR BRANDS OF **ARCTIC** —AND— **Heavy Engine Oil**

Are unequalled by any Machine Oils in the market. Guaranteed not to freeze. Orders solicited.

W. J. CRAVEN & Co.,
441 St. Paul-st., Montreal.

Agents for Ottawa District—
3744y CALDWELL & Co., Sparks-st

OTTAWA

Mills' Supply Agency

OTTAWA, ONT.,

No. 17 Sparks st., Near Russell House.

CALDWELL & CO., - - Managers

Saws, Belting, Files, Packing, Files re-cut, Axes, Judson's Standard Governors and Graduating Valves, Steam Pumps, Rue's Little Giant Injector.

Also, Agency of the GLOBE GAS LIGHT COMPANY, &c.

March 26, 1874.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.

No. 24 No. 24

The Largest and Best

Assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware

In the city is to be found at

THOS. BIRKETT'S.

N.B.—Our prices and quality of goods he defies competition.

Remember the

Sign of the Anvil, 24 Rideau-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 21, 1871.

NEW FIRM.

THOMAS SHORE & COMPANY,

(Successors to LEE & THOMPSON.)

Beg leave to call the attention of the Public to their large and varied assortment of all descriptions of

FINE AND COARSE HARNESS

which they are offering to the Public at the lowest rates. They have also always on hand all descriptions of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Riding Saddles Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Bags, Whips, and everything in connection with their line of business.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. None but the best workmen employed.

THOMAS SHORE & CO
Sparks Street, near Bank.

H. MEADOW'S & CO.,

Have in stock the latest and best

COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!

Hot Air Furnaces fitted up in public buildings and private dwellings.

City references given.—The following are a few: Quebec Bank, Ontario Bank, Bank of Commerce, Central School East, Magee & Russell, G May, Esq., John Tilton, Esq., John Thompson, Esq., James Hope, Esq., Bronson & Weston, L. Crannell, Esq., and many others.

Illustrated pamphlets and estimates given on application.

H. MEADOWS & CO.,
35 Sussex-St.

Oct. 8, 1874. 3688

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.
ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—*Boston Globe.*

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A Complete set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE now comprising 49 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2.25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3.00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

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BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

Have Removed to their New Premises,

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OPPOSITE NEW POST OFFICE.

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BOOKS ON SALE
AT P. NAUGHTEN'S
RIDEAU STREET.

Journals of The House of Assembly of Lower Canada, from 1792 to 1837.
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Journals of The House of Legislative Council of Canada, from 1841 to 1848. *English and French.*
Statutes of Canada, from 1841 to 1872.
Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Ontario and Quebec, in *English and French.*
Trade and Navigation of Canada, from 1850 to 1873
Cadastres complete in 7 vols., folio.
Wicksteed's Table and Index to the Statutes of Canada. 25 cents. 3678.

Government Notices

REPORTING of the SENATE.

TENDERS,

For reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, in English, addressed to the Law Clerk of the Senate, will be received by that Officer, at his Office, in the Parliament Building in Ottawa, until noon on

Tuesday, the 23rd March, inst.

The Reports not ordinarily to be verbatim, but sufficiently full to give a fair and accurate rendering, in English, of each Speech delivered, either in that language or in French, and of the proceedings of the Senate.

The Reports to average, say, four columns of 1400 words per sitting of the House.

Each Tender to state a sum per week during next Session for reporting and for editing the reports, including the services of a competent Assistant, and also a sum per week during the same Session for performing the same services with the assistance of a competent person to be employed and paid by the Senate.

Law Clerk's Office,
THE SENATE,
Ottawa, 11 March 1875.

SALMON ANGLING.

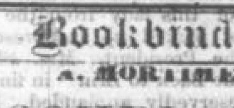
IN THE UNDERMENTIONED Salmon Rivers will be LEASED for a term of FIVE YEARS. Competition above upset prices named. LESSEES to maintain guardianship at private cost. Applications will be received to 1st MAY next.

River	Natashquan (*North Shore*)	$800
do	Trinity (*near Point des Monts*)	100
do	St. Margaret (*en bas*)	100
do	Trout (*near Moisie*)	50
do	Mistassini (*near Godbout*)	20
do	Becscie, do	20
do	Malbaie (*near Percé*)	100
do	Grand Pabos, do	200
do	Little Pabos, do	100
do	Tobique (*New Brunswick*)	100
do	Nashwaak, do	100
do	N. W. Miramichi, do	200
do	Jupiter (*Anticosti Island*)	100
do	Salmon, do	50

By order of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

ADDRESS,

W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries Ottawa.



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AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT on American Invoices until further notice: 13 per cent.

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

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Ruling, Perforating, Numbering

—AND—

GENERAL BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENT.

All orders for Books requiring printed headings carefully attended to.

PRESS NEWS AGENCY.

The undersigned begs to acquaint his brother journalists that he is prepared to act as Correspondent, and to furnish Telegraphic Despatches or Letters, &c., by mail, or to transact any business in connection with the Press requiring to be done at the Capital.

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Rideau-St.

CLARKE'
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
The Great Blood Purifier and Restorer

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases and sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It cures old sores,
Cures ulcerated sores on the neck,
Cures ulcerated sore legs,
Cures blackheads, or pimples on the face
Cures scurvy sores,
Cures cancerous ulcers,
Cures blood and skin diseases,
Cures glandular swellings,
Clears the blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of testimonials from all parts.

Sold in bottles 2s 3d each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all chemists and patent medicine vendors throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Apothecaries Hall, Lincoln, England.

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Toronto—Elliott & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Shapter & Owen
Hamilton—Winer & Co.
Halifax—Avery, Brown & Co.

1872.

A Repository of Fashion Pleasure, and Instruction."

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ILLUSTRATED.

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NEW

Furniture Warerooms,

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Dealers in Furniture, Beds, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Cornices and Curtains.

85 SPARKS STREET.

Opposite Honey's New Block.

Jan. 11, 1874.

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HAVE OPENED A NEW ESTABLISHMENT ON SPARKS-ST

(With a well-assorted stock of FIRST-CLASS

Plain and Fancy Furniture,

Manufactured by the best Houses in Canada and the United States, which they will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

Call and judge for yourselves. Remember the place,—SPARKS-ST., 2ND OR WEST OF CONNOR-ST.
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WILSON & ORR,
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60 Sparks-st.

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SEASONABLE.

Children's Rubbers, at 25 cts.
Misses' " at 40 cts.
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And other goods at proportionately low prices

Lamb's Clearing Sale.

A large lot of Slippers, at Cost and under, all kinds of Leather

BOOTS & SHOES

At a shade over first cost, at Lamb's Clearing Sale. In fact, you can save lots of money by buying your feet wear at Lamb's Clearing Sale, which will be opened to the public only a short time, as the stock is fast disappearing. A good opportunity for buying out a good and well established business. Personal application to

W. A. LAMB,
28 Sussex-st.

Mar. 10, 1875. 3789

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED OUT,

50 Cases of

Boots, Shoes,

RUBBERS, &c.,

Which will be sold CHEAP for Cash only.

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Mar. 10, 1875. 3789

Druggists.

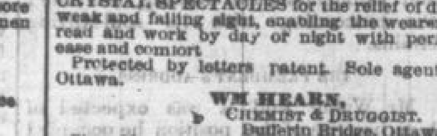
EAST END

Drug Store.

T. T. SHEPHERD.

Chemist & Druggist,
RIDEAU STREET,
CORNER OF DALHOUSIE STREET.

January 23rd, 1875. 3750



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For all Sights

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT, TINTED CRYSTAL SPECTACLES for the relief of dim, weak and failing sight, enabling the wearer to read and work by day or night with perfect ease and comfort

Protected by letters patent. Sole agent in Ottawa.

WM HEARN,
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST.
Dufferin Bridge, Ottawa,

Sign, Mortar and Spectacles. Thermometers, Telescopes, Microscopes, &c. 3761

Notice to Contractors.

TENDERS

For the Repairs to Bridge over the South Nation River, at Plantagenet, will be received up till the 29th day of March.

Plans and Specifications of the work can be seen on application to the undersigned, to whom all tenders should be addressed.

JAMES VAN BRIDGER,
Reeve.

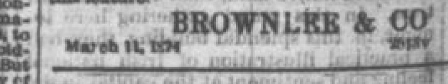
Plantagenet, March 8th, 1875. 3.8-2w

FRESH OYSTERS in SHELL

Are always procurable at

NOONAN'S RESTAURANT,
Sparks Street West.

Feb. 23rd 1875. 37.8



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Adjoining the Bank of B. N. America, WELLINGTON-ST., the best and most convenient Livery stables in the city.

Parties desirous of securing good rigs, prompt attendance, and reasonable rates, will please favor the undersigned with a call.

N.B.—Horses boarded and groomed in the most satisfactory manner. A specialty made of this feature.

BROWNLEE & CO'

March 11, 1874 2513y

DR. FORROY,

CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN

May now be consulted in his

ROOMS, RUSSELL HOUSE

Hours from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Bronchical and Throat Affection. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold at all Drug Stores. KERRY WATSON & Co., Chemist, Wholesale Druggists, [Trade Mark secured] Montreal.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

Oct. 7, 1874. 3661y d&w.

Life Assurance.

CANADA

Agricultural Insurance Co'y.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

CAPITAL - - $1.000.000.

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President.
WILLIAM ANGUS,
Vice-President.
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Managing Director
JAMES A. SMITH,
Inspector.

Ottawa Branch- - - - - - - - 38 Sparks Street

CLUFF & MILL, GENERAL AGENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Is hereby given to our patrons and the public generally in the Ottawa district, that this Company have decided to continue a Branch Office in this City and have leased the large and commodious stone building, recently occupied by Messrs. Angus & Co., No. 38 Sparks Street, where they have OPENED AN OFFICE, under the management of Messrs. CLUFF and MILL, their newly appointed General Agents for the Ottawa Branch. 3768

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York Street, North Side,
Near Sussex.

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BUILDING SOCIETY.

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OPEN EVERY DAY
FROM
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RODOLPHE MATTE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa, February 13th, 1875. 3770

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SCOTT, CAYLEY & CAYLEY,

MACHINERY DEPOT,

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Manufacturers' Agents and Dealers in Iron and Wood Working Machinery.

OF THE BEST CANADIAN, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAKE

ENGINES AND BOILERS, NEW AND SECOND HAND

MILL MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ROCK DRILLS, BELTING, FILES, AND GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES.

SPECIAL AGENCIES—Cameron Special Steam Pump; J. A. Fay & Co., Cincinnati, O. Wood Working Machines; American Saw Co'y, Trenton, N.J.; Joseph Hall Manufacturing Co'y, &c., &c.

Send for Circulars and Catalogues

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE....................70 SPARKS-ST., OTTAWA.

Oct. 17 1874 3680y

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REMEMBER

MOORE BROS.,

GREAT CLEARING SALES.

Stoves, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods, at Cost.

Corner Sparks and O'Connor Streets.

3793

Plumbers, &c.

New Wind-Mill Pump

P. B. FERGUSON,

PRACTICAL

PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER,

SPARKS STREET!

3rd DOOR WEST OF BANK STREET,

OTTAWA.

3777-ly.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting

EXECUTED EXPEDITIOUSLY BY

MASON & Co.

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BATHS, WATER CLOSETS, STEAM-FITTINGS, &c., fitted up with Latest Improvements by first-class workmen. Particular attention is requested to our first-class stock of GAS FIXTURES.

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Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting, Tinsmiths and Galvanized Iron Roofers.

BLYTH & KERR,

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ATTEND promptly to fitting up Water Services, Baths, Sinks, &c., with Hot and Cold Water Pipes, Gas Pipes and Fixtures, Hot Air Furnaces, &c. Estimates for work in any of the above lines on application.

Sole Agents for the New Improved Eureka Hot Air Draft Furnace.

Coal Oil.

Lamps & Chandeliers

The Largest Assortment in the City,

AT THE OIL DEPOT, SUSSEX-ST.

C. S. SHAW & CO.

Jan. 8, 1875.

The Fishermen's

Memorial & Record Book

Gives you interesting facts relative to the Fisheries. How fish are caught, and where they are caught, olden time and modern time fishing. OFF-HAND SKETCHES, STATISTICS OF THE FISHERIES, TALES OF NARROW ESCAPES, FEARFUL GALES, MARITIME POETRY, and other matters of interest concerning this important industry. Very handsomely illustrated with original engravings. Price $1 in paper covers; $1 50 finely bound in cloth. Sent anywhere on receipt of price. Agents wanted to whom exclusive territory will be given. Liberal commissions. Write for particulars.

PROCTOR BROS., Publishers,
Cape Ann Advertiser Office,
Gloucester, Mass.

March 10, 1875. 3790-31

TREES, SHRUBS, &c.

Auguste Dupuis, Esq.,
Proprietor of the well known Nurseries at St. Roch des Aulnets, Province of Quebec, has established

AN AGENCY IN OTTAWA

For the supply of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Shrubs.

These Trees being raised in Lower Canada, are preferable to those from American Nurseries, being thoroughly acclimatised, and better adapted to stand the winters of this district.

Catalogues and prices can be had on application to the undersigned, who is now ready to receive orders for the spring of 1875. Parties wanting Trees should lose no time in ordering.

J. E. LEMIEUX,
Ottawa-st., between King & Nelson-sts.

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To Surveyors and Engineers.

FOR SALE a first-class

Theodolite and Level.

ALSO,

A good Horse, a Montreal built Cariole,

HARNESS, ROBES, &c.

May be seen at BUCKLEY'S Stables. Six months credit on approved endorsed notes.

HECTOR McLEAN
December 28, 1874. Auctioneer, Sparks-

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES!
Restore your Sight!
THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,
By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYESIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957,) No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

Groceries, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

OTTAWA, 1874.

THOS. PATTERSON

Purveyor to His Excellency the Governor General, Earl Dufferin

Direct Importations from the Producers

In France, England, Holland and Spain.

BRANDIES, PORT AND SHERRY WINE, GIN, PORTER, &c

PURE AND UNADULTERATED, for Family use and Medicinal purposes.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Teas.—BLACKS, GREENS and JAPANS—Finest Grades.

Coffees—FRESH ROASTED, Ground daily on the premises, at usual price

FANCY GROCERIES IN GREAT VARIETY.

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Flavouring Syrups, Syrups and Extracts; Crackers variety of kinds, such as Orange and Lemon Wafers; Cerisbad's Sugar Wafers; Patent Foods for Children; Gelatine's Fruits, fresh and crystalized; The celebrated NABOB PICKLE AND SAUCE. Try them.

Rawling's English Soda Water, Potass Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale and Brighton Seltzer Also Glasgow Peas Meal.

Dec. 24 1874. THOS. PATTERSON.

THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE.

HOUSEKEEPERS, REMEMBER THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE, 36 RIDEAU-ST., OTTAWA! We are offering General Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and Provisions, (Teas and Sugar in particular) at prices that cannot be competed with in this city. Our Wines and Liquors are all of the best quality, and our Goods generally guaranteed to customers. Protect your own interest; let not hearsay lead you to this place or that place. Try the Goods, and judge for yourselves.

P. BASKERVILLE & BROS.

Aug 1, 1874. 3664

Ladies' Ware,

GREAT CLEARING SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS.

Commencing FRIDAY, 5th MARCH. Inst.,

Our entire STOCK will be sold out at an

IMMENSE SACRIFICE,

POSITIVELY, the Greatest Bargains ever offered in the City.

REMEMBER this is a bona fide sale as our prices will show.

HANEY & FORGIE,

Kavanagh's Block, opposite E. McGillivray's,
254 & 256 Wellington Street.

Ottawa, March 4th 1875 3786

No 234 WELLINGTON STREET.

—BY—

J. W. RYAN.

All Parties living East of Dufferin Bridge and West of Pooley's Bridge who Trade to the

Amount of Two Dollars

In the above Establishment will, after the FIRST of FEBRUARY, 1875, until further notice have their

Street Car Fare Paid Back and Forth Each and Every Time.

A FULL AND NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

Always on Hand.

Feb. 8, 1875. 3760

Dry Goods.

For the best FITTING SUITS,
Go to **CHAS. BRYSON'S**
For the best FITTING COATS,
Go to **CHAS. BRYSON'S,**
For the best FITTING PANTS,
Go to **CHAS. BRYSON'S.**
For the best FITTING VESTS,
Go to **CHAS. BRYSON'S.**

FIRST-CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

JOSEPH DIMBLEBY,

Has received and is opening out a large stock of

Spring Goods,

In Scotch, English, and Canadian Tweeds.

Meltons, Fancy Vestings, Diagonals, West of England Broadcloths, &c., &c. &c.,

Which he is prepared to make up in the latest and most fashionable styles.

A large Lot of Gentlemen's FURNISHING GOODS.

A good Fit Guaranteed. All Goods warranted Shrunk.

March 11th, 1875. 3.93

D. S. McKINNON & CO.,
78, *SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.*

DEALERS IN

PianoFortes, Cabinet Organs, Organettes, Music Books, etc.,

Agents for HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S, J. & C. FISCHER & CO'S, HARDMAN & CO.'S, THE MATHUSHEK CO.'S Piano Fortes; W. BELL & CO.'S Cabinet Organs and celebrated Organettes.

Of the above list we might single out The Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Piano Fortes, and The W. Bell & Co.'s celebrated Organettes, but for a medium priced Piano Forte, we cordially commend "The Hardman." The Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Piano's have long been recognised ever where as being among the very best made in America. The reports of the Judges at the different Exhibitions at which they have been exhibited, together with the opinions of the most distinguished Pianists and musicians in the world, present a weight of testimony in their favor that cannot be resisted, and assure the purchaser of his receiving a superior instrument in every respect.

Every instrument fully guaranteed.
Illustrated price list sent on application.

3774

Marble Works.

W. H. MANSON,
Travelling Agent.

N.B.—W. M. Somerville will not be responsible for any debt without his written order, nor acknowledge any receipt but his own.

OTTAWA

Marble and Granite Works,

Established 1860, by

BY W. M. SOMERVILLE,

Rideau-st., corner of Ottawa-st., Ottawa,

Cemetery Fencing, Grates, Railway and Building Castings

AGENCY OF
Fair Haven Marbleized Slate Works,
OHIO SANDSTONE
Drain Pipes
Fancy Ch... Boo...

OTTAWA MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

[ESTABLISHED 1860.]

P. A. TAYLOR, Proprietor.

The largest and Best-selected assortment of

Monuments, Headstones Obelisks

in Marble, Scotch Granite, or Sandstone.

The newest design in CEMETERY FENCING, suitable for the various Cemeteries

A well-arranged stock of MANTLES, in American, Italian, and Coloured Marbles of new and ornate designs GRATES from the best American and Canadian Houses, Receding or Projector either Plain or Mounted.

June 18, 1874.

IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD

USE THE

Diamond Yeast Cakes

USE THE

Norwich Egg Powder,

For making all kinds of Cakes WITHOUT EGGS.

To be had of all Grocers.

H. J. WEEKES & Co.,
Toronto.

Sole Agents for Ontario. 3781-ly

Drunkenness Cured.

DR. McKINLEY, of Chicago, residing in Hamilton, Ont., to educate his son, cures Chronic Drunkenness.

Send for printed matter by the ladies of Chicago.

T. E. McKinley,
Box 367, Hamilton, Ont.

3780-ly.

MONEY! MONEY!! MONEY!!!

All who want to realize on STOCKS, MERCHANDIZE, FURNITURE, &c., should address, call at 82 Sparks Street, or box 898 P. O. Immediate returns, and reasonable charges.

3772.

FOWLE'S

PILE AND HUMOR CURE.

For Internal and External Use

WARRANTED A SURE & PERFECT CURE For all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Tetter or Ring-Worm, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the Skin.

One Bottle warranted to Cure all cases of Piles; From One to Three Bottles in all Cases of Humors.

This remedy has been faithfully tested and found to be an almost infallible cure for the above named diseases. Its success has been so universal that the Proprietor guarantees a cure to those who will use his medicine, or in case of failure to refund the money paid. Since it was first introduced he has received many thousands of testimonials, proving its efficacy for the cure of the awful diseases it is recommended for. The Pile and Humor cure is entirely vegetable in its composition, and can be used in perfect safety in all cases. There is no danger of it driving the humor in, as it cures on the surface and the patient's bodily health continually improves while under the treatment.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE, SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dec. 14 1873

(Continued from second page.)

be the duty of the Government, so far as possible, to see that the money got into the hands of the persons for whom it was voted.

PETITION OF S. THEBERGE AND OTHERS.

Mr. TASCHEREAU asked whether it is the intention of the Honourable the Minister of Justice to request immediate action on the part of the House on the facts alleged in the petition of S. Theberge, Esq., and others, praying for the impeachment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Bosse, seeing that by the rules of this House, it is impossible, between the present time and the close of the present Session, to take into consideration the motion of which notice has been given on the subject, by the member asking this question?

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER—In reply to the hon. member, I may inform him that the question is at present under the consideration of the Government.

THE ESCUMINAC LIGHT HOUSE.

Mr. MITCHELL asked whether it is the intention of the Government to connect Escuminac Light-House by a line of telegraph with the telegraph system of the Dominion, for the purpose of promoting the greater efficiency of the storm and weather signal system, and as a means of conveying timely warning of wrecks, &c., on that coast?

Hon. Mr. SMITH, in reply, was understood to say that the question was at present before the department, and would receive consideration.

WAY OFFICE SYSTEM IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Mr. DORDEN asked what is the policy of the Government with regard to the present way office system in Nova Scotia, as regards the creation of such offices in the future, and as regards those which are already in existence?

Hon. D. A. MACDONALD said it was the intention of the Government to do away with the Way offices as rapidly as possible, without lessening the benefits to be derived from them. Hereafter there would be no additional Way offices, either in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia.

INDIAN VETERANS OF 1812.

Mr. POPE asked—Whether it is the intention of the Government that the Indian veterans of 1812 will be placed upon the same footing as regards pensions as other veterans of that war? If so, what evidence of service will be required in cases where they were not enrolled?

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said that was a matter that required some consideration, but where the Indians really had fought in the British Service, their services would be recognized—of course proof would be required. He thought, however, there would be no difficulty in obtaining that information.

BAYFIELD HARBOUR.

Mr. McISAAC asked—Whether it is the intention of the Government to send an engineer next summer to examine the condition of Bayfield Harbour and Arisaig Pier, and report thereon?

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said, in reply, an engineer of the Department would examine those places some time during the ensuing season, but he could not state when.

LAND GRANTS TO VOLUNTEERS.

Right Hon. Sir JOHN MACDONALD said that with permission of the House he would call attention to a subject not in the Orders. Some weeks ago, he made a motion for a return of the names of all those veterans who went up on the first expedition to the North West. It was known that when those volunteers enlisted, they were promised that if they went up to that country, and remained there during three years, they would receive a free grant of one hundred and sixty acres. Some of those men, in consequence of the hardships to which they were exposed, were invalided, some incurred protracted diseases, and some died. The return which had been presented to the House showed that fifty-nine men of those who went to the North-west broke down in health, and were discharged as unfit for service in consequence of their physique not being able to withstand the hardship. He, therefore, would ask the Premier whether, under the circumstances, without any formal motion being made, he could see his way to secure to these fifty-nine men those grants.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said the Government had already decided in the case of many who had been invalided, not on account of any misconduct of their own, but from sickness contracted in service that their claims would be recognized.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—And their representatives?

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—They will be treated in the same way as others who were entitled to it.

PRIVATE AND LOCAL BILLS.

The House went into Committee on a bill to confirm articles of agreement and consolidation between the European and North American Railway Company for extension from St. John, westward, and the European and North American Railway Company of Maine, and for other purposes, as amended by Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said he considered it his duty to call the attention of the Minister of Justice to this bill. It was considered with some care by the Committee on Banking and Commerce and was referred to the sub-Committee, which made some amendments, but the bill itself was of somewhat an exceptional and extraordinary character. Having, as Chairman of the Committee, called the attention of the hon. Minister to the question, his duty was discharged. He had no further objection to offer, if the hon. Minister was himself satisfied.

Hon. Sir JOHN MACDONALD asked the hon. member for Chateauguay to state his objections.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said the bill was to amalgamate a railway in New Brunswick with a railway in the State of Maine and the object in itself was quite an objection. But what was more exceptional in the bill was that it proposed to make part of the statute articles the agreement entered into between the two companies some years ago. Those articles were not framed with a view to their becoming a part of the statutes, but for an entirely different object, and they were scarcely in such a form as to adorn our statute book.

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER stated that the sub-committee having reported in favour of the bill, he could see no objection to its passing.

The bill passed through Committee without amendment and was read the third time.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY BILL.

On motion of Hon. Mr. CAMERON (Cardwell), the House went into Committee on the bill to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the Provincial Insurance Company of Canada, (as amended by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.) Mr. McKay Wright in the chair.

The bill was reported, read the second and third times and passed.

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY BILL.

On motion of Mr. C. CASEY (West Elgin), bill (No. 94) and the bill to authorize the Canada Southern Railway Company to acquire the Erie and Niagara Railway and for other purposes, was read the second time and on motion was referred to the Standing Committee on Railways and Telegraphs.

On motion of Mr. JETTE, the bill to change the name of the Montreal Permanent Building Society to that of "The Montreal Savings and Loan Company," and to extend the powers thereof, was read the second time and referred to the Private Bills Committee.

THE PETERSON BILL.

Mr. Jas. MACLENNAN moved the second reading of the Bill for the relief of Henry William Peterson (from the Senate.)

Mr. TASCHEREAU moved, second by Mr. POZER, that the Bill be read a second time this day three months.

Mr. McMILLAN said if the Bill were now passed he was afraid justice would not be done. He was made aware from circumstances that came to his knowledge that the respondent was lying ill and could not be here for the purpose of defending herself as she could have done; and the evidence taken before the Senate was merely the evidence of the petitioner without a particle on behalf of the respondent. He had been desirous of placing some evidence before the Senate but it had arrived too late; the Bill had passed before the Committee of the House before he was aware of it or he would have brought the evidence before them. He read the certificate of Drs. Hart and Clark, of Guelph, to the effect that the respondent was ill with an attack of rheumatism and was unable to come; and he also read an affidavit by Mrs. Peterson denying the charge. This affidavit was not perhaps quite so full as the affidavits in the suit before the Court of Chancery, in which the respondent and co-respondent denied the charge. If the Bill were passed he would claim the right to read the evidence taken before the Court of Chancery.

Mr. STIRTON said he had just received a tale, given from a most respectable authority in Guelph, that Mrs. Peterson was walking about in the streets this week. The case had come before two low Courts in different shapes—before the Court of Queen's Bench and the Court of Chancery—and the verdict had been given against the woman. He did not see why the House should now hesitate in doing an act of justice.

Mr. THOMPSON (Welland) had voted for the first reading of the bill, but would now vote for the amendment, as he had learned from a friend capable of judging evidence that the evidence was not clear against the respondent.

The House then went in Committee on the amendment, which was lost by 72 to 84.

Mr. MACMILLAN moved that the bill be not read the second time, but be sent back to the Committee for re-consideration. He said he had received an affidavit and medical certificate which were very important in the case.

Mr. SPEAKER ruled that the Committee was no longer in existence and the motion was therefore out of order.

The House then divided on the motion for the second reading, which was carried by 82 to 71.

Mr. MACMILLAN moved that the House go into committee on the bill to-morrow.

Carried on the same division.

Mr. SINCLAIR moved for copies of correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Government of Prince Edward Island relative to the building of the Prince Edward Island Railway, and the transfer of the same to the Dominion Government. He understood that the Prince Edward Island Railway had been accepted by the agent of the Dominion Government under protest, and he (Mr. Sinclair) would like to see what the agent had to protest against, for that railway had not run one day since it was taken off the hands of the contractors. No doubt the weather had been the chief cause of this. He desired the subsequent correspondence relating to the transfer.

After some remarks from Mr. DAVIES, the motion was carried.

Mr. JONES (South Leeds) moved for copies of leases of water power by Public Works Department between the Dominion Dam at Whitefish and Kingston Mills on the Rideau Canal. He asserted that these leases interfered with private rights, and went into somewhat lengthy explanations in support of his assertion.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said the hon. member for South Leeds had no doubt brought the subject before the House in order to call attention to it. The truth was, that when the canal was constructed there was an ample supply of water for the canal and the works on the stream down to Gananoque, but as the country got cleared up the sources of water supply failed, and now there was not sufficient water for both purposes. He had given directions that in every case the leases for saw mills and factories requiring very large power in proportion to the number of hands employed be cancelled as soon as possible, and that the water-power should be given, whenever it was to be given at all, to such factories as employed the largest number of hands. He was aware of the peculiar difficulties experienced in the section to which the hon. member referred, and while the Government could not at present cancel the leases, they would be able to give some little relief to the works referred to. The Public Works Department would do everything possible to meet the exigencies of the circumstances referred to by the hon. member. Motion was carried.

LONDON EMIGRATION OFFICE.

Mr. COLBY moved for returns of salaries and other expenses at the Dominion Emigration Office, London, England, at the time of the late Mr. Dixon's death, and of amount since paid for the same services.

The motion was carried.

EASTERN CONNECTIONS WITH THE PACIFIC.

Mr. MASSON moved for correspondence on railway connections between the eastern terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway and the Province of Quebec. He said that his intention in placing the motion on the notice paper was to obtain from the Government a copy of a petition sent by the Legislature of Quebec in relation to the Quebec Railway connection with the Eastern terminus of the Pacific Railway. It was not, perhaps, of much use to submit the motion at the present time, because the question had been decided by the Government, and their policy had been supported by the House. He quite admitted that the hon. Minister of Public Works, in considering anything that related to the position of the Province of Quebec on the Pacific Railway question, was bound to follow to a greater degree the advice offered by his friends on that side of the House, than to the advice tendered by him (Mr. Masson) and his friends. He would have desired that the petition had received some consideration at the hands of the hon. Minister of Public Works, but after the expression which had fallen from the hon. member for Chateguay on the subject of that petition, he had lost all hope of the wishes of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, as manifested by a unanimous petitions receiving any consideration at the hands of the Government. He would not, therefore, appeal to the hon. member for Chateauguay—who had lately been appointed President of the Reform Association of Montreal, but not of Quebec—but to the hon. Minister of Public Works, and would leave the case presented by the Quebec Legislature in his hands. That hon. Minister had not up to this time said it was a morbiund Legislature, and that its petition was not worth the paper on which it was written, and therefore he (Mr. Masson) hoped that hon. gentleman would see his way clear. If he could not grant the first part of the petition (he was not expressing his own opinion, but that of the people of Lower Canada as represented by the Local Legislature), he would take measures so that the line would not go to Renfrew and Douglas as was provided for, but would take means, as suggested by the Quebec Legislature, of carrying the route round by Pembroke.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said the hon. member for Terrebonne had referred to an expression used on a former occasion in discussing the petition from the Legislature of Quebec. The hon. member seemed to think that the expression was a very peculiar and offensive one. A little reflection would lead the hon. member to the conclusion—what he certainly meant to convey—that in the use of that expression he meant to emphasize this, and this only—that the address referred to was passed in the last moments of the last session of that Legislature. A moribund Legislature it was necessarily, for it could not meet again, and an address was passed at the very last moment of its last session, without, indeed, any discussion at all. It was moved by Mr. Chapleau, the colleague of the hon. member in the representation of Terrebonne, the late Solicitor General. He left the Government for reasons which he would not now dwell upon, but for reasons which were perfectly well understood in the Province of Quebec. He characterized it as a moribund Legislature, and used another term, which he need not repeat, as the hon. member had not referred to it.

Mr. MASSON asked the hon. member whether he was aware that the question was referred to a Committee of the Legislature, and it was after they had reported thereon that the House unanimously adopted the petition. He asked the hon. member if he did not know that when that "tarnished" and "moribund" Legislature passed the resolutions unanimously, the most distinguished members of the Opposition were present, including Messrs. Joly, Marchand, and Blanchet, whose names were honoured by both sides of the House, and whether they did not agree to the resolutions.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said the hon. member ought to have made his entire speech when placing the motion in the hands of the Speaker, for he (Mr. Holton) had no right to reply to these last remarks. He would not put himself out of order by speaking to the motion now. He would, nevertheless, be gratified to have an opportunity of expressing his opinion of the miserable policy pursued by the hon. member in dragging this question in season and out of season before the House, in order to raise, as he believed, in certain constituencies a sectional agitation utterly unworthy of him—utterly unworthy of any political party which had any expectation of a future in this country. Mr. Holton said he would repeat the assertion he had made, that the Quebec Legislature was tarnished, and he would so characterize it before any constituency in that Province.

Hon. Mr. POPE defended the policy of the Legislature in regard to the South Eastern Railway.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON contended that the action of the Quebec Government, in refusing aid to the South Eastern Railway, had been characterized altogether by political considerations.

The motion was carried, and the House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

Local Intelligence.

ALD. HENEY has been presented with a handsome badge by the Sisters of the Grey Nunnery on Sussex Street, as a token of acknowledgement of his long and ardent advocacy of the temperance cause in this city. Mr. Heney is Vice-President of the Irish Catholic Temperance Society.

IN THE LOCK-UP.—The policemen were kept on the *qui vive* all day yesterday from the increased number of drunk and disorderly characters around. By night the police station was nearly full. In one or two instances of arrest, the police were interfered with in the discharge of their duty, but nothing of any serious moment beyond this occurred to mar the usual quietude of the city.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

DANIEL'S HOTEL.—Wm. Kerr, Cobourg; L H Crandell, Prescott; John McPhail, J Pitts, E D Argnon, A Johnston, W N Aston, Montreal; J M Murphy, Aylmer; John Robertson, Ramsay; George Sylvain, Bic; G Short, Berlin, Ont; Edward Smith, Edwardsburg; A R Ward, Smith's Falls; W J Conroy, Aylmer; W D McCrimmon, Lochiel.

POLICE COURT.

Before M. O'Gara, P. M.

WEDNESDAY, March 17.

James Bailey was arraigned for drunkenness on the public streets. He was, he said, a stranger in the city, and had apparently been victimized by somebody. He was fined $3 and costs, or two weeks in gaol.

David Dillon, another victim of intemperance, was arraigned and fined $2 and costs.

A number of boys were up on a charge of insulting the police. Their cases were adjourned till to-day.

William McDonald and Nicholas Burke were charged with being drunk and disorderly, and were fined $3 and costs each for their indiscretion.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, March 17.

The market has been very poorly attended for the last two days, and in consequence prices remain firm. The following quotations are about correct:—

FLOUR.	
Superfine Extra	$5 75 to 6 00
Extra	5 50 to 5 75
Superfine, No. 1	4 75 to 5 00
Cornmeal, per brl	4 50 to 4 75
Oatmeal, do	5 00 to 5 50
Bran, per cwt	0 80 to 0 90
GRAIN.	
Spring Wheat, per bushel	0 95 to 1 00
Fall Wheat	1 05 to 1 15
Oats	0 46 to 0 48
Peas	0 75 to 0 80
Barley	0 80 to 0 90
Rye	0 90 to 1 00
Corn	0 75 to 0 80
Buckwheat	0 60 to 0 70
Beans	1 25 to 1 40
DAIRY, VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.	
Fresh Butter, per lb	0 23 to 0 25
Tub Butter do	0 18 to 0 20
Cheese, do	0 15 to 0 17
Eggs, per doz	0 40 to 0 45
Potatoes, per bush	0 70 to 0 75
Carrots, do	0 35 to 0 40
Turnips, do	0 40 to 0 50
Cabbages, each	0 10 to 0 15
Onions, per bush	1 25 to 1 50
Beets	0 45 to 0 50
Apples, per brl	3 25 to 3 50
POULTRY AND GAME.	
Chickens, per pair	0 40 to 0 45
Ducks, per pair	0 40 to 0 45
Turkeys, each	1 00 to 1 15
Geese, each	0 50 to 0 60
Partridges, per pair	0 50 to 0 60
Feathers	0 60 to 0 75
Wool	0 40 to 0 45
Yarn	0 75 to 0 80
MEAT.	
Beef, per 100 lbs	5 50 to 6 50
Pork, do	9 00 to 9 25
Mutton, per lb	0 07 to 0 08
Lamb, do	0 07 to 0 08
Veal, do	0 07 to 0 09
Lard, do	0 15 to 0 16
Tallow, do	0 15 to 0 20
Hams, do	0 15 to 0 20
Bacon, do	0 15 to 0 20
Tongues, each	0 25 to 0 35
Venison	0 12 to 0 15
FISH.	
White Fish, do	0 10 to 0 12
Halibut, do	0 17 to 0 20
Herrings, per brl	6 50 to 7 00
Oysters, per can	0 35 to 0 40
Haddock, per lb	0 07 to 0 08
Cod, do	0 07 to 0 08
Trout, do	0 10 to 0 12
Bass, do	0 00 to 0 10
FUEL.	
Wood, first quality, per cord	4 00 to 4 25
do second do	3 25 to 3 75
Hemlock, per cord	2 75 to 3 00
Coal, Chestnut, per ton	8 00 to 9 00
Coal, Egg, do	8 00 to 9 00
Coal, Soft, do	9 00 to 9 50
HIDES.	
Green Hides, per lb	0 6½ to 0 00
Sheepskins, each	0 85 to 0 90
Calfskins, per lb	0 00 to 0 00
FODDER.	
Hay, Timothy, per ton	18 00 to 19 00
Hay, Clover, do	16 00 to 17 00
Straw, do	8 00 to 10 00

"Juge not lest ye be juged" was a copy recently "set" by a teacher in one of the public schools. Doubtless that teacher considers spelling one of the ornamental branches.

A bride in Indiana, after the conclusion of the marriage ceremony, stepped gracefully forward and requested the clergyman to give out the hymn, "This is the way I long have sought."

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The Day Duly Celebrated The Procession—Religious Service—Speeches—Concert.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the patron saint of Ireland, was duly celebrated by the Irishmen of the Capital of the Dominion. The weather was propitious, and enabled the sons and daughters of the Emerald Isle, to pay that patriotic devotion for which they are proverbial, to the sacred memories of their native land. From early morn flags flaunted in the breeze from many a house top and public building, and gave indications of a holiday. Our Irish fellow citizens were determined to at least give one day in the year, to commemorate the deeds of noble ancestry and the happy recollections of childhood. As early as nine o'clock the different societies began to congregate in the vicinity of St. Patrick's Hall, preparatory to the organization of the procession. After all had congregated at this point, the procession was organized under the orders of Mr. Starrs, as Grand Marshal, assisted by Messrs. Deenan, Roche and Baskerville, and proceeded to church in the following order:—

Marshal.
Union Band.
John Heney Fire Company.
St. Patrick's Society, Upper Town Banner.
President in a sleigh.
St. Joseph's College Band.
Y. M. C. Society, with banner.
Marshal.
President of Y. M. C. A.
Guards' Band.
Banner of St. Patrick's Society.
Irish Catholic Temperance Society.
Sleigh, containing Dr. Lynn and others.
President and officers of the St. Patrick's Literary Association.

The banner of the Upper Town St. Patrick's Society is a magnificent article, and was made by the Congregational Sisters in Montreal. It cost $1,000, and is probably the finest banner in the Dominion.

The Irish Catholic Temperance Society turned out 110 strong, with Mr. Deenan as Marshal, and headed by the Guards' Band.

Approaching the church, the procession passed through an arch, constructed under the superintendence of Mr. E. J. O'Neill. It was worked up with evergreens, and decorated with flags and mottoes. The large church was crowded, and hundreds were unable to obtain admission. Solemn High Mass was sung, and the service was beautiful throughout.

THE SERMON.

The Rev. Father STENSON delivered a very eloquent sermon, from the following text:—"Thou, O Lord, art my protection, my glory, and the lifter up of my head: Thou hast heard me from Thy holy hill." Psalms iii., 4, 5.

It is true, he proceeded, that in the life of men, there are hours of sorrow and hours of joy, the former the result of the loss of a friend, and the latter occasioned by a new one acquired. If it be certain that the pall of grief is sometimes thrown over the heart of a family circle, and that again the bright joy of happiness surrounds the brow of a peaceful household—if it be an admitted truth that this world is made up of sorrows and joys, oh! much more certain is it that in the Church of Christ there are days of rest if there are days of watching, days of quiet and calm, if there are days of holy fear. Such was the feeling of the Church when the feast day of a great Saint came along. To-day she calls upon her loving children to remember the days of old, and think upon the generations which have passed away; ask thy father, and he will declare it unto thee; thy elders, and they will tell it to thee. When the Most High divided the nations, when He separated the sons of Adam, He appointed the councils of the people according to the number of the children of Israel. But the Lord's portion of his people; Jacob, the lot of his inheritance. He found him in the desert land, in a place of horror and of vast wilderness; He led him about and taught him, and He kept him as the apple of his eye. The Lord alone was his leader, and there was no strange god with him. He set him upon high land, that he might eat the fruits of the fields; that he might suck honey out of the rock, and oil out of the hardest stone." (Deut. XXXII.) Yes, my brethren, she tells her children to look upon the Lord and behold the great things which he hath done for their forefathers and for them—to-day the Universal Church looks upon one of her first-born—Ireland—and while the mother celebrates the feast of Ireland's greatest Saint, that ancient Church has adorned her sanctuaries with no ordinary magnificence; she has clothed her priests with the richest ornaments, and from every altar throughout the length and the breadth of that fair land ascends the loving tribute of a faithful people to their God, in incense and in prayer. But, my brethren, if to-day Ireland is a nation ecstatic in her joy, this jubilation is not confined to her alone. To-day, wherever the sons of the Celtic race may find themselves—no matter in what land their lot be cast, what soil beneath their feet, what sky above their heads—to-day, wherever the hearts of Erin are beating, *there* were they surrounding the altar of their God, sending up the heartfelt, strong, impulsive prayer of a long-suffering, pain-enduring people, and telling their God how much they loved him—proclaiming in the face of all creation how faithful they have ever been. Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland, was born towards the end of the year A.D. 387, Calphurnius, of Roman extraction, being his father; whilst his mother, a native of Gaul, and by name Conchessa, was a sister of Saint Martin of Tours. In his childhood his acts displayed an intimate connection with the will of God; in his earlier years his conduct bore upon its very face evidence of secret communing with his Creator. His spirit was one of prayer, the hours of his watching were frequent. As he rose in the morning, his first words were, "*Tu es Domine, gloria, mea,*" "Thou art, O Lord, my glory," and—just as the noon-day sun in lighting up this earth of ours gives proof of God's great love for man—just as in his setting he casts a lurid glare of magnificence upon his surroundings—so did the utterance of these words sink deep in their efficacy of grace into the heart of the child—so did they, as he retired at night, cast around his couch a rich halo of glory. But, my friends, "the Lord tries those whom he loveth." The child is torn from the mother's embrace, the heart of the father seems buried in the seizure of the son. A band of pirates carry him into Ireland, and *there* he is sold as a slave. After an account of the trials and troubles of the Saint, his joining the priesthood, his mission to Rome, and his arrival in Ireland, the rev. gentleman proceeded:—Who is this of lowly mien, with cross in hand and God in heart, that slowly comes along? He is no Druid, for they carry not the Cross, nor know they whom it represents. The great ones look upon him with very indignation, they turn from him in scorn, but he confounds them with his power. The Druid priest is lowered "The priest for ever according to the order of Melchisedech," (Ps. CIX, 4) has announced his mission—the court is filled with astonishment and delight—the assembly is dissolved; the monarch Leary bids his nobles and his lords hear Patrick on the morrow. The next day comes and with it Patrick's words. In burning love he tells them of the God whom he adores; with little fear he pictures Christ as hanging on the Cross, he tells them hold their hands out and receive the blood whilst trickling down; with the ardor of an Apostle he speaks the Christian truths; with eyes of innocence and tongue of zeal he bids them be converted. Oh! yes, he does not fail to tell them all that *there* they need; his accents prove that the tongue which speaks hath oft been purpled with a Saviour's blood; he tells them of the Virgin mother, and of Joseph her pure spouse; he tells them all, and ere he has done they are kneeling at his feet. * * * And there it was that a spotless gift was presented to the living God, there it was that Irish hearts first honoured Ireland's Creator! then it was that, as the sun shone down, he but symbolized the shining of the grace of God upon the souls of the newly converted; then it was that, with heads erect, strong men looked into the face of heaven, begging more light, more strength, more life for souls, well sheltered from a long idolatry, for minds nigh blind through want of faith. Then it was that Patrick felt his prayers were heard, then he spoke the words, "*Et exaudisti me de monte sancto tuo,*" "*and thou hast heard me from thy holy mountain!*"

He then referred touchingly to the death of St. Patrick, to the indelible impress of christianity which he left in Ireland and concluded his splendid sermon as follows: My beloved brethren, a few words more and I have done. I feel that I would be leaving my theme unfinished were I not to congratulate you on the erection of this beautiful house to the greater honour and glory of God. It is, my friends, a credit to you; it is a strong proof of your attachment to the Church, against which "the gates of hell shall not prevail." It is a full assurance of your fidelity to faith and fatherland. It is the consummation of a work which when commenced must have enlisted in your regard the sympathies of heaven, and of which as the first stone was laid, must have drawn from the sainted eye of Patrick the willing tear of joy. Happy may those good men feel who aided in the work; I need not name them, they are well known to you. May God bless them, as he surely will; may their reward be the possession of their birthright and their crown; and may their children and their children's progeny experience health of days and pleasures from on high! Hear, O God! hear this prayer of one who, tho' unworthy, is a priest of Thine; who, tho' such, is a child of Patrick and of Erin; who, whilst he loves this his adopted country, and in her interest does he labour, never can forget the land of his birth, and in which he received the faith. As Irishmen, I am not here to remind you of your duty towards your adopted country. It is becoming but too customary for men to give advice in this respect, just as if the past action of the children of Patrick demand such. The Irish people of Canada love Canada; her men have proved their fidelity, and are proving it, for are they not at this moment the first amongst her legislators? This is quite enough to establish the truth that wherever they go they are equal to their duty. I say to them, love the old land; cherished may her memory be in their hearts. This is what shall make them loyal to their new soil, this is what shall teach them to bury in their minds a resolution that for Canada they shall ever labour, and in her interest shall they work! As men, I am here to remind you of your duty towards your Maker, in the name of your Creator, go on in the good work; let the love of God bind your hearts together. Let this be a joyous day for all! As each hour of this day passes over, think of the land to which we are all fast going. Even as a vessel, when tossed upon an angry sea, having borne up against each troubling wave, in triumph gives her treasure up to the land for which she sailed, so in the day of God's own time, we, having gone through the stormy sea of this world in safety, shall be landed upon the shore of peace and bliss. Patrick, our patron and our apostle, shall be there to meet us, and even as he guided our fathers into the haven of the true faith, after they had wandered in the waters of idolatry for years and for years, so shall he lead us into the possession of his and our God, into the inmost recesses of the holy Mount of Zion, from which God will have heard us, since we, through life, shall ever have proclaimed that "He is our glory and protection; the lifter up of the heads" of the poor *Exiles of Erin.*

After mass the procession reformed, and marched through Hugh, Wellington, Rideau, Nicholas, Cumberland and St. Patrick streets, ending at St. Patrick's Hall, where a number of addresses were delivered by Messrs. Waller, Hon. John O'Connor, D. J. O'Donoghue, M.P.P., and Ald. Heney. The crowd then dispersed till evening.

THE CONCERT.

In the evening, a large and fashionable audience filled Gowan's New Opera House, to attend the concert, arranged under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Literary Association. Mr. H. H. Waller, president, occupied the chair, and on the platform with him we observed His Lordship Bishop Duhamel, Hon. Mr. Letellier, Dr. O'Connor, His Worship Mayor Featherston, Dr. Grant, president of the St. Andrew's Society; Mr. Tasse, president of the St. Jean Baptiste Society; Mr. Dan J. O'Donoghue, M.P.P.; Ald. Heney, Dr. Lynn and a number of other prominent gentlemen.

The magnificent building, erected through the enterprise of Mr. Gowan, was a fitting place for so large an assemblage. It required little or no decoration to add to its spendour, yet the Red Cross of Old England on the back ground, with the banners of St. Andrew and St. Patrick on either side, bespoke a cordiality of feeling that manifested itself in the mixed audience that assembled to do honour to the close of St. Patrick's Day.

Gowan's fine band filled the orchestra, and throughout the evening, enlivened the proceedings with its soul-stirring strains.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Waller said it was expected of him, because of the position he occupied on the occasion, to open the evening's entertainment with an address. As it was the fifth or sixth time in succession, however, that a like duty devolved upon him on St. Patrick's night, he found it difficult to say anything in harmony with the occasion, that he had not previously expressed himself upon; and as he was satisfied that the amateurs did not like the idea of long speeches on a concert night, he would not trespass on their patience much further than to relate an anecdote and draw an inference therefrom. When Lord Elgin was Governor General of Canada, it was said, a number of patriotic Scotchmen waited upon him to congratulate him as a fellow countryman, on his appointment to so high a position. His Excellency thanked them for their kindness, but intimated to them that, having once left their native land and settled in this country, they should as quickly as possible forget they were Scotchmen and become Canadians. With neither his own eminently practical countrymen, however, nor with anyone else would it appear that Lord Elgin's advice in this respect found much favour, as at no time from his day to the present had the national societies in Canada been in a more flourishing condition, or a greater spirit manifested to keep green in the memory of the exiles through these annual celebrations, the recollection of the old native land, than at the present time. In this grand gathering here to-night, in this splendid building, they had a practical illustration of Irish national feeling and sentiment at the capital, in the matter of the celebration of St. Patrick's Day—a feeling so warm, so ardent and enthusiastic, that no process of cold reasoning or logic, however able and eloquent, could convert it into a state of apathy or indifference on the recurrence of the national day, or deter the Irish exile mind, on the anniversary of St. Patrick, from reverting to the land of his labours—to its once happy homes of youthful innocence and honest glee. (Applause.) No matter whether those homes were situated on the banks of the Barrow, the Boyne, or the Blackwater; on the Suir, the Liffy, or the Lee; beneath the shadow of Shandon steeple, in historic old Cork; or on the wild slopes of Shievenamon, in gallant Tipperary. No matter where those Irish homes to-day were situated, in spirit they re-visited them, and mused o'er the scenes and associations of the past. This the eminent Father Burke might be pleased to call "patriotism," or the practical Father Murphy "prejudice;" but call it what they might, it was a feeling founded in human nature—a feeling that had a lodgment in the breast of the Pagan and Christian alike in all ages of the world—a feeling holy and ennobling, divested of which, they would be more than human or inferior to the brute. It was a constituent part of their emotional being, wanting in which they would not be themselves at all, but a strange kind of icy-hearted organization, stalking about in human shape, minus a heaven born principle of their nature and little good for either king or country. (Applause.) There were those in the Dominion to-day, however, whose motto was "Canada First"—not a bad motto at all perhaps in a certain modified sense—but who reviving the sentiments of Lord Elgin appeal to the Irish, English and Scotch emigrants to forget that they were such and become Canadians. This was really asking too much—was something they could not do. They could not divest themselves of their human nature, of their feelings, their sympathies or their sensibilities; and seriously it would be a sad day for their common humanity, and a popular one for the new Dominion that their nationality were as loose an attachment as their great coats and as easily put off; and that the English, the Irish, the Scotch and the French should grow indifferent about the lands of the rose, the shamrock, the thistle and the *fleur de is*, or that they should hear the martial music of their native lands ringing in their ears, without feeling their heart's pulse quickened and experiencing emotions within them, that would lead them to do and dare for the land of their adoption what in associative idea they would be reminded, their forefather's did for the lands of their birth. (Applause.) In perpetuating this annual celebration then, in this free and favoured land of their adoption, they did it no injury, no wrong; nor did they in any way disturb the harmony or weaken the bond of union that bound them all together in this common country for the advancement of its interests—the maintenance of its comparative independence, and the freedom and integrity of its institutions. If the grand gathering of the evening afforded an evidence of the strength of Irish national feeling at the capital, an evidence also presented itself on the platform that those annual celebrations did not disturb their social or friendly relations with their neighbours of other nationalities, and that their tendency was not a wrong one. That evidence was found in the approving presence of their worthy and respected bishop, in that of the Honourable Premier and Right Honourable ex-Premier of the Dominion, in the presidents of the national societies, and the other distinguished gentlemen and reverend gentlemen who had honoured them with their presence. Not only were the English, Irish, Scotch and French representative gentlemen—Protestant and Catholic alike—doing them honour with their presence—doing honour to the day they celebrated—but the same was true of the kind and talented amateurs who had consented to entertain them this evening with music and song. While such a state of things continued—and he hoped this should always continue to be the feeling of the people of the Dominion towards one another. No apprehension need be felt that those annual celebrations would be productive of any harm to the interests of this their common country. (Applause.)

At the conclusion of the President's address a pianoforte duett by Misses Turgeon and Green, comprising "Variations on Irish Airs," was received with marked applause by the audience. The St. Joseph's choir contributed two pieces, "Hail to the Chief" and "Miserere," with fine effect, Miss Boulet presiding at the piano. In the latter piece the solos of Mr. Marrier and Miss Chevrier are deserving of every praise. A duett, "Mira O Norma," by Messrs. McDonald and Varney, was rendered so successfully by those gentlemen as to elicit an encore. The gem of the evening, however, was the singing of Miss Willis, of "The dear little Shamrock," which was rapturously encored. In response she sang "I'm sitting on the Stile, Mary." A fine bouquet rewarded the endeavours of this lady from the gallery, which was picked up and presented to her by the President. Mrs. Shepherd sang "Come Back to Erin" in fine voice, and was deservedly applauded. In this, as in "The Harp that Once Through Tara's Halls," she was assisted in the chorus by a number of lady and gentlemen amateurs, who contributed materially to the effect of both pieces. At this stage it may be as well to advert to the fact that much of the success of the concert is due to the efficient management of Prof. Mills, the conductor. Miss Carrier favoured the audience with a song that was accorded a hearty reception—"The Pretty Girl Milking Her Cow"—and in response to an encore sang a beautiful Scottish ballad. "Cushla Machree," by Mrs. P. E. Ryan, was also applauded by the audience, and the National Anthem brought a very pleasant evening to a close.

Between the two parts of the programme several speeches were delivered by those present, which varied, in a measure, the programme of the evening.

His Lordship BISHOP DUHAMEL, having been called upon, said he wished he was either a poet or a musician, that he might give full expression to his joy at the success which had attended the celebration of the anniversary of the patron saint of Ireland. The sons and daughters of Erin had to day evinced their love in a fulsome manner for their native country, which was truly the land of saints. The Irish people were characterised for their fealty to their religion, and for their patriotism to their country. He concluded by expressing the hope that these celebrations would long continue in the Capital of the Dominion. (Cheers.) He hoped they would inculcate these to their children, that they, too, might cherish the same love for their country, and rejoice in the sentiment that animated all Irishmen, "Erin go Bragh." (Loud Applause.)

Dr. GRANT being called upon, said that the large audience present should be a source of pleasure to Irishmen, and ought to stimulate other nationalities to attain a like success. The magnificent hall in which they were assembled to-night, was a credit to the city, and due to the enterprise of Mr. Gowan, a persevering and energetic Irishman. He said it must be a source of satisfaction to Irishmen to find the shamrock flourishing to such an extent this evening, notwithstanding that there were many feet of snow outside. The speaker next referred to the great attainments of the Irish people in science, literature and art. He referred to the Red Cross of Old England, and the banner of St. Patrick and St. Andrew, which he saw around him, as emblematical of the good feeling that subsisted between the different nationalities. He adverted to the charitable mission of the national societies, and thought them a great medium through which relief was afforded the destitute in the land. He concluded by thanking them for the invitation to be present, and congratulated them on the great success that had attended their anniversary. (Loud applause.)

Mr. TASSE, president of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, next addressed the audience. He said he did so with some hesitancy in a strange language, yet he could not allow the opportunity to pass without endorsing the eulogiums of the speakers who had preceded him. He congratulated the Irish people on the success of their celebration. He said the Irish had reason to feel proud of their race and people. In Daniel O'Connell they had a patriot than whom there was not a greater before or since his time. He adverted to the obligations under which the people of France lay to Ireland for her sympathy and support in her time of trouble. He concluded a very eloquent speech by a reference to the important position held by Irishmen in the Dominion. He thanked them on behalf of the French people for their courtesy toward them, and wished them many a happy anniversary. (Cheers.)

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR next spoke. He felt a pleasure in being present at this celebration amongst such a large number of Irish fellow citizens. He was always pleased to attend such national gatherings. The due celebration of the day proved that they were animated by a true spirit of patriotism to their country and race. Another feature of the evening that met with his approval was the mixing up of other nationalities with the Irish people to assist them in the celebration of their anniversary. He held in contempt the man who was not animated by a spirit of patriotism to his native country. He regretted the absence of the Hon. Mr. Skead through pressing business engagements, as the representative of the society to which he belonged, whom he felt would have been pleased to be present on such an interesting occasion. He concluded by expressing the hope that all nationalities would unite with a view to the consolidation and strengthening of the British Empire. (Loud applause.)

The Hon. Mr. LETELLIER being called upon, expressed his pleasure at being present. He apologized for the absence of the Premier, who intended to be present, and had arranged for the occasion by bringing about an adjournment of the House. He would not at that late hour detain the audience by any lengthened remarks, and concluded by congratulating the Irish people upon the success that had attended their celebration. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. O'CONNOR and Mr. D. J. O'DONOGHUE followed in short but effective speeches, which were well received by the audience.

SPRING ASSIZES.

Last Day.

Mr. JUSTICE MORRISON presiding.

WEDNESDAY, March 17.

The Court opened to-day before His Lordship, Justice Morrison, at the usual hour.

The first case called was that of Wm. Quinn, charged with rape upon a young girl named Caroline Potvin, aged 12 years. The jury could not agree, and consequently the case goes over to the next Assizes.

James Green, Frank McGinnis and John Dea were arraigned for housebreaking. The evidence failed to convict and the prisoners were accordingly discharged.

The prisoners Welsh, Quinn and Sweeney were arraigned for aggravated assault. They were found guilty and remanded for sentence.

SENTENCES.

The following sentences on convicted prisoners were made:—

Ezra McCrea, for larceny, four months in gaol.

H. C. Thompson, obtaining goods under false pretences, six months in Central Prison.

James Welsh, for aggravated assault, nine months in Central Prison.

Wm. Quinn, for assault, six months in Central Prison.

J. Sweeney, for assault, six months in Central Prison.

This having concluded the business of the Assizes, the Court adjourned.

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The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.

In preparing the present edition for the press it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

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The Government is also about to commence the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway on Vancouver Island. This work will afford employment to hundreds of workmen. The [illegible] for this road will shortly be shipped from England, and the work of construction will commence early in the spring.

There is a great scarcity of labourers in British Columbia of the class required for these works; and men of energy, who wish to try their fortunes in the Pacific Province, may now safely do so. Ordinary labourers are now paid [illegible] per month and found; choppers [illegible] found.

The land laws of the Province are exceedingly liberal in free grants. Home leads can be had by those who wish to settle.

For the information of those who wish to emigrate, it may be added that a [illegible] ticket by rail from New York to San Francisco is about $80; steerage passage by New York and Panama (meals included) [illegible]; San Francisco to Victoria, steerage passage $25 (meals included).

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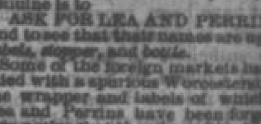

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and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THE TIMES

Is published every lawful morning. [illegible] cents per week, sent to subscribers in any part of Canada, SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The rate for Transient advertisements is TEN CENTS PER LINE, on first insertion, [illegible] for each insertion. For Special Notices TEN CENTS PER LINE, and for Paragraphs, Reports of Meetings, Financial Statements of Banks, Railway Companies, Insurance Companies, and matters of like description, inserted amongst the Reading Matter, FIFTEEN CENTS PER LINE.

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For Sale or Wanted.
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Houses Wanted.
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Cattle Strayed or Stolen.
Farms Wanted.
Farms for Sale or to Rent.
Live Stock for Sale or to Rent.
Money Wanted or to Loan.
Situations Wanted.
Situations Vacant, &c. &c.

Professional and business cards, inserted on the first page for one year, when not exceeding twenty words, once a week, [illegible]; twice a week, [illegible]; and every day, [illegible], each word over twenty in the same proportion.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, [illegible] and deaths with funeral notices, [illegible]

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is published every Friday morning, and contains news of the week from all parts of the world, valuable agricultural matter, and the chief editorial articles of THE DAILY TIMES; price $1.00 per annum in advance.

Complete and trustworthy Market Reports, Latest Telegraphic Despatches, Parliamentary Reports, and all other matter incident to a first class weekly newspaper.

Subscription Rates for the Daily Times.

When paid weekly, Twelve and a half cents. When paid yearly, Six Dollars in advance.

Ottawa, 31st Dec., 1874.

THE TIMES (Daily Edition) is published every lawful day (and Weekly Edition every Friday), by Alexander Mackenzie and John Charles Roger, sole proprietors, at their office on Wellington Street, in the City of Ottawa, Canada.

The Times

VOL. VIII. NO. 3797 — OTTAWA, FRIDAY, MARCH, 19, 1875 — PRICE 3 CENTS.

Wants.

WANTED.—One or two (Servant Girl) apply at NOONAN'S RESTAURANT. 3794-1

WANTED.—Situation as DRUGGIST'S ASSISTANT in Ottawa. Three years' experience; Associate of the O. C. Pharmacy. References given.—Box 30, Farmersville, Ont. 3795

WANTED—A thorough house and parlor maid. Apply to Mrs. W. A. ALLAN, Stewart street.

WANTED.—A Good General Servant, in a small family in the city. Apply at this office. March 11th, 1875. 3790

WANTED.—A Partner in a first class Tailoring establishment must be thoroughly conversant with Book-keeping and should be able to attend to financing. First class references required. Address C., this Office. 3783-1

WORK FOR ALL.

At home, male or female; $35 per week, day or evening. No capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with the cent return stamp, M. Young, 173 Greenwich street, New York.

PARTNER WANTED—A Partner having a capital of about $2000 is wanted to assist in carrying on a patent manufacture, the returns of which are immediate and the Profits over 100 per cent, and the Sale unlimited. For further information apply to J. BERMINGHAM. 3776

HELP WANTED.

100 men and women wanted to sell a complete history of the "Life, Labours and Death of Livingstone," also "The Family Bible," both Protestant and Catholic, beautifully illustrated, together with Maps, Charts and a great variety of pictures. For particulars address SCHUYLER SMITH & CO., Publishers, London, Ont.

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH and expenses sure to Agents everywhere selling our New Braided White Wire Rope Clothes Line. Sells readily at every house. Samples free. Address, HUDSON RIVER WIRE CO., 75 King Street west, Toronto, Ontario.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted. All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all their time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post Card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. y37 84aw.

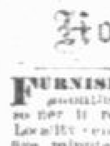
$77 A WEEK to Male and Female Agents in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars FREE. P. O. VICKERY & Augusta, Me.

W... P.—We will give Men and Women

A BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY

from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having spare time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars and ...

AGENTS WANTED.



... Business pleasant and honorable ... which to send your address ... F. M. REED, ...

Houses to Let.

FURNISHED HOUSE To Let for twelve months, from the 1st of May next, or sooner if required. Rooms good and lofty. Locality central and convenient, being within five minutes' walk of Parliament Buildings. Rate moderate. For further particulars, apply by letter to X.Y.Z., TIMES office.

TO LET—Nos. 4 and 5 Brooklyn Terrace. Apply to Wm. M. Beattie & Co., George Street, near Central School East. 3786 1m

Rooms to Let.

WELL-FURNISHED BEDROOM, with Private Sitting Room, to Let, on ... Street, three minutes' walk from Parliament Buildings. Breakfast if required. Address "F." Times office.

TO LET, after the session, Two or Three FURNISHED BEDROOMS, with use of Sitting Room in a private family. Breakfast if required.—A. W., Box 3 0. 3775

TO SENATORS and M. P's.—Mrs. McIntyre ... Wellington Street, opposite the Bank of British North America) has a Parlour and four Bedrooms, suitable for Senators or Members of Parliament—with or without board. The Rooms are well warmed with stoves and drums, also lofty, ceilings and well ventilated. 3761

Board & Lodging.

BOARD with or without rooms, and terms with ... Table and rooms first-class. Corner ... and ... streets, and within two minutes' walk of the Parliament Buildings.

Jan. 3, 18... MRS. GEGGIE. 37 3-im

Hotels.

ALBION HOTEL

Court House Avenue,

OTTAWA, Ont.

W. H. CHALKER, — — Manager
ROBERT GRAHAM — — Proprietor

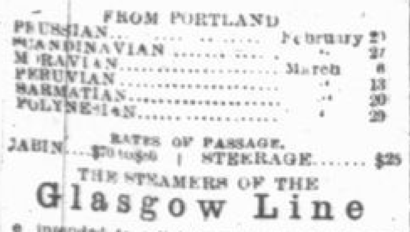
Omnibus to and from the Cars and Boats free. 3 81

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE

OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

The shortest, cheapest and quickest passage to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow. The fleet is one of the largest, fastest and safest in the world. Vessels will be despatched as follows:—



FROM PORTLAND

PRUSSIAN	February	20
SCANDINAVIAN		27
MORAVIAN	March	6
PERUVIAN		13
SARMATIAN		20
POLYNESIAN		29

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.....$70 to $80 | STEERAGE....... $25

THE STEAMERS OF THE

Glasgow Line

are intended to sail between the Clyde and Portland during the season of Winter Navigation.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN	$60.
INTERMEDIATE	40.
STEERAGE	25.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.

Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. [When tickets are not used the amount returned, less a small deduction.]

For through tickets and every information apply to

D. W. COWARD & CO., Agents, 17, Sparks-st.

Ottawa July 22 1873.

ANCHOR LINE.

STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY.

PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION UNSURPASSED.

Rates of passage from New York

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Belfast:

Cabin $50 to $70 gold, according to accommodation.

Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

For passage or other information apply to Henderson Brothers 7 Bowling Green, New York, or their Agent.

GOULTHRITE & MUSGROVE, Ottawa.

BERKELEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking "Norton's Camomile Pills." I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietor of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. 3860.

Business Cards.

PATENTS.

GIBBS & COURSOLLE,

SOLICITORS OF

Patents of Invention,

(TRADE MARKS REGISTERED)

63, SPARKS-ST., OTTAWA. 3779

DONALD M. GRANT,

Insurance and Real Estate Agent.

Mortgages purchased and Loans negotiated. OFFICE—No. 3 Bell's Block, Elgin-st., Ottawa Nov. 27 1874. 2428

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

OFFICE—Regan's New Brick House

Besserer Street,

Nearly Opposite Protestant Hospital. Oct. 30 1874.

Bankers.

P. D. BROWNE,

Banker, Montreal

Dealer in Greenbacks, U. S. Bonds and Checks. Commercial paper discounted. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and U. S. Interest allowed on deposits. Oct. 2, 1874. 3680-fawky.

BOND BROTHERS,

Bankers and Stock Brokers, Montreal.

Negotiate sales of Property and Patents, and organize Companies. Money invested in first-class securities to pay 7 and 8 per cent interest. Stocks purchased and carried on a margin of 10 per cent. Interest at lowest current rates. Dec. 3, 1874. 3769y3awk

Legal Cards.

R. C. W. MacCUAIG.

Official Assignee.

City of OTTAWA, County of Carleton. 378-41

WILLIAM MOSGROVE,

Barrister, Conveyancer, &c., Solicitor in Chancery.

Office—Opposite the Russell House, over Gibson's Confectionary.

Money to lend on Real Estate. 3727-1y.

O'CONNOR & O'DOHERTY.

Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.

Mosgrove's Building Rideau st., Ottawa. HON. JOHN O'CONNOR, Q.C. G. J. O'DOHERTY. Dec. 4, 1874.

SCOTT, STEWART & GORMULLY,

Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys and Conveyancers, &c.,

Bell's Block, Elgin-st.

HONBLE R. W. SCOTT, Q. C. McLEOD STEWART. J. J. GORMULLY. Oct. 17, 1874.

O'CONNOR & HOGG,

Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.,

OTTAWA, ONT.

DANIEL O'CONNOR. W. D. HOGG. Sept. 9, 1874. 3667

WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK,

Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys, Conveyancers, Notaries, &c., &c.

Office—Bell's Block, opposite Russell House.

W. H. WALKER. | R. CASSELS, Jr. | P. PENNOCK. July 21, 1874. 3621

J. W. W. WARD,

Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, &c.

Office Over Mr. R. Huckell's Flour Store corner of Sussex and York-streets Ottawa. 26 ly

TAILLON & CHRYSLER,

Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, &c.

Office—Hardy's Block, Rideau Street.

J. TAILLON, | F. H. CHRYSLER. June 8, 1874.

PINHEY, CHRISTIE & HILL,

Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.,

(Of the late firm of Lewis & Pinhey.)

OFFICES—Elgin Street, Ottawa.

C. H. PINHEY. | A. J. CHRISTIE. | H. P. HILL. Feb. 5, 1874. 784-3m

W. MARSHAL MATHESON,

Barrister, Attorney, Notary, &c.

Office—Master in Chancery Chambers, Court House, Ottawa, Canada.

L. W. P. COUTLEE, B.C.L.,

Barrister, Advocate, &c. for the Province of Quebec,

Barrister Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., for the Province of Ontario.

Main Street, Hull, P. Q. 3528-6m

C. V. H. FERLAND,

Advocate.

Temporary Office at Dr. Jos. Beaudin's, Main Street, Hull.

Hull, March 9, 1874. 2612

O. ARCHAMBAULT,

Notary Public and Advocate,

Has opened an office in the Village of Hull Province of Quebec, for the transaction of all Notarial and Legal business, either in the Province of Quebec or Ontario. Special attention given to the collection of accounts in both Provinces.

Hull, Oct. 28, 1874. 2484

THOMAS P. FORAN,

Advocate, Solicitor, &c.

No. 12 St. James Street, MONTREAL. Sept. 9, 1873. 2862-3m

Medical Cards.

DR. LOGAN,

Homœopathic Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Residence—Albert Street. Office hours from 6 to 11 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m. Special attention given to diseases and displacements of the uterus. 1753

DR. J. P. LYNN,

May be consulted at his Office, corner of O'Connor and Albert-sts.

Ottawa, Oct. 24, 1874. 2491.

DR. BURROWS, C.M.L.C.P.S.L.C., M.C.P.S.O.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal. Surgeon Northumberland and Durham Cavalry. Late Associate Coroner N. and D.

Office and Residence:—Corner of Hugh and Sparks sts. 2556-6m

DR. O. C. WOOD,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,

OTTAWA, ONT.

Day Office—Sparks-st., Centre Town. Night Office—at his residence, Maria-st., Centre Town. Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by a new but certain, speedy and almost painless process. Reference given to parties successfully treated if required.

DR. J. D. R. MACDONELL

Ottawa South side of Rideau-st., near Gloucester. Consultations at all hours. 2454.

W. McCONNELL, D.D.S., L.D.S.,

Surgeon Dentist,

Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, also of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario.

OFFICE—41½ Sparks-st. 2522y.

TALMAGE'S PAPER.

THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK.

"THE BEST RELIGIOUS PAPER."

A CHOICE OF

TWO BEAUTIFUL PREMIUMS.

An Illuminated Portfolio of Twelve Gems by Hendschel, each 8½ x 10½ in., or the superb Chromo, "The Twins," 22x28 in., after Landseer. Price $3.25, including postage. No extras of any kind. Without Premium, $3 per annum.

ATTENTION, AGENTS.

Liberal commission and exclusive territory. Samples and circulars free. Send Postal Card at once to

HORATIO C. KING, Publisher, Box 5105, New York.

Oct. 28.

Auction Sales.

READ, MARK, LEARN,

AND THEN YOU WILL KNOW THAT

J. M. ROSS & Co.

Have in their SALE ROOMS the finest and cheapest

STOCK OF GOODS

IN THE CITY.

It is useless to attempt a discription. Call and see their splendid Gallery of Paintings, Mirrors, Electro-plated Ware, Ten Thousand Vols. of Books, a Bankrupt Stock of Stationery, four hundred Albums, ten thousand Stereoscopic Views of all parts of the world, 100 Opera Glasses Gold and Silver Spectacles, Cutlery, Work Boxes, and about 600 pairs of most elegant Bohemian Glass Lusters and Vases all for Sale, private, at one-half the prices usually asked in retail stores.

82 Sparks Street,

HENEY'S BLOCK.

Ottawa, March, 16, 1874. 3791

Bank Notices.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

Office:

Victoria Buildings, Opposite Western Block of Parliament Buildings.

DIRECTORS:

James MacLaren, Esq., President. Charles Magee Esq., vice-President. C. T. Bate, Esq., Hon. L. R. Church, M.P.P., Robert Blackburn, Esq., M.P., Alexander Fraser, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Allan Gilmour, Esq., George Hay, Esq.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Gold, Currency and Sterling Drafts Purchased and Sold.

Savings' Department.

PATRICK ROBERTSON, Cashier.

11 2-75. 3878

Miscellaneous.

THE BEST

HOME MUSIC BOOKS

Piano at Home.

Four Hand Pieces, $2.50. Large collection popular pieces. Most excellent practice, and most entertaining to play.

Ritter's History of Music.

2 VOLS. Each $1.50. Condensed from 500 books, and is terse, complete, interesting, and a most useful book of reference in musical families.

Clarke's New Method.

For Reed Organs, is still the leading method in point of sale, is enlarged, improved, and in every way keeps up its high reputation. Price $2.50.

Organ at Home.

$2.50. The largest and best collection of popular Reed Organ music. 200 pieces; large pages well filled.

River of Life.

New edition. 35 cents. Full of the sweetest Sabbath School Songs.

All books sent, post-paid, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston.

CHAS. H. DITSON & Co.,

711 Broadway, N. Y.

A. E. GENDREAU'S

New Parliamentary Tonsorial

PARLOUR

is now open.

FIRST CLASS Hair Dresser employed. Ladies' Combings done up in First Class style, and on the shortest Notice.

Charges Moderate.

Mathewman's New Buildings, Wellington Street, between Dufferin Bridge and Elgin Street. 3767

NOTICE.

Several Sets of Single Harness

For Sale Cheap for Cash.

Enquire at

Rowe's AUCTION Rooms, Rideau Street.

Ottawa, March 3rd, 1875. 3774

FISH! FISH! FISH!

MR. MOSES LAPOINTE desires to inform his customers and the public generally that he has removed his place of business from his former stand to the new Fish Market on the south side of York street. He will be happy to meet his friends in his new stand, and do his utmost to supply them with the latest importations of fresh and other kinds of fish; also all kinds of Poultry and Game.

MOSES LAPOINTE.

Ottawa, Feb. 2, 1875.

DATURA TATULA.

FOR

Asthma and Bronchitis,

is admitted by all who have tried it, to ensure more speedy and certain relief than any other remedy. The Testimonials daily received attest this to a remarkable degree.

General Alexander says:—"I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."

Dr. McVeag reports:—"It had the most wonderful effect I ever witnessed."

Sold in tins. Cigars and Cigarettes in boxes. Pastiles, for inhalation, in boxes.

Wholesale and Retail of

SAVORY AND MOORE

143 New Bond-St., London, W.,

And Retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world, who also supply Savory & Moore's Pancreatine and Pancreatine Wine, by the aid of which persons take Cod Liver Oil with out nausea or indigestion.

"Liebig's Liquid

Extract of Beef."

"Nutritious Condiment

for Horses and Cattle."

"British Egg

and Butter Powder."

CHAS. STEPHENSON & Co.,

Sole Agents for Ottawa and District

Corner O'Connor and Wellington Sts. 3766

Clarke's New Method

FOR REED ORGANS.

By WILLIAM H. CLARKE. Price $2 50.

Mr. Wm. H. Clarke, a distinguished organist and composer, was especially fortunate in the compilation of this fine work, which sprang into popular favour immediately on its issue, and has had remarkable success, and continues to be the leading method. Contains, in addition to instructions, a capital collection of Reed Organ Music.

All books sent, post paid, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. | C. H. DITSON & CO, 711 Bway, New York

3779

MUSIC BOOKS

BEST FOR

QUARTET CHOIRS.

Thomas's Sacred Quartets,
Baumbach's Sacred Quartets,
Buck's Motet Collection,
Baumbach's New Collection,
Buck's 2d Motet Collection,
Church and Home,
Hayter Church Music,
Trinity Collection,

Price of each book in cards, $2.50, Cloth, $3.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE,

JAS. BERMINGHAM,

AUCTIONEER.

I am instructed by the Proprietor to offer for Sale, by overbidding,

90

City Lots,

(Size, 50x132 Feet,)

—IN THE—

CITY OF WINNIPEG,

MANITOBA,

—ON—

SaturdaY

The 20th Inst.;

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., and 7.30, P. M., at MY ROOMS.

ELGIN STREET,

OPPOSITE RUSSELL HOUSE.

Terms and Conditions made known at Time of Sale.

These lots are part of the late Mulligan property, are high and dry at all seasons of the year, and are eligibly situated on and near the main highway leading westward.

For those not having the thousands necessary for investment here or those wishing to lay by something for a child, this is a good opportunity to invest in a city which is the natural gateway to the whole fertile belt.

The growth of Winnipeg during the last four years has been marvellous, though under the most unfortunate conditions as to trade, communications, &c., and competence has been attained by many citizens from small investments. Now, with a large expenditure for the Thunder Bay and Pembina Branch R. R. going on and the attention of the continent drawn to it by arrival of large bodies of Scotch and Mennonite emigrants this spring, its growth will rival that of Chicago or Melbourne.

Parties intending to remove to Manitoba, next season who purchase at this Sale can have their title registered in time for the Spring Voters' List, so as to be able to vote the first year.

Plans of the city and the property, together with Pamphlets, &c., as well as other information may be had at my rooms.

Reference may be had respecting situation of property to Members for the Province, and other Manitoban citizens now here.

Views of the City may be seen in the windows of Langford and Smith & Stewart, bookstores Upper Town and Centre Town.

WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK, Solicitors.

JAMES BERMINGHAM, Auctioneer.

Ottawa, March 9th 1875. 3786

Miscellaneous.

Something New!

THE undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents in Ottawa and Vicinity, for the sale of the celebrated Barnett's Zinc and Platina Pens. These pens are now in use in several of the Government Departments, they will be found superior to all Steel Pens, and very durable. Price $2 per gross. Samples gratis. SMITH & STEWART, Stationers, &c. 3 96-1w

Goods Selling at Cost

FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY,

—AT—

J. & G. NEELIN'S,

12 Rideau St.

Ottawa, March 18, 1875. 3796-2w

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, Ottawa, 1875.

—AND—

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

PARTIES requiring Models, Inventions' &c., worked out, and represented, at the above Exhibitions, can have them done in the best style, by a practical man, whose works took Awards at the English Exhibition, 1851, Dublin, 1865, Paris 1867.

Best references as to capabilities, &c., can be given. Apply,

THOS. S. SARNEY, Mechanical Engineer,

Cor Daly & Nelson Streets, Ottawa. 3774

NEW EDINBURGH

BRICK WORKS.

Orders for bricks left at the City Office, corner of Sparks and Elgin streets, will be promptly attended to. 3 91.

Grocers.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

REMOVAL.

EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE

Have Removed to McCullough's Old Stand corner

BANK AND WELLINGTON STREETS

Where they will sell the balance of their stock slightly damaged by fire and water. Great Bargains for one month only. Call and examine for yourselves. Terms—Strictly Cash. 3791

Burnett's Extracts
For cooking purposes.

Burnett's Extracts
"Pre-eminently superior."—Parker House, Boston.

Burnett's Extracts

LEMON, VANILLA, ROSE, ALMOND, NECTARINE, CELERY, ORANGE, PEACH, NUTMEG, CINNAMON, CLOVES, GINGER.

Burnett's Extracts
"The best in the world."—Fifth Av. Hotel, N. Y.

Burnett's Extracts
"Used exclusively for years."—Continental Hotel, Phila.

Burnett's Extracts

The superiority of these Extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.

PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE,

MONTREAL, P. Q.

Agents for Dominion of Canada.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON,

Proprietors.

HOUSEKEEPERS!

For your House-cleaning, by all means ask your Grocer, Druggist, or the Hardware shops for cleaning and polishing

SAPOLIO,

It surpasses everything for Windows, painted and plain Woodwork, and Tins, Brasses, and Scouring Knives, and all metals.

HAND SAPOLIO,

For Mechanics, Painters, Photographers, and for Bath purposes. 3790-1m

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

ALEX. TAYLOR

Successor to D. McLarnon,

—CORNER OF—

RIDEAU & CUMBERLAND STS.

—DEAL IN—

FLOUR AND FARM PRODUCE.

A selected stock always on hand to suit all parties. Orders promptly attended to.

The highest price will be paid for all kinds of Farm Produce. 3773-dw

SMOKERS!

For a Good Smoke

—USE THE—

MYRTLE NAVY.

See T. & B. on each Plug

SCHOOL MUSIC BOOKS.

Commence your instruction with

American SCHOOL MUSIC Readers

IN 3 BOOKS.

Book I [35 cts.] has a charming course for Primary Schools. Book II [50 cts.] has one equally attractive for Grammar Schools, and Book III [50 cts.] is fitted for higher Grammar classes and High Schools. The very practical interesting and thorough course in these books was constructed by L. O. Emerson and W. S. Tilden.

For a companion book use

Cheerful Voices. A large collection of genial School Songs, by L. O. Emerson. A popular book. 50 cts.

Afterward take up

THE HOUR OF SINGING.
CHOICE TRIOS, or
THE SONG MONARCH.

These books are for High Schools and Academies. The HOUR OF SINGING [$1.00] by L. O. Emerson and W. S. Tilden, for 2, 3, or 4 voices. CHOICE TRIOS [$1.00] by W. S. Tilden, for 3 voices, are choice in every sense, and THE SONG MONARCH [75 cts.] by H. R. Palmer, assisted by L. O. Emerson, unexcelled as a book for Singing Classes, is equally good for High Schools.

All books sent, post-paid, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.

3884

A RECENT CONSERVATIVE NOMINATION.

The Conservatives of South Simcoe have offered the representation of that constituency in the Local Legislature to Mr. Wm. Macdougall, who has accepted the offer. Speaking in a general sense, the representation of a constituency in Parliament must be held to be an honour of no inconsiderable kind. But while we would not say that there are to this rule what might be called exceptions, yet we may take the liberty of holding that sometimes constituents and candidates at their meeting present such a mutual harmoniousness of character that it may be wondered whether in the depths of Providential dispensation one was not formed exactly a counterpart of the other. Or, as in free-love parlance it might be put, that in the constituency the candidate had found his affinity. We do believe that in South Simcoe Mr. Macdougall has found that sort of spiritual affinity, that other self, not fully and completely, but to a degree that will be very pleasing to the honourable gentleman for a few years at any rate. It is more, we should remark, in a special than in a general sense that the affinity may be said to supervene. South Simcoe has been ever staunch—Mr. Macdougall ever wavering. The former, as far back as our memory can trace its record, has been an example of political consistency; the latter, of political faithlessness and infidelity to party. But in political action there is a moral element, and it is in the character of this element, as it is manifested in the past associations and the present mutual embraces of the parties, that we discover the affinity. The moral element in either case is not of a high order, by which we desire to be understood to describe it, without laying ourselves open to the charge of using harsh terms, as of a decidedly low type. Those who know Mr. Macdougall's political record, and who have still in mind the disgraceful character of the constituency to whose level he has fallen, will not fail to recognise, as we do, the singular fitness of the relationship which both parties are of course desirous to establish.

The presumption must now be in place without question that this nomination of Mr. Macdougall fixes what heretofore has been of the nature of an indeterminate quality. We mean the hon. gentleman's political character. He has been called of late years all sorts of names. Some had it that he had become a Conservative, perhaps we should say a Corruptionist; others, that he was only a renegade Reformer; and others still said, with ill-concealed contempt, that he was a little of everything and not much of anything, but ready to turn up heads or tails whichever was the most likely to win. This was a frightful character to go to a respectable constituency with; but it was scarcely the act of a reputable constituency to receive such a character with open arms. However that may be, and it may be that different sides may think differently about it, the political description of the honourable gentleman must now be regarded as settled. We call South Simcoe to witness that from this time until further notice Mr. Macdougall must stand for a confirmed Tory; nothing short of it. It is true that within the last few days he has accounted for his political whereabouts by the allegation that he had not left the Reform party, but that the Reform party had left him. This sounds sweetly to those who are easily satisfied, but we venture to say that by this time the honourable gentleman has discarded even that spurious title to a good name. If not, then whither does he lead us? Clearly, if it still be so that the party left him, and principle being of the essence of party, he is the Reform party, and the Reform party is asked to represent South Simcoe in Parliament; and what mad freaks, somersaults, gyrations and other antics in the political line may the Reform party not show us within the next few years in adapting itself to the necessities of its new and needy relationship? But the contemplation of this new relationship, this South-Simcoe-Macdougall-Reform trinity, if pursued farther, may lead to a metaphysical sphere the depth of which could not be fathomed in a newspaper article. It will be safe, then, to write the coming—what shall we call him?—"leader of the left centre" in the House of Assembly, down as a Tory. That description of him will, we doubt not, suit the country. If the honourable gentleman himself objects, let him clear up the problem which we have abandoned as too deep for our solution.

R. S. M. Bouchette. Esq., ex-Commissioner of Customs, arrived in the city last evening and is the guest of Mr. J. R. Audy, on Daly street.

Call at Bermingham's Auction Rooms and enquire as to Winnipeg lots before Saturday, the day of Sale, 20th inst.

A large lot of Driving Whips for sale below cost at Moore Bros.' Clearing Sale, corner Sparks and O'Connor Streets.

By Telegraph.

MID-NIGHT DESPATCHES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Grand National Steeple Chase.

LONDON, March 18.—The Grand National Steeplechase was won by Pathfinder. There were 19 contestants. Laverne, the prime favourite, was also beaten by Dainty, who came in second, the Farmer being third. The odds against Pathfinder and Dainty were 50 to 1, while Laverne sold favourite, 7 to 1.

UNITED STATES.

A Murderer Convicted.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 18.—William Murray, on trial for the murder of Wahlohn last November, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

The Floods in Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Pennsylvania advices represent that the streams are rising, and the ice gorged at different points. At Columbus, a bridge has been loosened from its foundation, and at Sunbury the lower portions of the town are over-flowed, the water reaching to the window-sills. Grave apprehensions of a calamity are entertained, but as yet the damage has not been heavy.

Fire and Loss of Life.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—The front of a square on Delard street, including Thompson's stable, containing about twenty horses, was burned to-day. Loss, $100,000. It is believed a negro and a white woman were burned to death. Several firemen were injured.

The Hawaiian Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—In the Senate to-day a vote was taken on the amendments proposed by the Committee on Foreign Relations adding manufactured leather to the list of articles of American products or manufactures to be admitted to the Hawaiian Islands duty free; also, providing that during the treaty the Hawaiian Government shall not cede or lease any port, bay or naval station to any foreign Government except the United States, or grant any special privileges to any foreign nation which is not now granted. The amendments were agreed to.

Call at Bermingham's Auction Rooms and enquire as to Winnipeg lots before Saturday, the day of sale, 20th inst.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The American Revivalists in London

LONDON, March 18.—The attendance at the revival meetings of Messrs. Moody and Sankey continues immense, and there is no abatement in the enthusiasm of their hearers. The hall in which their meeting was held last night was densely crowded, and thousands of persons were turned away. The newspaper and other criticism of the mission of the revivalists continues generally hostile.

Suspension of a Banking Company.

NEW YORK, March 18.—A London despatch says the General South American Banking Co. (Limited,) with a capital of £600,000, has suspended.

GERMANY.

The Administration of Church Property.

BERLIN, March 18.—In consequence of the petition of the Archbishop of Cologne to the Landrath against that part of the Ecclesiastical bill which gives the people participation in the control of local church property, the Government has had the bill altered so as to deprive priests of any share in the administration of such property.

UNITED STATES.

The Louisiana Question in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning to decide whether or not the Louisiana question shall be again brought up for discussion during the present special session. No decision was reached.

A Sensible Idea.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The Board of Education have under consideration a proposition from Hy. C. Jarrett, to institute a rowing regatta for the pupils of the grammar schools of this city during the summer vacations, prize being a trip to Europe, with all expenses paid.

The Ku-Klux.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 18.—During the last two weeks, several outrages by masked men have been reported from Todd Co., Ky. Last week, a man named Brothers made a confession, implicating a number of men as being connected with the Ku-Klux organization. Warrants were issued for their arrest, and they are now in jail. Some trouble was feared, and Governor Leslie sent a company of militia there. The Governor is determined to put a stop to this business.

Snow Storm—Trains Delayed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 17.—All the railroads leading to and from the city have been blockaded with snow since Monday last. The telegraph is the only means of communication. Snow ploughs are in active use in all directions, and the wind having subsided, it is hoped the delayed trains and mails will begin to arrive to-night or to-morrow.

Reduction of Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, March 17.—The Canal Board to-day adopted the report of its committee, submitted last week, recommending a reduction of tolls as follows:—33⅓ per cent. on grain, 30 per cent. on lumber, and 50 per cent. on merchandise going from tide water. The proposition now goes to the Legislature.

The Flood in Pennsylvania.

SUNBURY, Pa., March 18.—The ice here broke last evening and went over the dam safely. The great gorge between here and Danville started soon after, bringing with it several bridges and completely tearing away the public bridge between here and the Island.

BINGHAMPTON, N.Y., March 18.—The ice gorge on the Susquehanna river at Hooper remains in the same condition as last evening.

Losses by the Floods.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Port Jervis despatches state that the losses by yesterday's flood are as follows:—Erie Railroad Bridge, $75,000; Barrett Bridge, $45,000; individual losses in Port Jervis, $60,000; Basket Bridge, $13,000: loss in lumber, $75,000; damage to property, above $20,000; total, $288,000. Probable losses down the river will no doubt swell the above amount to $400,000.

The Freshets.

SUNBURY, Pa., March 17.—The Catawissa bridge went down the river this afternoon, taking one span and one piece of the Danville bridge with it.

CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE

(By Telegraph.)

TORONTO.

Sad Death—Oddfellows' Celebration—South Simcoe Election.

TORONTO, March 18.

Young Kennedy, son of the Speaker's messenger, of the Local House, who was injured in Snarr's stone-yard by the fall of a derrick, died yesterday.

The Oddfellows of the city have extended an invitation to ex-Vice-President Schuyler Colfax to deliver an oration, and he has accepted. Mrs. Morrison's theatre is to be engaged for him. While he is here it is intended to give him a grand banquet.

Hon. W. McDougall has accepted the nomination of South Simcoe, and it is understood that Robert Wilson, of Brant, will be his opponent.

MONTREAL.

Chief of the Police Fined—Habeas Corpus Refused—Bank Clerk Absconded—New Albert Bridge.

MONTREAL, March 18.

The Chief of Police Penton was fined $20 including costs yesterday, by the Police Magistrate, for assaulting G. H. Flint, a *Witness* reporter.

The Court of Queen's Bench has refused to liberate Williams, the gambler, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. His father is nearly distracted.

Payette, the confidential clerk of the Bank National, is reported to have absconded with several thousand dollars and gone to the States, but the rumour has not yet been confirmed.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to co-operate with the Harbour Commissioners with reference to the proposed Royal Albert Bridge:—From the Board of Trade, Messrs. Wm. Darling, John Kerry, and J. H. Winn; from the Corn Exchange Association, Messrs. C. H. Gould and John McLennan.

ARTHUR.

The North Wellington Election.

ARTHUR, March 18.

The townships of Minto and Arthur, with the villages of Harriston, Clifford, Mount Forest, and Arthur, give Higinbotham a majority of 103; Luther, 23; Maryboro', 13—in all, 139. Amaranth gives Drew a majority of 141, giving him 2 of a majority over Higinbotham.

MINDEN.

Stabbing Affray.

MINDEN, March 18.

Antoine Bisonette, foreman in one of Ludgate & McDougall's shanties in Guilford, got into an altercation on Sunday last with Jeremiah Clarke, a settler, living near the shanties. Bisonette struck Clarke once or twice, when the latter drew a knife and stabbed Bisonette in the chest, inflicting a dangerous wound.

STEVENSVILLE.

Fatal Accident.

STEVENSVILLE, March 18.

A man named Ball was severely injured by a circular saw in Allen's mill on Tuesday. He died on the same night at 10 o'clock.

HALIFAX.

The Local Legislature.

HALIFAX, March 18.

In the Assembly yesterday, Mr. Holmes introduced a bill to repeal the County Courts Act.

Local Intelligence.

Call at Bermingham's Auction Rooms and enquire as to Winnipeg lots before Saturday, the day of sale, 20th inst.

HON MR. McDOUGALL returned to the city yesterday and is stopping at the Russell House.

Splendid Bronze Lamps, with globe or porcelain shade, at Moore Bros.' Clearing Sale, from $2 to $4 each, corner Sparks and O'Connor Streets.

C.O.O.F.—There will be a regular meeting of the Metropolitan Lodge of Oddfellows to-morrow night in the Oddfellows' Hall, Rideau Street.

The Rev. Henry McMeekin, M.A., has been appointed to supply the Presbyterian congregation of Rochesterville, and will preach (D.V.) in the public school-house, next Sabbath, at 11 a.m.

GOWAN'S NEW OPERA HOUSE.—The Herndon troupe will revisit the capital about the 10th of May next, and will open for a short season in Gowan's new Opera House with the great tragedian, Mr. T. C. King.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS AT RIDEAU HALL.—A number of the *elite* of the city and many members of Parliament, visited Rideau Hall last night to witness the private theatricals. The entertainment was a great success.

WIMBLEDON TEAM.—It is said that Col. Gzowski has chosen Major Cotton, of the Kingston School of Gunnery, and recently of the Ottawa Garrison Artillery, as second officer in command of the Wimbledon team for 1875.

MOVING WESTWARD.—A great number of tickets have been purchased within the last few days for the North West. Many persons in the city and surrounding country seem to have a high opinion of the Prairie Province.

PORT OF OTTAWA.—The following collections were made at this port for the month of February, by the Excise office: On spirits, $11,012.70; on tobacco, $4,197; on malt, $634.12; making a total of $15,843.82.

Call at Bermingham's Auction Rooms and enquire as to Winnipeg lots before Saturday, the day of sale, 20th inst.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man was found dead yesterday morning near the residence of Mr. Bradley, on the Montreal road. It is supposed that whiskey and exposure to intense cold was the cause of his premature death. Coroner Beaubien will hold an inquest this morning.

ENGLISH MAIL.—An English mail will close at the city post office to-day (Friday) at 12.05 o'clock p.m., destined for the steamship Peruvian, which sails from Portland for Liverpool on Saturday. A supplementary bag will close at 1.25 p.m. for the same destination, but will contain only unregistered matter.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning, about six o'clock, the dwelling-house of Mr. James Woodburn, in the township of Gloucester, a short distance from the city limits, was destroyed by fire. A strong gale was blowing at the time, and the building was soon burnt to the ground. Most of the household effects were also destroyed. The loss sustained amounts to nearly $1,500, which is partly covered by insurance in the Canada Agricultural Company.

AN OBSTRUCTED STREET.—The contractor for the main sewer in Victoria Ward has deposited a quantity of stone on the platform on the north side of Queen street, between Duke street school house and the Chaudiere meat market, and stone-cutters have commenced work. It is no doubt difficult to get a suitable place for this work to be executed, but the people in that locality say they will not permit one of their leading thoroughfares to be thus obstructed. They are about to seek the aid of the Chief of Police in the matter of enforcing the by-law.

IMPORTS.—The following imports for this city appear in the manifest of the steamship Polynesian, which has just arrived at Portland:—C. W. Bangs & Co., 1 case; Garland, Mutchmor & Co., 4 packages and 9 cases; James Hope & Co., 1 case and 500 packages; Shoolbred & Co., 6 cases; Secretary of State, 7 cases; Minister of Agriculture, 1 case; G. R. Blyth, 1 case; Elliott & Hamilton, 9 cases; A. & S. Nordheimer, 6 cases. Per steamship Sarmatian:—O'Meara & Co., 1 case; Secretary of State, 7 cases; G. M. Holbrook, 1 case; Jos. Metcalfe, 2 cases; Shoolbred & Co., 3 cases; Kearns & Ryan, 4 cases; Magee & Russell, 18 cases; Garland, Mutchmor & Co., 7 packages and 2 per express; Rev. Father Tabaret, 1 case.

THE CURLING MATCH FOR THE MULL.—The much coveted Mull, for which the members of the Ottawa Curling Club have been competing during the season, has at length been won by Mr. James W. Russell. The members had all along played in pairs until yesterday, when the final struggle lay between Mr. John Thorburn and Mr. Russell. The contestants met last night before a large number of spectators in the curling rink on Slater Street. Much interest was evinced in the game, which lasted over two hours, and brought out some very fine play on either side. Mr. Thorburn laboured under a disadvantage in having a short time before vanquished Mr. C. S. Scott in a contest for this same trophy. Mr. Russell succeeded in making 21 points in 13 ends, while Mr. Thorburn made 9 points in 6 ends, leaving the former gentleman the winner of the mull and champion curler of the club for the present year.

FRESH ARRIVALS

At their New Establishment, ... Old Stand

Fresh Fragrant Tea, at 40c., worth 50c.
Choice Selected do 50c., do 60c.
Extra Choice do 55c., do 65c.
Finest in the City, 65c., do 75c.
Bologna Sausages, at equally low prices
Breakfast Bacon, " "
Spiced do, " "
Selected Hams, " "
Stilton Cheese " "
Print and Tub Butter "
Pickles and Sauces in large variety.

Also a very choice stock of

Wines, Brandies, Rum, Gin, &c.

AT

CAMPBELL & ALMAS,

Ryan's New Block, Second Door from O'Connor Street

Ottawa, Mar. 20th. 1875. 3789

Call at Bermingham's Auction Rooms and enquire as to Winnipeg lots before Saturday, the day of sale, 20th inst.

New Advertisements.

Bill of Fare: European Dining Rooms.

Accident Insurance Company: W. F. Buchanan.

Land and Settlement Company: Capt. MacCuaig.

Special Notice: J. Bermingham.

Auction Sale: J. Bermingham.

Winnipeg Lots: Bermingham's Auction Rooms.

The Times.

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1875.

THE TORY PRESS ON THE SITUATION.

The Tory press is just now very greatly exercised over the position of the Liberal party. There is a split in the camp, they say, and all kinds of prophesies are being indulged in, which would be likely to cheer the hearts and raise the hopes of their dispirited partizans. If it does them any good to say all this—for nobody believes that they think it—it does the Liberal party no harm. A majority in the House of Commons upon the Pacific Railway policy of the Government—surely the best possible test—numbering twice as many as the entire Opposition vote, is not a very decided sign of dissension or disorganization. But we do not propose to discuss with them whether their assertions in this connection have any foundation or otherwise; those assertions, viewing the session as a whole, are so absurd and ridiculous, that discussion of them would be worse than useless. The truth is that individual independence, which is an inherent principle of true Liberalism, is a doctrine which a true Tory cannot understand. They have no idea that it is possible for men to act together as a party, unless they first tie themselves to the skirt-tails of some leader, and prepare themselves to express his opinions, and his opinions alone. To hold and give expression to his own views unfits a man entirely for following a Tory leader, especially if in those views he dares to be progressive. The people of this country have long been accustomed to hear the Hon. George Brown referred to by the press and the party opposed to him as a dictator, and the Liberals of all types have been taunted with being tied to his political coat-tail, so tightly that they dare not move without his consent. The accusation was not without its effect among the electors; but it was felt in the alienation—not of the more conservative, but the more advanced supporters of Liberal principles. If it had been true that Mr. Brown assumed to dictate to his party, and that they submitted, there is no doubt that good cause would have been established for this alienation. The *role* of dictator can never be adopted by any man who is not really and truly a Tory; it is no part of Liberalism; it is indeed its very antithesis. No Conservative party can hold together when there is no dictator to guide its destinies, much less can it hold together should the members of the party show a disposition to act independently; for independence is the essence of Liberalism, and the Conservative who dares to act upon his own responsibility is no longer a Conservative.

If it were true, as was so frequently asserted by leading Conservative journals, that the Liberal party of Canada for the past few years has been liberal only in name, and has ceased to advance, they should at least be satisfied now. Never during the whole course of the history of Canada has that party shown more signs of vitality than during the past six months. The spirit of Liberalism dictates that whatever is best in the interest of the country should be attempted to be attained. Your Canadian Tory thinks nothing ought to be attempted which would endanger the hold of his party upon the reins of power, or endanger their chances of obtaining it, no matter what the country may be deemed to require. Herein lies the destinctive difference between the two parties. It is when the Liberals, having accomplished some great reforms, lapse into indolence, that the danger is of the tide of popular feeling turning against them. It is therefore abundantly clear that the activity which at present marks the movements in the Government camp, instead of being a source of weakness or disorganization, is the real source of the vitality of the party, and certainly affords little scope for the chucklings which have characterized the utterances of the leading Tory organ in Toronto for some time.

MR. MALCOLM CAMERON VS. MR. MACKENZIE (MONTREAL WEST) ON PROHIBITION.

In consequence of the latter part of our report of the debate on Mr. Ross' prohibition resolutions having been cut short, the vigorous and well-deserved castigation which the member for South Ontario administered to the member for Montreal West did not appear in these columns. We subjoin from the Montreal *Witness* what is accepted as a well-prepared summary of Mr. Cameron's remarks:—

Hon. Malcolm Cameron said it was competent for the House, when it went into Committee, to carry out the arguments adduced in favour of prohibition to their logical conclusion. The hon. member for West Middlesex, in the course he had adopted, thought proper to go cautiously and steadily, but at the same time, when the House went into Committee, a bill might yet be introduced and passed. He never expected to stand in a legislative assembly and hear such sentiments uttered as had been uttered to-night. Although he had been fourteen years engaged in temperance work, he had never before heard any person ready in an assembly of Christians to come forward and declare that beer was a national beverage. But, however much he might be surprised on hearing that statement, he was considerably more surprised at the speech of the hon. member for West Montreal. He had had the misfortune, not very long ago, to leave this city by the night train to proceed to Montreal, to give that hon. gentleman his support, with a view to return him to this House, little knowing what sentiments he would utter; but he made the hon. member a promise that he would not do so again. This young man, brought up in the best society, at the seat of learning, must be a Mahommedan, because if he cannot get drink and dancing here he hopes he may do so in another world. If that sentiment represents the views of the constituency of Montreal West, he (Mr. Cameron) was much mistaken in his estimation of the people. The action of the hon. member was the more surprising in view of what was transpiring in his own constituency, and in view of the stand Archdeacon Bond, a member of his own church, and one of the most devoted ministers in the country, had taken, whose name was known not only over this land, but in other countries. When the hon. member spoke of the temperance men being a low class and being fanatics, he ought to have remembered that one thousand clergymen of the Church of England had formed themselves into a temperance society, of whom some were chaplains to Her Majesty the Queen. A brother of Earl Russell's was at the head of the movement, and the Secretary was the Rev. Wm. Ellison, who was known all over the world for his devotion to the temperance cause. Two months ago four thousand clergymen of all denominations met in Manchester to demand a prohibitory law for England. Did the hon member not know that men were meeting by thousands in England, Scotland, France, Germany and the United States, setting forth the misery and wretchedness arising from the sale of drink, and protesting against the increase in the number of saloons being licensed? Did he not know that John B. Gough had stated that a young man who publicly took the side of dissipation and malpractices never ended his career successfully? Mr. Cameron quoted from the *Dublin University Magazine*, which said that the overwhelming vice of intemperance was not to be fought on the outskirts of the question, but would have to be followed home, to its origin in the family circle. The Chairman of the Ministerial Temperance Conference at Birmingham bore testimony to the great spread of family intemperance, and said that among educated, aye, Christian ladies, this vice had got a hold and grasp which it had never had before. He believed that any medical man friendly or unfriendly to the movement would aver that intemperance amongst ladies had fearfully increased. If, then, this vice was increasing among our sisters, wives and mothers, what was to become of the next generation? He spoke of the evil which had been caused by brandy being ordered as a medicine, and alluded to the testimony of 2,000 London physicians to the practice being dangerous in very many cases. He alluded to the sufferings of the poorer classes in England through the gin palaces and the beer shops, and thought the House would not disregard the words of Archbishop Manning, who said that such was the suffering and disgrace brought on his people and his country by the vice that wherever there was a meeting on a platform for temperance he would be there. Clergymen also were united in favour of the cause. He quoted Captain Huyshe as to the very good results which followed from liquor being denied to the soldiers during the Red River Expedition. They found total abstinence advocated by the first men in the first position in the world—by men, too, of the highest scientific attainments. The great obstacles now in the way of prohibition were the men and the capital in the liquor trade. All the judges in the land had condemned the liquor traffic, and had declared that it was the principal cause of filling the criminal calendars and the gaols, and contributed more largely to the lunatic asylums than anything else. But they, like too many others, did not give this movement the influence of their example. They said: "Am I my brother's keeper?" and considered that all should have as much sense as they had and there would be no excess. He need not point out the danger of such an argument.

Upon this subject the *Witness* makes the following editorial comment:—

As when an old dog shakes a—young dog, our ingenious member for Montreal West got a good shaking last night from the veteran Malcolm Cameron, whose old fire woke within him in indignation as he heard that cause to which he had devoted his life insulted by a gentleman whose sensibility is that of the sentimentalists from Rousseau and Sterne to Dickens, but whose philanthropy is avowedly not of the Puritan order. We had thought one escapade of this kind, when in the Synod meeting one of the youngest members expressed himself concerning a party led by the Dean in terms far from respectful and by most people thought insulting, would have been sufficient for a wise man. Mr. Mackenzie, however, has showed clearly, that, although straightforward and fearless, he is not wise, and as the Puritan morality has after all the sympathy of the people, he is likely at the first opportunity to be returned to the lap of luxury whence he came. The Temperance party may have acted rightly in making choice of him as their candidate, but a few more such candidates would blot them out. They will at all events not choose him again.

Parliament of Canada.

Third Parliament—Second Session.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 17.

The House met at 3 o'clock.

THE TELEGRAPH BILL.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY presented a petition from the Anglo American Telegraph Company, represented by Cyrus W. Field and Lord William Hay, two of the directors, praying that they may continue to enjoy the same rights and privileges as heretofore granted them. The hon. gentleman proceeded to say that he had been entrusted with a petition to the House, dated this day, which contained some important information for the Government. The gentlemen presenting the petition had received a message from London, dated this day, which was as follows:—

"Field and Hay, Ottawa.—Permission was obtained from the local authorities in Canada and in Nova Scotia in 1872, to land the 1873 cable of the French Atlantic Telegraph Company at Halifax, and land was transferred to the company and a cable house was built for the purpose. The shore ends and the underground work connecting the cable to the hut there, duly laid under that authority.

(Signed) "WEAVER."

Hon. Mr. DICKEY stated that the petitioners were unacquainted with the foregoing facts until to-day.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said that this was a very unusual proceeding. His hon. friend knew that the company had a whole year to collect information for the Government in this case, and he scarcely thought it was fair to spring anything of this kind upon the House with a view to make an impression upon it. If they had any authority or evidence to point to, it would have been an easy matter to have brought it before the committee. Government were ready to take the responsibility if the company had any legal claims against the Dominion.

Hon. Mr. AIKINS suggested that it would be a very easy matter if there were any further papers relating to the matter, to have them brought down to-morrow.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Hon. Mr. SEYMOUR presented the report of the Select Committee appointed to examine into and report upon the contingent accounts of the Senate. The report recommended several appointments and the salaries attaching to each.

Hon. Mr. MILLER presented the report of the Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills.

THE TELEGRAPH BILL AGAIN.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY wished to call the attention of the House to a motion he was about to propose, and trusted no objection would be taken to its being moved to-day, or, in other words, to the standing orders being suspended for that purpose. It was in reference to the petition read a few minutes ago, respecting the passage of the Marine Electric Telegraph Bill. His hon. friend, the Secretary of State, had been good enough to observe that he (Mr. Dickey) had taken a very unusual course in presenting that petition, but if his hon. friend had had as much experience in this House as some other members, he could have remembered a great many instances of petitions, under circumstances corresponding to the present, being read.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—I have no objection to reading it, but not to take action upon it.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY was quite sure that the hon. Secretary of State would see the propriety of his calling the attention of the House to it, in view of the important information affecting a public measure that is now before the country; and he trusted his hon. friends on the Treasury benches would not offer the slightest opposition, but on the contrary they would show a disposition—as he expected they would—to lay before the House any information with regard to that important bill affecting the rights of those parties who were here as suppliants before this House. Here was a statement of facts as regarded this landing of the cable—leave being given by the authorities in Canada, and acted upon and enforced, and a cable laid, which is there to this day, on the shores of Nova Scotia. Under these circumstances, he did not wish to argue the matter at all, because the simple statement of facts would induce them—as it would induce any Government—to let the House and the country have this information. The House should have all the information possible before proceeding to the discussion of this bill, and therefore he would ask the indulgence of the House to suspend the rules, in order that he might make the following motion, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Botsford:—

"That an humble address do pass to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to lay on the table of this House copies of all letters or applications to the late Government, or any member thereof, from Captain Mayne or Captain Halpine, on behalf of the French Cable Company, or the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, for leave to land a submarine cable in Nova Scotia; as well as of any answer thereto, and of any minute or Order in Council relative to the same.

"Also, of all despatches between the Government of the Dominion and the Colonial Secretary, and all legal opinions upon the subject of the Marine Electric Telegraph Bill, passed last session, which were not included among the papers already laid upon the table."

Hon. Mr. DICKEY said he would not add another word in comment, but simply leave the matter in the hands of the Government and the House.

Hon. Mr. MILLER desired to ask his hon. friend whether, after the discussion had proceeded at such great length, and after they were called upon to consider the bill in Committee of the Whole House, and when his hon. friend had had the whole session to ask for this information, whether it was dealing fairly with the House, at this stage of the discussion, to ask for a further prolongation of the time for consideration of the bill in committee. He really hoped the Government would not entertain the motion.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST—This petition is not in order. We have let it be read, but it cannot be received by this House. (Hear, hear.) But to show the hon. gentleman that we have been dealing fairly in this connection, I may tell him that though we have allowed this petition to be read, it might have been sent away without being read at all. Government had granted all the papers that could be granted, and no more delays ought to be asked for. We had already seen that a delay had been granted in a certain other place, and it turned out that the petitioners did not bring anything before the body granting the delay to justify it—that is, delay was simply asked for to stave off a decision.

Hon. Mr. TRUDEL did not think this question ought to be considered in the light hon. gentlemen opposite were disposed to consider it. Of course, no notice of this motion having been given, the House had a perfect right to refuse to suspend the rule, as asked for, but he did not think the request ought to be treated in the same way as the request from a private individual coming before this House and asking that the rules might be suspended in his favour. In the present very important matter the party chiefly interested in arriving at a knowledge of all the facts was this very House itself. They were now called upon to pass a bill which might involve a wrong principle of legislation, or which might injuriously affect private interests, and it was clearly their duty to proceed very cautiously, so as not to commit either of those faults. If the House had reason for supposing that there might be further facts relating to this matter which were not yet before it, it was their duty to obtain these facts, even though the parties interested had not observed due diligence in laying them before the House. It had been remarked by one of the hon. Ministers that, whatever might be the action of the Government in this matter, the Government were quite ready to take the responsibility and assume the consequences thereof. For himself (Mr. Trudel), at least, this reason was not a peremptory one. Upon the House itself rested the responsibility of the legislation adopted here. The Government directed the legislation and the action of the House, but the responsibility of any legislation adopted here rested upon all the members of the House. (Hear, hear.) So that, if they adopted a bad principle of legislation, it would be no excuse for them to say they were advised to do so by the Government. He doubted if sufficient steps had been taken to secure all the information accessible. If, as had been affirmed, some rights had been acquired by the parties on the shores of the Dominion, it was a very important fact, and one which would have a bearing on the decision of this question.

Hon. Mr. BOTSFORD trusted there would be no opposition to this motion. It was just one of those cases which called for the suspension of the rules. If there were correspondence or documents in the archives of this Dominion which might materially affect the passing of this bill or influence members in their consideration of it, it would take but a short time to procure these papers and lay them before the House. It would show a spirit of justice to let this motion pass, although no notice had been given of it. He trusted the Government would see that in this matter, where the Dominion might be called upon, under the provisions of the bill, to pay large sums of money in compensation of the rights of parties which might be interfered with, it would be the course of simple prudence and caution on the part of the Government to lay before the House all the information in their power respecting the claims of these parties.

Hon. Mr. KAULBACH thought, if ever there were a case justifying delay, it was the present. The legislation last session had been very hasty. Under the influence of the Government they were led to believe there were no vested rights, but now they find the bill recognizing them and providing for many of the objections of last session. He urged that ample time be given to procure all the documents requisit to enlighten them before giving a decision upon this question. It was the duty of the Government to have known before of the existence of these documents.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT would be the last one in the House to attempt to pass an important measure if the House really had not before it all the information necessary to enable them to come to a wise and a sound conclusion. But could they think for a moment that there really was any justification for this motion; last year it might have been said that the House had not sufficient notice, but this year Government took very good care to enable people possessing stock to bring forward their objections. Hon. gentlemen were fully aware that this matter had been discussed in the press between the two sessions, and that it was very well known the bill was to be returned to Canada, and that the company on the other side of the Atlantic fortified themselves in every possible way to oppose and defeat this bill, and no one could rise in this chamber and say that the fullest and most ample opportunity had not been given those parties of being heard. Every delay asked for had been granted; the unusual course of referring the bill to them had been granted, and he scarcely thought it fair now to ask for still further delay. The bill would have to go back again to the Commons, and if any error had been committed it could be remedied in the other chamber. As to the latter part of the motion, asking for the despatches and correspondence between the Imperial authorities and the Canadian Government, he could inform the House that they were in possession of all the papers in that case. There were no minutes or Orders in Council which were not before the House. He thought that at least the bill should pass the third reading to-day, after which the Government would not press it to the last stage until the archives were examined to see if there were any more papers existing relating to this matter. He had just sent to the Executive Office and to the office of the Secretary of State to search for documents.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY—My hon. friend speaking in the first person, says "I will not do this; I will not do that." He has charge of this bill but he has not charge of this House, and it will be for this House to state whether, under the circumstances, they are prepared to go on with the bill. He proposes to try the case first, pass the bill, and get the evidence afterwards. (Hear, hear.) He says—If you will let the bill pass committee—let it go through all its stages—we will get the information afterwards. The information is necessary to get the bill through committee, and that is the reason I ask for it. He says there are no minutes or Orders in Council which have not been brought down, but the minutes asked for do not relate to the Marine Atlantic Telegraph Bill at all. My hon. friend says you have all the information, and then he admits that he has not got the information yet, and he asks the House deliberately to go on with the consideration of this measure in this hasty manner. There has been no obstruction in this matter. I deny the statement of my hon. friend that a delay was granted the other day to no purpose. He ought to have paused before making that statement.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST rose to a point of order. The hon. gentleman had no power to relate a fact personal to a committee.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY—Then the hon. Secretary of State has broken that rule first himself, because he did state what took place in that Committee. My hon. friend cannot expect to corner me in that way. The members of the Committee know that this information now asked for was not in the possession of members of the Committee. Already, in consequence of an adjournment, new information has been laid before the Committee—that from London and New York. Every day we have been receiving important information upon a subject in which a mistake in our legislation will affect the honour and character of this House, and of every man who votes for this bill. Up to the very last day of the meeting we have been receiving information, and in consequence of that information hon. gentlemen have altered their opinion as regards the passage of this bill. The Government are seeking to drive this matter through before even asking the House whether they desire to have information on the subject.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said he had not been asking the House too much to allow the bill to go through Committee, pledging himself at the same time that if there were any further information it should be brought down before the third reading. He had just now received a package of papers which he had sent for while his hon. friend was speaking, and which he would now read.

The Honourable Mr. SCOTT, Secretary of State, then presented to the House certain papers, which were read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Ottawa, June 3rd, 1872.

SIR,—As the representative of the Societe du Cable Transatlantique Francais (limited), I have the honour to request that you will be pleased to have the Government of the Dominion of Canada to grant that Company the right to land a telegraph cable on the shores of Nova Scotia, near Halifax, and to connect it in such manner as may be arranged with the existing land lines.

My Company proposes, with the consent of your Government, to lay a cable between the south coast of England and Nova Scotia, in 1873. My Company does not seek any special or exclusive rights or privileges, but trusts that the Canadian Government will not grant to any other companies any privileges which would make competition unequal.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) RICHARD C. MAYNE,
Captain, R.N.,
Managing Director of the Societe du Cable Transatlantique Francais (limited).

The Honourable
The Secretary of State,
&c., &c., &c.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, CANADA,
Ottawa, June 4th, 1872.
(S.S.O. 947: D. of J., 765.

The undersigned recommends that Captain Mayne should be informed that no power or authority exists in the Government of Canada to grant the right to land a telegraph cable in Canada, and that such power exists alone with Parliament, and it may be added that, even if such power existed in the Government, it would not seek to grant to any other companies of a similar nature to that represented by Captain Mayne, any privileges that would make competition unequal.

Captain Mayne should also be informed that the proper course to be adopted by the Societe du Cable Transatlantique Francais (limited), would be to apply at the next session of Parliament for a private bill extending the corporate powers which it now possesses in England to Canada, and conferring power to land a cable at such place or places as the company may desire.

It is most probable that the same would be viewed favourably by Parliament, as tending to promote direct telegraphic communication between England and the shores of Canada.

(Signed),
JOHN A. MACDONALD.

(Continued on fourth page.)

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Manufactory and City House—58 and 60 Ludgate Hill.
West End Establishments—25 Old Bond Street and 99 Westbourne Grove, London.
MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS and WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited ... to sending their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufactory the Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery and Electro-Plate which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.
Orders can be sent direct to the manufactory Ludgate Hill, or through merchants and shippers in England.

WATCHES	CLOCKS
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns.	Of all kinds, from 1 to 1000 Gns.
Lever, Vertical, Horizontal, Duplex, Chronometer, Chronograph, Keyless, CentreSeconds Repeaters, Indian, &c.	Church, Turret, Carriage, Chime, Dining and Drawing-room, Hall, Shop, Library, Bracket, &c.

English Ormolu Clocks, designed by English artists, and manufactured by J. W. Benson, to exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this establishment.
FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental *ateliers* of the highest reputation, moderate prices.
Artistic Gold Jewellery, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after designs by the most accomplished artists in the precious Metals, Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Earrings, and all kinds of *bijouterie*, as supplied to members of the Court, and other distinguished personages.
Presentation Plate.—Testimonials of different sorts, Racing Cups, and Jeweller and other Boxes, as provided by Mr. Benson for the Corporation of London and other public bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c., &c.
Silver and Electro-plate in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-plate it is necessary to secure small materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. No other is really cheap at any price, nor worth buying.
Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, W... &c., exchanged. Merchants, Shippers and Clubs supplied.
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Plate sent to all parts of the world.
Jan. 17 1874.

Mails.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA,
Arrival and Departure of Mails.

All Mails are closed by Montreal time 8 minutes faster than Ottawa time.

1874. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1875

CLOSE.	MAILS.	DELIVERED.
[illegible]	Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, etc.	8.30 a.m. ... 4.30 p.m.
[illegible]	Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B. Charlottetown, P.E.I., and all places in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland	[illegible]
[illegible]	Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, etc., and Western U.S.	8.30 a.m. ... 7.20 p.m.
[illegible]	Fort Garry and other places in the Province of Manitoba—Mails despatched daily via Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich.	[illegible]
[illegible]	British Columbia (and Vancouver's Island) Mails despatched daily via Windsor, Ont., Detroit and San Francisco. Rate postage same as to other parts of the Dominion	[illegible]
[illegible]	United States, via Ogdensburg	[illegible]
[illegible]	New York, through mail	[illegible]
[illegible]	Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, per St. L. & O. Railway	[illegible]
[illegible]	North Gower, Kars, etc., per St. L. & O. Railway	[illegible]
[illegible]	Metcalfe, Russell, etc.	[illegible]
[illegible]	South Gloucester and Oxford Stations, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays	[illegible]
[illegible]	Perth, Smith Falls and Carleton Place per Canada Central Railway	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pakenham, Huntley, Carp, March, &c., per Canada Central Railway, North of Carleton Place Junction, Pakenham, Pembroke, &c.	[illegible]
[illegible]	The Upper Ottawa, places on the Brockville & Ottawa Railway	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bell's Corners, Richmond and Fallowfield	[illegible]
[illegible]	Eardley, Aylmer, Chelsea, etc.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Hull, Buckingham, Cumberland, L'Orignal, Grenville, etc.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Matter posted up to 10.10 p.m. will be forwarded East and West in supplementary packages the same night.

BRITISH MAILS

Via New York, close every Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, at 8 p.m.

Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 11.00 p.m.

A supplementary bag for Canadian steamers will be closed at 1.25 p.m., in which only unregistered matter can be sent

POSTAGE STAMPS

Are no longer sold at this office, but may be purchased from any of the licensed stamp vendors throughout the city.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Newfoundland, Great Britain and India.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits will be received at this office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time.

EXCEPTIONAL POSTAGE.—Postage to Hull, New Edinburgh and Rochesterville, 1 cent per half ounce, if post paid; if unpaid, 3 cents.

Office hours from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

For Money Order and Savings Bank business from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office, Ottawa, Jan. 26, 1875

Painters.

T. PRUNEAU, Junr.,
SIGN WRITER. HOUSE DECORATOR, PAINTER, PAPER HANGER, &c
Glazing, Whitewashing, Coloring &c., done at the shortest notice, and in a workmanlike style.
A large assortment of NEW PAPER BORDERS, &c., just received, at ... Store
Opposite the Post Office ...
Dec 28, 1874.

Travellers' Guide.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Leaves.....10.45 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 10.45 p.
Arrives ...7.35 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 7.10 p.

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Leaves.....................10.40 a.m., 5.00 p.m
Arrives.....................1.20 p.m., 7.40 p.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Leaves Prescott Junction
going west...............1.40 p.m., 1.57 a.m
Leaves " " east. 4.15 p.m., 4.35 a.m

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILWAY.

Leaves Ogdensburg... 8.00 a.m., 2.25 p.m.
Arrives in New York.10.00 p.m., 7.00 a.m.
Leaves New York ... 6.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg..............1.15 a.m., 7.45 p.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.

Leaves Ogdensburg
for Boston ....12.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston . 8.00 a.m., 12.50 p.m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Moore Bros. are selling Self-feeding and Heating Stoves, so low, that it will pay to buy and keep them over for next winters use. All other goods in their line at wonderfully low prices; corner Sparks and O'Connor streets. 3794

The Silber lamp burns coal oil, with a finer light than gas. W. Hearn, druggist, east end of Sappers' Bridge. 3793

Baskets, woodenware, tinware, &c., going very, very cheap at Moore Bros. 3789

Offices to let in the Victoria Chambers. Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig. 3760

How seldom we see a splendid head of hair! From sickness, excessive labour or neglect, thousands find their hair gradually wasting away. *Burnett's Cocoaine* will repair this waste. The Cocoaine is a perfect hair dressing—a promoter of the growth of the hair—a preparation free from irritating matter. It has great affinity for the human skin—is rapidly absorbed, and imparts lustre and strength. 3790

SKIN DISEASES, of whatever nature, are completely eradicated by the use of Fowle's Pile and Humour Cure; its effect is marvellous for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ring-Worm, and even Leprosy; it has proved itself an almost never failing cure. (See special notice) 3733

W. J. Neelin, of Neelin Bros., has just returned from Montreal with an immense stock of gents' furnishing goods, clothing and hats, all of the best quality, and in the latest styles, which they will sell at very low figures, at Nos. 1 and 40 Rideau Street. 3796

THE HUMAN HAIR.—To give it strength and lustre, to improve its texture, to prevent its falling out, and quicken its growth—in short to make it as intended, the crowning personal charm of both sexes—this is the work *Burnett's Cocoaine* will accomplish if faithfully used. There is a stimulating property in this preparation, which greatly assists the growth of the fibres, at the same time rendering them smooth, silky, and elastic. 3796

HORSES SAVED.—The lives of thousands of horses have been saved during the past year, and the credit is due to "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy." This preparation is being extensively used, and exacts from all the highest praise. Nothing of the kind has ever before been half as successful, or given such universal satisfaction; it cannot be equalled. We can confidently recommend it, and would advise all who own horses to keep a supply of it on hand—it may be the means of saving your horse's life. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers. 3796

FALSE MODESTY.—For people to allow disease to become seated upon them rather than consult a physician, or to suffer as many do for years with the different kinds of piles, without going at once to the druggist for Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure, which is an infallible cure. 3729

HÆMORRHOIDS (OR PILES) are permanently cured by Mathieu's Pile Ointment, or money refunded. Price $1 per pot, or six pots for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the Wingate Chemical Company, Montreal, and retail by all druggists, or will be forwarded to any address on receipt of price by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 3762

House Keepers! If you desire to get a profitable tea call to Baskerville & Bros. and have them to select for you. If the tea is not pleasing to your taste they will refund the money for what you return. Their wines, liquors and general groceries are of the best brand.

People's Tea Store,
36 Rideau street,

Thomas' Excelsior Electric Oil—Worth Ten times its weight in Gold.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity a lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from the different parts of Canada, which, we think should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparta, Ontario, writes: "Send me six dozen Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Have sold all I had from you and want more now. Its cures are truly wonderful." William Maguire, of Franklin, writes: "I have sold all the agent left; it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes: "Please forward six dozen of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am nearly run out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes: "Send at once a further supply of Electric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well, and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, writes: "Send me some more Electric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P. Q., write: "The Electric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb, & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write: "Send us one gross Electric Oil. We find it takes well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 50 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y. and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ontario, sole agents for the Dominion.

Note,—*Electric*—Selected and Electrized. 3727

JOB MOSES FEMALE PILLS.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, those Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, obtain free, of the agent a pamphlet, or refer to advertisement.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR.

$1.00, and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrope & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all druggists.

Clothing.

The retail Clothing Business so long carried on by Joseph M tcalf is now transferred to the Firm of JOHN SMITH & CO. Mr. Smith's knowledge of the Ready Made Clothing business (14 years experience), and the determination to keep the best class of Goods to be had, and to sell at the lowest prices possible, will be a GUARANTEE to Mr. Metcalfe's old Customers and the general public, that they will have every satisfaction in buying their Clothing

—AT THE—

CLOTHING Establishment,
59 Sparks Street.
3781

Thos. Lawrence

Has re-opened his

Clothing Establishment

AT

76 Sparks Street

And will dispose of the balance of his Winter Stock at reduced prices.

A large lot of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

On hand, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Mr. LAWRENCE will be glad to receive orders from his old friends and customers as formerly.

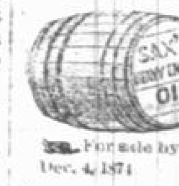
Feb. 19, 1875.

Hardware, &c.

THIS EXCELLENT Machine Oil has for the last 12 years been used by the leading Manufacturing establishments of the Dominion.

For sale by all Oilmen.

Dec. 4, 1874 3710 y



OUR BRANDS OF ARCTIC —AND— **Heavy Engine Oil**

Are unequalled by any Machine Oils in the market. Guaranteed not to freeze. Orders solicited.

W. J. CRAVEN & Co.,
41 St. Paul-st., Montreal.

Agent for Ottawa District—
CALDWELL & Co., Sparks-st
3711y

OTTAWA.

Mills' Supply Agency

OTTAWA, ONT.,

No. 17 Sparks-st., Near Russell House.

CALDWELL & CO. - - Managers

Saws, Belting, Files, Packing, Hose, re cut, Axe, ... Standard ... and Graduating Valves, Steam Pumps, Rue's Little Giant Injector. Also, Agency of the GLOBE GAS LIGHT COMPANY, &c.

March 8, 1874.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.

No. 24 **No. 24**

The Largest and Best

Assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware

In the city is to be found at

THOS. BIRKETT'S.

N.B.—Our prices and quality of goods he defies competition.

Remember the

Sign of the Anvil, 24 Rideau-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 21, 1874.

NEW FIRM.

THOMAS SHORE & COMPANY,

(Successors to LEE & THOMPSON.)

Beg leave to call the attention of the Public to their large and varied assortment of all descriptions of

FINE AND COARSE HARNESS

which they are offering to the Public at the lowest rates. They have also always on hand all descriptions of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Riding Saddles Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Bags, Whips, and everything in connection with their line of business.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. None but the best workmen employed.

THOMAS SHORE & CO
Sparks Street, near Bank.

H. MEADOWS & CO.,

Have in stock the latest and best

COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!

Hot Air Furnaces fitted up in public buildings and private dwellings.

City reference given.—The following are a few: Quebec Bank, Ontario Bank, Bank of Commerce, Central School East, Magee & Russell, G May, Esq., John Tilton, Esq., John Thompson, Esq., James Hope, Esq., Bronson & Weston, L. Crannell, Esq., and many others.

Illustrated pamphlets and estimates given on application

H. MEADOWS & CO.,
35 Sussex-St.

Oct 3, 1874. 3697

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—*Boston Globe.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year.........$4 00

$4 00 includes payment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year $7 00; postage free.

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy; postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE now comprising 49 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express orders of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

Books & Stationery.

HENDERSON & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

Have Removed to their New Premises,

Russell House Block,

No. 1 SPARKS STREET,

OPPOSITE NEW POST OFFICE.
3795

BOOKS ON SALE

AT P. NAUGHTEN'S
RIDEAU STREET.

Journals of The House of Assembly of Lower Canada, from 1792 to 1837.
Journals of The House of Assembly of Upper Canada, from 1826 to 1839.
Journals of The House of Legislative Council of Canada, from 1841 to 1848. *English and French.*
Statutes of Canada, from 1841 to 1872.
Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Ontario and Quebec, in *English and French.*
Trade and Navigation of Canada, from 1850 to 1873
Cadastres complete in 7 vols., folio.
Wicksteed's Table and Index to the Statutes of Canada. 25 cents. 3678.

Government Notices

REPORTING of the SENATE.

TENDERS,

For reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, in English, addressed to the Law Clerk of the Senate, will be received by that Officer, at his Office, in the Parliament Building in Ottawa, until noon on

Tuesday, the 23rd March, inst.,

The Reports not ordinarily to be **verbatim**, but sufficiently full to give a fair and accurate rendering, in English, of each Speech delivered, either in that language or in French, and of the proceedings of the Senate.

The Reports to average, say, four columns of 1400 words per sitting of the House.

Each Tender to state a sum per week during next session for reporting and for editing the reports, including the services of a competent Assistant, and also a sum per week during the same Session for performing the same services with the assistance of a competent person to be employed and paid by the Senate.

Law Clerk's Office,
THE SENATE,
Ottawa, 11 March 1875.

SALMON ANGLING.

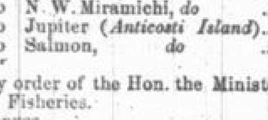
IN THE UNDERMENTIONED Salmon Rivers will be LEASED for a term of FIVE YEARS. Competition above upset prices named. LESSEES to maintain guardianship at private cost. Applications will be received to 1st MAY next.

River	Natashquan (*North Shore*)	$800
do	Trinity (*near Point des Monts*)	100
do	St. Margaret (*en bas*)	100
do	Trout (*near Moisie*)	50
do	Mistassini (*near Godbout*)	20
do	Becscie, do	20
do	Malbaie (*near Percé*)	100
do	Grand Pabos, do	200
do	Little Pabos, do	100
do	Tobique (*New Brunswick*)	100
do	Nashwaak, do	100
do	N. W. Miramichi, do	200
do	Jupiter (*Anticosti Island*)	100
do	Salmon, do	50

By order of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Address,

W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries Ottawa.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, Feb. 19, 1875.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT on American Invoices until further notice: 13 per cent.
J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

Bookbinders.

A. MORTIMER,

BOOKBINDER,

PAPER RULER, AND

Account Book Manufacturer,
RIDEAU-ST., OTTAWA.

Ruling, Perforating, Numbering

—AND—

GENERAL BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENT.

All orders for Books requiring printed headings carefully attended to.

PRESS NEWS AGENCY.

The undersigned begs to acquaint his brother journalists that he is prepared to act as Correspondent, and to furnish Telegraphic Despatches or Letters, &c., by mail, or to transact any business in connection with the Press requiring to be done at the Capital.

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Rideau-St.

CLARKE'S

WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

The Great Blood Purifier and Restorer

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases and sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It cures old sores,
Cures ulcerated sores on the neck,
Cures ulcerated sore legs,
Cures blackheads, or pimples on the face,
Cures scurvy sores,
Cures cancerous ulcers,
Cures blood and skin diseases,
Cures glandular swellings,
Clears the blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of testimonials from all parts.

Sold in bottles 2s 3d each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all chemists and patent medicine vendors throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Apothecaries Hall, Lincoln, England.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co., Coleman-st., London
Newbery & Sons, 37 Newgate-st., London.
Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon-st., London,
Sanger & Sons, Oxford-st., London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS IN CANADA

Montreal: Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Lymans, Clare & Co.
Toronto: Elliott & Co., Wholesale Druggists
Shapter & Owen
Hamilton: Winer & Co.
Halifax: Avery, Brown & Co

A Repository of Fashion Pleasure, and Instruction."

HARPER'S BAZAR

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The *Bazar* is edited with a contribution of tact and talent that we seldom find in any journal and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion.—*Boston Traveller.*

The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates, in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patrons for the children's clothes, to paterfamilias by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading-matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S BAZAR, one year.........$4 00

$4 00 includes payment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two *Harper's Periodicals*, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

An extra copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy; postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The seven numbers of HARPER'S BAZAR, for the years 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, elegantly bound in green morocco cloth, will be sent by express, freight prepaid, for $7 00 each.

Newspapers are not to copy this Advertisement without the express orders of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

Furniture.

NEW Furniture Warerooms,

ANGUS & CO.

Dealers in Furniture, Beds, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Cornices and Curtains.

85 SPARKS STREET.

Opposite Heney's New Block.

Jan. 11, 1874.

HARRIS & CAMPBELL

In returning thanks to their friends and the public, beg leave to inform them that they

HAVE OPENED A NEW ESTABLISHMENT ON SPARKS-ST

(With a well-assorted stock of FIRST-CLASS

Plain and Fancy Furniture,

Manufactured by the best Houses in Canada and the United States, which they will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

Call and judge for yourselves. Remember the place,—SPARKS-ST., 2ND OR WEST OF CONNOR-ST.
May 9, 1874.

Carvers & Gilders.

WILSON & ORR,

Carvers & Gilders

LOOKING-GLASS and

PICTURE FRAME

MANUFACTURERS

60 Sparks-st.

SHOW CASES MADE TO ORDER.

March 12, 1874. 2514y

Boots & Shoes.

SEASONABLE.

Children's Rubbers, at 35 cts.
Misses' at 40 cts.
Ladies' Long Rubber Boots, at $1.50.

And other goods at proportionately low prices at

Lamb's Clearing Sale

A large lot of Slippers, at Cost and under, all kinds of Leather

BOOTS & SHOES

At a shade over first cost, at Lamb's Clearing Sale. In fact, you can save lots of money by buying your feet wear at Lamb's Clearing Sale, which will be opened to the public only a short time, as the stock is fast disappearing. A good opportunity for buying out a good and well established business. Personal application to

W. A. LAMB,
28 Sussex-st.

Mar. 10, 1875. 3789

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED OUT,

50 Cases of

Boots, Shoes,

RUBBERS, &c.,

Which will be sold CHEAP for Cash only.

W. E. BROWN,
15 SUSSEX-ST., OTTAWA.

Mar. 10, 1875. 3780

Druggists.

EAST END

Drug Store.

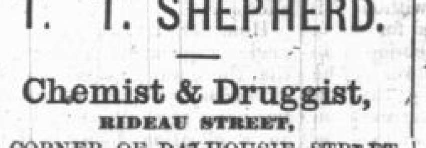
T. T. SHEPHERD.

Chemist & Druggist,

RIDEAU STREET,

CORNER OF DALHOUSIE STREET.

January 23rd 1875. 3750



SPECTACLES

For all Sights

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT, TINTED CRYSTAL SPECTACLES for the relief of dim, weak and failing sight, enabling the wearer to read and work by day or night with perfect ease and comfort

Protected by letters patent. Sole agent in Ottawa.

WM HEARN,
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,
Dufferin Bridge, Ottawa.

Sign, Mortar and Spectacles. Thermometers, Telescopes, Microscopes, &c. 3761

Notice to Contractors.

TENDERS

For the Repairs to Bridge over the South Nation River, at Plantagenet, will be received up till the 29th day of March.

Plans and Specifications of the work can be seen on application to the undersigned, to whom all tenders should be addressed.

JAMES VAN BRIDGER,
Reeve.

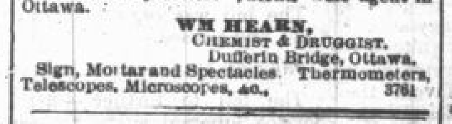
Plantagenet, March 8th, 1875. 3789-2w

FRESH OYSTERS in SHELL

Are always procurable at

NOONAN'S RESTAURANT,
Sparks Street West.

Feb. 23rd 1875. 3776



The Victoria Stables

Adjoining the Bank of B. N. America WELLINGTON-ST., the best and most Livery stables in the city.

Parties desirous of securing good rigs, prompt attendance, and reasonable rates, will please favor the undersigned with a call.

N.B.—Horses boarded and groomed in the most satisfactory manner. A specialty made of this feature.

BROWNLEE & CO

March 11, 1874 2513v

DR. POMROY,

CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN

May now be consulted in his

ROOMS, RUSSELL HOUSE

Hours from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Bronchial and Throat Affection. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold at all Drug Stores. KERRY WATSON & Co., Chemist, Wholesale Druggists, [Trade Mark secured] Montreal.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

Oct. 7, 1874. 3681y d&w.

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CAPITAL - - $1,000,000.

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CLUFF & MILL, GENERAL AGENTS.

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Is hereby given to the patrons and the public generally in the Ottawa district, that this Company have decided to open a Branch Office in this City and have leased the large and commodious stone building, occupied by Messrs. Angus & Co., No. 38 Sparks Street, where they have OPENED AN office under the management of Messrs. CLUFF and MILL, their newly appointed General Agents for the Ottawa Branch. 3763

OFFICE, York Street, North Side, Near Sussex.	**OTTAWA BUILDING SOCIETY.** ESTABLISHED, FEBRUARY 6th, 1875.	OFFICE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10 a.m., till 4 p.m.

DIRECTORS.

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VICE-PRESIDENT—M. Stanislas Drapeau.

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The Subscription Books are now open at the Society's Office, York street, north side, near Sussex street, where Prospectuses, By-Laws, and all other information may be obtained.

The first payment on Subscribed Stock will be payable on or before the 4th March next.

The Office opens daily from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., and on the first four days of the month from 6 a.m. till 9 p.m., for the purpose of receiving payments by Stockholders.

RODOLPHE MATTE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa, February 13th, 1875. 3770

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SCOTT, CAYLEY & CAYLEY,

MACHINERY DEPOT,

70 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Manufacturers' Agents and Dealers in Iron and Wood Working Machinery.

OF THE BEST CANADIAN, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAKE

ENGINES AND BOILERS, NEW AND SECOND HAND

MILL MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ROCK DRILLS, BELTING, FILES, AND GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES.

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OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE.........................70 SPARKS-ST., OTTAWA.

Oct. 17 1874 3640y

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GREAT CLEARING SALES.

Stoves, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods, at Cost.

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PRACTICAL

PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER,

SPARKS STREET!

3rd DOOR WEST OF BANK STREET,

OTTAWA.

3777-1y.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting

EXECUTED EXPEDITIOUSLY BY

MASON & Co.

54 SUSSEX-ST.

BATHS, WATER CLOSETS, STEAM-FITTINGS, &c., fitted up with Latest Improvements, by first-class workmen. Particular attention is requested to our first-class stock of GAS FIXTURES

J. T MASON & CO.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting, Tinsmiths and Galvanized Iron Roofers.

BLYTH & KERR,

25 RIDEAU STREET,

ATTEND promptly to fitting up Water Services, Baths, Sinks, &c., with Hot and Cold Water Pipes, Gas Pipes and Fixtures, Hot Air Furnaces. Estimates for work in any of the above lines on application.

Sole Agents for the New Improved Eureka Hot Air Draft Furnace.

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The Largest Assortment in the City,

AT THE OIL DEPOT, SUSSEX-ST.

C. S. SHAW & CO.

Jan. 8, 1875.

The Fishermen's

Memorial & Record Book

Gives you interesting facts relative to the Fisheries. How fish are caught, and where they are caught, olden time and modern time fishing, OFF-HAND SKETCHES, STATISTICS OF THE FISHERIES, TALES OF NARROW ESCAPES, FEARFUL GALES, MARITIME POETRY, and other matters of interest concerning this important industry. Very handsomely illustrated with original engravings. Price $1 in paper covers; $1 50 finely bound in cloth. Sent anywhere on receipt of price. Agents wanted to whom exclusive territory will be given. Liberal commissions. Write for particulars.

PROCTOR BROS., Publishers,
Cape Ann Advertiser Office,
Gloucester, Mass.

March 10, 1874. 3790-81

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Auguste [illegible]apuis, Esq.,

Proprietor of the well known Nurseries at St. Roch des Aulnets, Province of Quebec, has established

AN AGENCY IN OTTAWA

For the supply of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Shrubs.

These Trees being raised in Lower Canada, are preferable to those from American Nurseries, being thoroughly acclimatized, and better adapted to stand the winters of this district.

Catalogues and prices can be had on application to the undersigned, who is now ready to receive orders for the Spring of 1875. Parties wanting Trees should lose no time in ordering.

J. E. LEMIEUX,
Ottawa-st., between King & Nelson-sts.

Nov 5 1873.

To Surveyors and Engineers.

FOR SALE a first-class

Theodolite and Level.

ALSO,

A good Horse, a Montreal built Cariole,

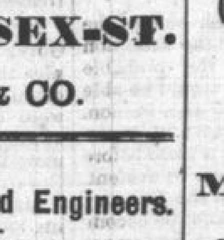
HARNESS, ROBES, &c.

May be seen at BUCKLEY'S Stables. Six months credit on approved endorsed notes.

HECTOR McLEAN
Auctioneer, Sparks-st.

December 28, 1874.

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!



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Restore your Sight!
THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,

By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYESIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted,

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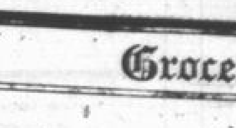
ESTABLISHED 1854.



OTTAWA, 1874-5.

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Purveyor to His Excellency the Governor General, Earl Dufferin,

Direct Importations from the Producers

In France, England, Holland and Spain.

BRANDIES, PORT AND SHERRY WINE, GIN, PORTER, &c

PURE AND UNADULTERATED, for Family use and Medicinal purposes.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Teas,—BLACKS, GREENS and JAPANS—Finest Grades.

Coffees—FRESH ROASTED, Ground daily on the premises, at usual prices

FANCY GROCERIES IN GREAT VARIETY:

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Flavouring Syrups, Syrups and Extracts; Crackers variety of kinds, such as Orange and Lemon Wafers; Carlisbad's Sugar Wafers Patent Foods for Children; Gelatine's Fruits, fresh and crystallized; The celebrated NABOB PICKLE AND SAUCE. Try them.

Rawling's English Soda Water, Potass Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale and Brighton Seltzer. Also Glasgow Peas Meal.

Dec. 24 1874. THOS. PATTERSON.

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HOUSEKEEPERS, REMEMBER THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE, 36 RIDEAU-ST., OTTAWA

We are offering General Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and Provisions, (Teas and Sugar in particular) at prices that cannot be competed with in this city. Our Wines and Liquors are all of the best quality, and our Goods generally guaranteed to customers. Protect your own interest; let not hearsay lead you to this place or that place. Try the Goods, and judge for yourselves.

Aug 1, 1874. P. BASKERVILLE & BROS.
3484

Ladies' Ware,

GREAT CLEARING SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS.

Commencing FRIDAY, 5th MARCH. Inst.,

Our entire STOCK will be sold out at an

IMMENSE SACRIFICE,

POSITIVELY, the Greatest Bargains ever offered in the City.

REMEMBER this is a **bona fide** sale as our prices will show.

HANEY & FORGIE,

Kavanagh's Block, opposite E. McGillivray's,
254 & 256 Wellington Street.

Ottawa, March 4th 1875. 3786

No 234 WELLINGTON STREET.

—BY—

J. W. RYAN.

All Parties living East of Dufferin Bridge and West of Pooley's Bridge who Trade to the

Amount of Two Dollars

In the above Establishment, will, after the FIRST of FEBRUARY, 1875, until further notice have their

Street Car Fare Paid Back and Forth Each and Every Time.

A FULL AND NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

Always on Hand.

Feb. 3, 1875. 3760

Dry Goods.

For the best FITTING SUITS,
Go to CHAS. BRYSON'S
For the best FITTING COATS,
Go to CHAS. BRYSON'S.
For the best FITTING PANTS,
Go to CHAS. BRYSON'S.
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Go to CHAS. BRYSON'S.

FIRST-CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

JOSEPH DIMBLEBY,

Has received and is opening out a large stock of

Spring Goods,

In Scotch, English, and Canadian Tweeds.

Meltons, Fancy Vestings, Diagonals, West of England Broadcloths, &c., &c. &c.,

Which he is prepared to make up in the latest and most fashionable styles.

A large Lot of Gentlemen's FURNISHING GOODS.

A good Fit Guaranteed. All Goods warranted Shrunk.

March 12th, 1875. 3 92

D. S. McKINNON & CO.,

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PianoFortes, Cabinet Organs, Organettes, Music Books, etc.,

Agents for HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S, J. & C. FISCHER & CO.'S, HARDMAN & CO.'S, THE MATHUSHEK CO.'S Piano Fortes; W. BELL & CO.'S Cabinet Organs and celebrated Organettes.

Of the above list we might single out The Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Piano Fortes, and The W. Bell & Co.'s celebrated Organettes, but for a medium priced Piano Forte, we cordially commend "The Hardman." The Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Piano have long been recognized ever where as being among the very best made in America. The reports of the Judges at the different Exhibitions at which they have been exhibited, together with the opinions of the most distinguished Pianists and musicians in the world, present a weight of testimony in their favor that cannot be resisted, and assure the purchaser of his receiving a superior instrument in every respect.

Every instrument fully guaranteed.

Illustrated price list sent on application.

3774

Marble Works.

W. H. MANSON,

Travelling Agent.

N.B.—W. M. Somerville will not be responsible for any debt without his written order, nor acknowledge any receipt but his own.

OTTAWA

Marble and Granite Works,

Established 1860, by

BY W. M. SOMERVILLE,

Rideau-st., corner of Ottawa-st., Ottawa.

Cemetery Fencing, Grates, Railway and Building Castings

AGENCY OF

Fair Haven Marbleized Slate Works,

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Drain Pipes Fancy Cl[illegible]

OTTAWA MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

[ESTABLISHED 1860.]

P. A. TAYLOR, Proprietor.

The largest and Best-selected assortment of

Monuments, Headstones Obelisks

in Marble, Scotch Granite, or Sandstone.

The newest design in CEMETERY FENCING, suitable for the various Cemeteries

A well-arranged stock of MANTLES, in American, Italian, and Coloured Marbles of new and chaste designs. GRATES from the best American and Canadian Houses, Receding or Projector either Plain or Mounted.

June 18, 1874.

IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD

USE THE

Diamond Yeast Cakes

USE THE

Norwich Egg Powder,

for making all kinds of Cakes WITHOUT EGGS.

To be had of all Grocers.

H. J. WEEKES & Co.,
Toronto.

Sole Agents for Ontario. 3784-1y

Drunkenness Cured.

DR. McKINLEY, of Chicago, residing in Hamilton, Ont., to educate his son, cures Chronic Drunkenness.

Send for printed matter by the ladies of Chicago.

T. E. McKinley,

Box 265, Hamilton, Ont. 3786-1y

MONEY! MONEY!! MONEY!!!

All who want to realize on STOCKS, MERCHANDIZE, FURNITURE, &c., should address, call at 82 Sparks Street, or box 686 P. O. Immediate returns, and reasonable charges.

3772.

FOWLE'S

PILE AND HUMOR CURE.

For Internal and External Use

WARRANTED A SURE & PERFECT CURE For all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Tetter, or Ring-Worm, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the Skin.

One Bottle warranted to Cure all cases of Piles; From One to Three Bottles in all Cases of Humors.

This remedy has been faithfully tested and found to be an almost infallible cure for the above named diseases. Its success has been so universal that the Proprietor guarantees a cure to those who will use his medicine, or in case of failure to refund the money paid. Since it was first introduced he has received many thousands of testimonials, proving its efficacy for the cure of the awful diseases it is recommended for. The Pile and Humor cure is entirely vegetable in its composition and can be used in perfect safety in all cases. There is no danger of it driving the humor in, as it cures on the surface and the patient's bodily health continually improves while on the treatment.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE. SOLD BY ALL GISTS.

Dec. 14 1873

(Continued from second page.)

(487 on 947.)

5th June, 1872.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 3rd June, instant, requesting the Government of Canada to grant to the "Societe du Cable Transatlantique Francais," (limited), the right to land a telegraph cable on the shores of Nova Scotia and to connect it in such manner as may be arranged with the existing land lines, I am directed to inform you that no power or authority exists in the Government of Canada to grant such right, and that such power exists alone with Parliament, and it may be added that even if such power existed in the Government, it would not seek to grant to any other Companies of a similar nature to that represented by you, any privileges which would make competition unequal.

I have also to inform you that the proper course to be adopted by the society would be to apply at the next session of Parliament for a private bill extending the corporate powers which it now possesses in England to Canada, and conferring power to land a cable at such place as the society may desire.

It is most probable that the same would be received favourably by Parliament, as tending to promote direct telegraphic communication between England and the shores of Canada.

I have,
E. P., M.P.P.

CAPTAIN MAYNE, R.N., C.B.,
Managing Director, Societe du Cable Transatlantique Francais (limited.)
26 Old Broad Street, London, E.C., England.

HALIFAX, N.S., June 10th, 1872.

SIR,—Since leaving Ottawa I have seen it stated that a petition has been presented by some members of the Dominion Legislature, praying the Government to consider favourably the proposition made this session of subsidising a company which proposes to lay an Atlantic cable *via* Anticosti and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

In the letter I had the honour to address to you on the 2nd inst., I stated that the French Atlantic Cable Company had already contracted for a new Atlantic cable, which we proposed to lay from England to Halifax for the express purpose of giving the Dominion that direct communication with Europe, which it so naturally desires to possess.

In the same letter I expressed a hope that the Government would not give any privileges to other companies which would put any company at a disadvantage in competing with them.

In view of the petition now made, though I cannot believe the Government will grant it, I venture to point out the great hardship it would be to my company, should a subsidy be given to another company, for doing what we are prepared to do without a subsidy, and without any special rights or exclusive privileges whatever.

I am given to understand that the proposal for the subsidized line finds favour with some statesmen in Canada on account of the connection it would give with certain points of the Dominion, to which telegraphic communication does not now extend; but I feel sure further consideration of the subject will convince these gentlemen that the desired object can be attained at much less cost, by extending the existing land lines to the nearest approachable distance from such place, and connecting them by short lengths of cable. I earnestly trust that you will show this matter in its proper light to those gentlemen appointed to deal with such questions, in which case I feel sure they will not recommend—or the Government or House sanction—an Act which would virtually close the shores of the Dominion against my—or any other—company proposing to land an Atlantic cable, by putting us in the unfair position of having to compete with a subsidised line.

Indeed it is highly probable that if the subsidy be granted, my company will relinquish the notion of landing in the Dominion, and go to Newfoundland, or some other place not requiring so long and expensive a cable.

In adopting Halifax as their landing place, my Company believed that they would confer to some extent a benefit on the Dominion; and that their scheme would meet with the approval of the country and receive every assistance at its hands.

I trust this confidence is not misplaced.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
RICH. C. MAYNE,
Captain R.N.,
Managing Director of the French Atlantic Company (limited.

To the Honourable
the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

Endorsed:—O. S. S. 774 with 947 of 1872.

Managing Director of the Societe du Cable Transatlantique Francais;

HALIFAX, 10th June, 4th July.

Further for right to land a telegraph cable on the shore of Nova Scotia, near Halifax.

To the Honble
The Privy Council,
in connection with 947 of 72, already before them for report, O. S. S., 4th July: Returned 24th August.

SOCIETE DU CABLE TRANSATLANTIQUE FRANCAIS, (Limited.)
26 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C., 19th June, 1872.

SIR,—In the absence of Captain Mayne, who is now on voyage from America, I have the honour to acknowledge your communication 487 on 947 of the 5th June, and to inform you that the same shall be submitted in due course.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) EATON T. CUMMINS,
Secretary.

The Right Honourable,
The Under Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

Indorse to these papers:—D. of J.—S—774—765.

[No. 947.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, 1872.

Managing Director of the "Societe du Cable Transatantique Francais,"

OTTAWA, 3/3 June.

For right to land a telegraph cable on the shore of Nova Scotia near Halifax. This requires no action.

[Signed,] J. A. McD.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, 3rd June.

Referred to the Honourable the Minister of Justice for report.

By command,
E. PARENT,
Under Secretary.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said he thought no hon. gentlemen could complain that the Government had not done its best to furnish all the information accessible.

Hon. Mr. VIDAL—Are Ministers able to assure the House that the papers brought down are the only ones on the subject existing. Those produced did not appear to bear out the statement that permission was given the Company to land. It would almost appear there must be some more papers.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER—No; unless Mr. Weaver should have said something that was not correct.

Hon. Mr. RYAN said the fact was admitted that, for the purpose of landing at Halifax, the Company had the use of some buildings and land, the property of the Imperial Government. Was it to be assumed, then, that they landed without permission?

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—It would appear so from these papers. Sir John Macdonald said they required the permission of Parliament.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY said he confessed that, after the production of these last papers, he could hardly understand how [illegible] unless there had been some further action. It was perfectly incredible that the Company, after having been refused permission to land, should have landed their cable, and obtained permission from the Imperial Government to erect a hut on the ordnance or crown lands, and make a trench all the way into Halifax, by the leave of the City Council, for the purposes of the cable, which was there to this day. He urged the Secretary of State to endeavour to ascertain whether there were any more papers. Those produced were entirely inconsistent with the telegrams he had read, for whose statements there must be good foundation. There might be other papers in the Public Works or Marine and Fisheries Department.

Hon. Mr. MILLER thought that landing their cable, without authority, after having asked it, was just the course the French Cable Company would have adopted, with the intention of afterwards soliciting ratification. That was the very course taken by the Newfoundland Company, who landed their cable at Cape Breton, and by the Direct Cable Company, who landed theirs at Whitehaven, without authority, expecting future sanction by the Legislature. Such approval would not be refused, but only exclusive rights. He was not sorry this motion was made. The opinion of the Minister of Justice clearly showed that his (Mr. Miller's) view all along was correct, namely, that no act of the Government could supersede the authority of Parliament.

In reply to Hon. Mr. AIKINS,

Hon. Mr. MILLER said there was a minute in Council on this subject, and he assumed that contained the opinion of Government.

Hon. Mr. AIKINS replied there was a note on the back of the paper by Sir John Macdonald, stating no action was required, but there was no minute of council.

After some further remarks on this point, by different members,

Hon. Mr. SCOTT promised to have further search made for any documents that might exist. If the House would allow the bill to pass through committee to-day, any further papers procurable might be submitted at the third reading to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. BOTSFORD said he could not assent to the bill passing through committee; because after any further information was produced, the Legislature might think it should not take such stage.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY said he would put his motion as a notice of motion for to-morrow.

DEFECTIVE RETURNS.

Hon. Mr. READ said the motion he was about to propose was one which he thought every member must feel interested in. He had, in quoting the *Canada Gazette* on two occasions, imagined he was using a reliable authority, but had afterwards found within one year's numbers, two gross mistakes. Consequently there was sufficient reason to bring this matter to the notice of the Government. He would hereafter be careful in trusting any of the *Gazette's* statements. He had been in the habit of watching the returns of the receipts and expenditures of the country, for the different months; but last year, to his surprise, he could not find in the *Gazette* one penny of receipts and expenditures, reported for May, 1874. He then wrote to the department on the subject, and received a reply thanking him for bringing that matter to its notice. But the defect had not been remedied. The *Gazette* returns of the receipts and expenditures for Feb., did not agree with those published in some of the newspapers. He had asked himself which were right and which were wrong? Had the Government one return for themselves and another for the papers? He had found that for Oct. last, in the item of customs receipts, the *Gazette* was wrong to the amount of $716,645. Now they ought to have better authority than this publication. He called the attention of the Government to this matter, in the hope that a system of checks and correct reports might be devised. He recommended the publication, at the end of each month, of the gross receipts from all sources, from the commencement of the financial year to that time, and then the expenditures, as likely to correct the present evil. He moved—

"That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House, returns of the receipts from customs and excise for the months of May and October, in the year 1874."

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—I have no objection to the motion. I only regret the item having escaped my attention. I have been unable to get any information from the Minister of Inland Revenue, or the Finance Department. I assume there has been a clerical error. I have no doubt the matter is susceptible of explanation.

APPOINTMENTS AND DISMISSALS FROM OFFICE.

With reference to the question on the orders, in his name,

Hon. Mr. KAULBACH said he found, since giving notice, that the papers he desired had been brought down; but he had not had time to look into them. The following was the question:

"Why the Government has not submitted the papers in answer to an address from this honourable body to His Excellency the Governor-General, of the 17th February last, in reference to all appointments to, and resignations and dismissals from office, since 1st October, 1873, in the county of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia?"

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said that the enquiry, in the first instance, was so general as to involve considerable delay in the search for papers in the different departments. All that could be found had been brought down.

[*To be continued.*]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, March 18, 1875.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

DURATION OF THE SESSION.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON desired, before the orders were called, to invite the attention of the First Minister to the probable period at which the House would be able to complete the business of the session. Hon. members had been exerting themselves to bring business to a close before Easter if possible; but it must be evident, without any intimation from the Treasury benches, that this could not be accomplished. He suggested an adjournment on Good Friday, and that the House should sit on Saturday and again on Monday. By having an arrangement of this kind there was a strong probability that they could get through during Easter week. Whereas, if they adjourned for three or four days, hon. members would come back refreshed, and the close of the session might be postponed indefinitely.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said the state of public business was such that it would be utterly impossible to adjourn before Easter. He thought there had been no delay from any cause whatever on the part of the Government during the session, and, while he was anxious to get through the work as soon as possible, it was evident they must give a good deal of consideration to several measures which had yet to go through stages. He had always taken the ground, when not charged with the responsibility with which he was now charged, that, with so many members coming from a distance, there should be no long adjournment, and these reasons were stronger now, at the close of the session. He proposed to continue to sit on Saturday week—after Good Friday—and again on Monday, and he believed there was no objection to doing so. By adopting this course they might reasonably expect to get through Easter week without having more than one session each day.

Mr. CAMERON (Cardwell) suggested the propriety of putting Private and Public Bills before Notices of Motion on the Orders of the Day.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL disagreed with the suggestion of the hon. member for Cardwell.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said that the chief difficulty was attributable to the lateness at which Government measures were introduced. They had yielded a day to the Government, but next session the House should resist any application of the Government for an additional day so early in the session.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY OF 1872.

Mr. JONES (Halifax) said it was known to hon. members of this House that the Washington Treaty of 1872 provided for the admission of the products of the British North American fisheries into the United States on terms equal to those under which the products of the American fisheries were admitted into the Dominion. It was specially provided that the fish oils and fish of all kinds, excepting the products of inland lakes and rivers, as fish preserved in oil, shall be admitted free of duty. He had, within the last few days, received a communication, which showed that Congress had, at its last session, imposed a duty on an article of commerce in which the people of the Maritime Provinces were largely interested; that was canned lobsters. It was quite clear that, under the first article of the treaty, lobsters merely boiled and not preserved in oil should be admitted duty free into the United States. Congress, in order to establish a differential duty in favour of their own products, had imposed a duty on the cans in which the lobsters were packed of 1¼ cents on each one. These cans cost 2½ cents each, and consequently the duty was equal to 60 per cent. on the cost of those packages in the Dominion, and equal to 10 per cent. on the cost of the article when packed in lead for exportation, and the exports of canned lobsters from the Dominion amounted, during the last year for which the public can be furnished with returns, to $511,000, and a duty of 10 per cent on that would amount to over $50,000. That of itself was an amount of considerable importance to one branch of our industry; but when the House considered the fact if we acquiesced in this decision, by the American Government, the same principle would apply to all packages of a similar nature, and would be practically a duty, in favour of the American fishermen, on herrings, mackerel, ale-wives and fish oil. He held it was a grave violation of the treaty of 1872 which should be brought before the House, in order that the Government might be called upon to make such representations to the United States authorities as would put a stop to legislation hostile to the commerce of the Dominion.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said the subject had not escaped notice, and representations had been made to the United States Government already. The contention of the Washington authorities was that although lobsters and fish might be entered duty free, they were entitled to charge duty on packages, which was a most unreasonable course, but so far the Government have been unable to obtain any relaxation from what the United States Government were pleased to call an order within their competency. This Government proposed to make further representations on the subject through the British Minister at Washington. Of course they could do nothing more.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE said if the American Government persisted in such a course, it would destroy the whole benefits of the Washington Treaty, in so far as it related to any articles contained in packages. Take for instance the barrels in which the articles were packed. If this principle were correct the duty on them might be made even more extortionate than on the cans containing lobsters, which was ten per cent. on the whole product. They might as well make a hundred per cent., and turn it into an actual prohibitory duty. He held it to be a good law that if we were entitled to send fish free of duty, we were also entitled to send that which contained the fish free of duty; otherwise there was no protection at all under the treaty. Of course the Premier was right in saying that his Government could do no more than make representations to the British authorities. But he hoped it would not go to the world that our protests were unavailing. He could not believe that the great nation with which that treaty was made would persist in violating the very letter of it, as well as the spirit.

Hon Mr. MACKENZIE said the treaty had been violated in another particular. It was held by the Treasury Department at Washington that it did not apply to British Columbia at all and the Minister of Justice here had given his opinion that we were entitled to the benefits of the treaty in British Columbia as well as in any other parts of the Dominion, still we had not been able to obtain a recognition of that fact. With reference to the duty of 1¼ cents on each can containing lobsters the Government had given a drawback on tin entering into the manufacture of these cans, but it was not nearly equal to the amount of the duty imposed on them by the United States.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the doctrine laid down by the hon. member for South Bruce was a true one. If any manufactured articles could be sent free, the package, without which it could not be exported, should go free also. The duty could only be imposed when the package could be made a cover for introducing an article of commerce which was not admitted free, which often happened when lead was run into busts and statuettes in order to avoid duty, but this was a different case. With respect to the other branch of the subject in which it was alleged that the products of the British Columbia fisheries could not be admitted free into the United States, he had no hesitation in saying, so far as his humble judgment went, they should be allowed to go free as well as similar products on the Atlantic coast. British Columbia was not a portion of Canada when the treaty was made, but it was now by addition; and all treaties affecting Canada would affect British Columbia precisely as all treaties of commerce between the United States and England applied to Texas as if it had formed a portion of the Republic at the time those treaties were made.

Mr. FLYNN said that if the American Government could tax lobsters on the plea that they could tax cans, then we could tax the barrels in which the fish were contained, so that would go for nothing. He trusted that something more than mere remonstrances from this Government would be made.

Mr. McKAY said the industry of packing lobsters was almost in its infancy in the Lower Provinces, and if a differential duty were imposed on it it would seriously affect this industry in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for the export amounted to some $500,000 during the last fiscal year. He had no doubt whatever that within the course of four or five years it would increase fully 200 per cent. This duty could not be imposed upon lobster cans, because they were of no possible commercial value in the United States after having been used once. It was only right we should know the position in which we stood, and whether this legislation was to be followed up by the imposition of similar duties on all the products of our fisheries.

LIFE INSURANCE BILL.

Hon. Mr. CARTRIGHT moved the third reading of the bill respecting life insurance companies and companies doing an insurance business other than fire and inland marine.—Carried.

CULLING OF TIMBER.

On motion of Hon. Mr. GEOFFRION, the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider further amendments to the bill to amend the Act respecting the culling of timber.

After the bill had been amended in certain particulars,

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL enquired whether the bill precluded merchants and lumberers in country places, for example, at Chicoutimi, from employing their own cullers, or compelled them to obtain the services of Quebec cullers.

Hon. Mr. GEOFFRION said the bill had no such intention.

The amendments were read and reported.

CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER moved the House into Committee, to further consider the bill respecting controverted elections.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE said he observed in the reprinting of the amendments, that the period within which the trial must take place was fixed at six months from the day of presentation of the petition. As the bill was originally printed, the period within which the trial should take place, had reference to the period at which the petition was at issue, and it was with reference to that proposed clause that he substituted, when the House was in Committee, an amendment which they adopted, as to an elector having the right to apply to have his name substituted, and placing the time at three months from the date from which the petition was at issue. He would therefore move that instead of the words "at issue" the words "has been presented" should be added. He did not object to the period of six months as that within which the petition should be filed, but if, after a general election, such a large number of petitions should be presented as had been presented in respect to the recent local election in Ontario, it would be with some degree of difficulty, or, at any rate, not without very great diligence, that all the petitions could be disposed of within six months of the time of their presentation.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON (Cardwell) said there would be five or six judges conducting the trials.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE said there was a certain time allowed for answering and other preliminaries, and the effect was to reduce the time to three months. If between thirty and forty petitions were presented the Bench of Ontario would be pretty much exclusively occupied in disposing of them within the three months.

Mr. PALMER thought the time had better run from the date the petition was at issue.

Mr. LAFLAMME moved the following amendment—that the following words be added:—

"That, whereas, doubts have arisen as to the proper construction of clauses 73, 101, and 103 of the Dominion Election Act, 1874, and as to the effect upon elections held under said Act, of the voiding of previous elections, be it enacted that elections held under said Act, as well as elections already held or hereafter to be held, shall be deemed, as respects candidates and voters, to be new elections to all intents and purposes."

That the last mentioned section shall apply also to the Election Act of 1873.

The amendment was carried, and the verbal alteration proposed by Mr. BLAKE was adopted. The necessity of that amendment, he said, arose from the fact that in Ontario there had been differences of opinions as to whether, under the decisions rendered in England, an election which had been voided was not a continuous election until the exigencies of the writ were fulfilled. Consequently, a party who had been elected once, and came forward a second time after the voidance of the election, would be liable to accusations of corruption by agents, which had been already settled by the first contestation. The object of the amendment was to make plain the real meaning of clause 73.

Mr. C. McDOUGALL enquired whether the amendment would apply to a case where an election had been declared void on account of bribery through agents, although there was no bribery proved against the candidate, and where the latter again contested the seat.

Mr. FOURNIER said it would.

Mr. MASSON enquired if the amendment was intended to have a retroactive effect.

Mr. BOWELL—It has that effect.

Mr. MASSON said the hon. First Minister was the guardian of their rights in this House, and he hoped he would see it had no retroactive effect.

Mr. LAFLAMME said it was merely a logical interpretation of an existing law, and consequently it must have a retroactive effect, but only from the day the original legislation went into force.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON (Cardwell) stated that if the amendments were allowed to go through Committee, concurrence should be taken to-morrow, and it could be carefully considered, as it seemed that its effect was rather broader than was at first supposed.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE suggested that it should be printed in the journals of the House, when its meaning could be carefully considered. He thought it should be made perfectly clear that this House never intended to provide that a man who had been unseated once on acts committed by his agents without his authority should be disqualified for being a candidate at the following election. He understood it to be the intention of the hon. member for Jacques Cartier that this amendment was simply an interpretation of the law, which we were quite competent to make clear.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON (Cardwell) mentioned that the Courts had already decided two cases in the line of the amendment, and on the second case there was already an appeal against the decision. There was no reason why there should not be this interpretation of the law, but the difficulty was that it might go further than anticipated.

Mr. LAFLAMME said it was not his intention that it should go any further.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE said that if this House by some mistake had legislated so that a man unseated for corrupt practices by his agents, without his knowledge, was disqualified for running again, they should correct it, and to do so he was quite prepared to support requisite retroactive legislation. He would not favour the removal of pains and penalties for the prevention of corrupt practices at elections, but he considered it preposterously absurd that a man should undergo the disgrace and humiliation of being disqualified for a new election because he was unseated for the corrupt acts of his agents at a former election, and of which corrupt acts he had no knowledge. If this House had done wrong, it should repair it. The Courts had declared that it had not done wrong, but the House had better make it clear beyond all doubt.

Mr. BOWELL said as he understood the amendment, it went a long way beyond the point to which the hon. member for South Bruce referred. He thought the House did not for a moment desire or intend that any member unseated for corrupt practices by agents without his knowledge should be disqualified for running again; but he understood the object of the motion to be more particularly that in the case of an election, held after a member had been unseated, it should be held to be a new election, and all the faults committed at the first election should not be brought up for judgment against him, but it should be held as if the first election had never taken place. He could see the importance of that, as there were cases before the court, hanging upon that very point. Under it, a man might purchase his election with the firm conviction and knowledge that he would be unseated, but at the second election, he would be returned by a majority of votes purchased at the first election, and who would be sure to go for him again. He was certainly of opinion that this House should not adopt the amendment without giving it more careful consideration, as upon a hasty reading he thought it was open to serious objections.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON (Cardwell) said his hon. friend would see that the case was different if a man were clearly proved guilty of corruption. The question was whether a man who had been unseated for corrupt practices and it was proved he had no part in them and had nothing to do with the bribery and corruption by the means of which his election had been set aside, should be disqualified for a second election. The courts had held that the Legislature had never intended that the law should have such an absurd meaning, and the Legislature now proposed to declare law what the courts had said was the law.

The bill was reported.

PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY ON RAILWAYS.

The bill for the better protection of persons and property conveyed by railways was read the second time and referred to Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported, read the third time and passed.

NOVA SCOTIA COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

The bill to provide for the salaries of County Court Judges in the Province of Nova Scotia, and for other purposes, was read the second time.

The bill was reported, read the third time and passed.

COPYRIGHTS.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE moved the second reading of the bill respecting Copyrights. (From the Senate.)

Mr. DYMOND spoke at some length in reference to the bill of 1872, which has been nearly two years in the hands of the British Government without any action being taken thereon. He suggested that the British North America Act be amended so as to give us jurisdiction over copyright; and in the second place that we should grant copyrights to all persons printing or publishing works in Canada—that was to say, that they must, in order to obtain a copyright, contribute to the wealth and taxation of the country by encouraging that branch of industry with which copyright was connected; and that any person not availing himself of that privilege within a reasonable time should lose the right of claiming protection.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said the bill was a compromise between British publishers and our own. Whatever might be thought by the House on the question of the desirability of our having entire control over copyrights—and he did not differ much in opinion from the hon. member for North York in that respect—still the fact remained that we did not possess such control, and it had become a matter of urgent necessity to have some settlement, rather than allow the recriminations which had been going on during the last two years to continue. The bill was admittedly a considerable improvement on present legislation, and the Government had to deal with circumstances as they existed, and to endeavour to obtain the best possible results from the materials they possessed. The Government had devoted considerable attention to the measure before the House met, and the bill was the result of deliberations held with Canadian publishers, English authors and other persons who had taken an interest in the subject of copyright, and the Government believed that while no serious exception would be taken to the bill in England, it would fairly meet the wishes of the Canadian publishers at the present time.

The bill was read the second time.

The House went into committee, and reported the bill without amendments.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

The House went into committee to consider the expediency of extending provisions similar, as circumstances permit, to those of the Seamen's Act, 1873, to vessels employed navigating inland waters of Canada.

After a brief discussion, the resolutions were reported, and a bill based thereon was introduced by Mr. Smith.

PATENT LAWS.

On motion of Hon. Mr. LAIRD, the bill to amend the "Patent Act of 1872," and to extend the same as amended to Prince Edward Island, was read the second time and referred to Committee of the Whole.

Hon. Mr. LAIRD explained that the first amendment proposed to amend the provisions of the present Act in regard to patents for a portion of a machine. Under the existing law no patent could be issued except for a whole machine, and he proposed that one should be obtained for an important improvement in a part of a machine. The bill also provided that a patentee, who had permitted the two years to elapse within which the statute provided he must act upon his patent, must give three months' notice of his desire to have the time extended. The existing law provided that patented articles must have stamped upon them the year in which the patent was issued. To some articles such a stamp was a flaw, and he proposed to make it simply necessary to affix a printed label instead. The remaining clauses of the bill related to extension of the amended Act to Prince Edward Island.

Hon. Mr. POPE and Mr. CURRIER thought the time was too short. A longer time ought to be given than this bill allowed.

Hon. Mr. LAIRD said if an applicant made application, showing by affidavit that there was good reason to ask for an extension, it would be granted. If the two years were allowed to expire without an application being made, the matter was of course open to all.

After recess,

The bill was reported; third reading to-morrow.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The bill respecting the Intercolonial Railway was read the second time and referred to Committee of the Whole, Mr. Charlton in the chair.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE explained that this was simply a bill to apply the law under which the Intercolonial Railway proper was constructed to the other branches of the Government railways in the Lower Provinces.

The bill was reported, read the third time, and passed.

THE CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION ACT.

The bill to further amend the Civil Service Superannuation Act was read the second time and referred to Committee of the Whole.

Hon. Mr. CARTRIGHT explained that under the present law gentlemen above the age of 40 could not be employed in the service. It was now proposed to limit the age to 30. The object of the second section was to empower the Government in certain cases to grant an allowance on dismissing persons who had served ten years or upwards. The bill and amendments were read the second and third times and passed.

INSURANCE.

The House went into Committee on the bill to consolidate and amend the several Acts respecting Insurance in so far as regards Fire and Inland Marine.

The bill was read the second time.

On motion for the third reading.

Mr. OLIVER moved an amendment that it be referred back to the Committee of the Whole with instructions to so amend it as to compel Canadian companies to deposit $100,000 with the Receiver-General as security. The amendment was declared lost on division, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The second reading of the bill respecting the lien of the Dominion on the Railway Company was carried on division.

The House adjourned at 10:40.

Call at Bermingham's Auction Rooms and enquire as to Winnipeg lots before Saturday, the day of sale, 26th inst.

Moore Bros.' Clearing Sale will continue until all their goods are sold, as they have made arrangements which require them to leave the city in May.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

DANIELS HOTEL.—Charles Vaughan, Pembroke; R. Sylvain, Templeton; W. Davidson, Louis Herner, Montreal; T. P. Watkins, Boston; R. R. Barringer, New York; M. Alsire, Williamsby; Thos. Lambert, Aylmer; C. Burpee, S. B. Appleby, John Wallace, New Brunswick; Hugh Boyle, Spencerville; E. Burritt, Sr., Easton's Corners; William Sandbery, Chicago; R. McLennan, Campbellton, N.B.; E. T. Cole, North Nation Mills.

THE WELLAND CANAL.

A Deputation Interviews the Premier—The First Minister's Reply.

A large and influential deputation, comprising some of the leading men in the shipping trade of the great lakes, from St. Catharines, Hamilton, Kingston and other ports on Lake Ontario, waited on the Premier in his office on Wednesday morning at ten o'clock.

The delegation was introduced by Mr. Norris, M.P., and amongst those present were Mr. McGregor, M.P. for Essex; Mr. Neelon, M.P.P. for Lincoln; Mr. Thompson, M.P. for Welland, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, M.P. for Frontenac.

Mr. OILLE, of St. Catharines, opened by stating the object of their mission. He said that the business men on the lakes had become satisfied that it was absolutely necessary that two feet additional should be added to the proposed depth of the Welland Canal, in order to enable them to compete with the Americans. He expressed it, on the authority of some engineers, as a feasible project, which would not exceed a million of dollars in cost.

The Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE thought vessels drawing 14 feet could not pass the St. Clair Flats—several that tried last year were wrecked. The cost of obtaining two feet additional in the Welland Canal, would be at least $3,000,000.

Mr. OILLE continuing said that if the work were done now it would effect a saving, that could not be expected if 12 feet were made at present and 14 feet afterwards.

Mr. MACKENZIE did not believe that, for the work was of such a character that the additional 2 feet could be had without extra cost.

Mr. OILLE then read a memorial signed by nearly all those interested in the shipping trade on the Lakes, setting forth the importance of effecting the desired addition in depth, and urging the propriety of making an appropriation of say $1,000,000 or more for that purpose.

Mr. GILDERSLEEVE, of Kingston, said the money being expended at Kingston harbour might be raised and devoted to increasing the depth of the Welland Canal, as the harbour was sufficiently commodious.

Mr. NEELON, M. P. P., St. Catharines, follows, urging the necessity of placing Canadian shippers in a position to compete with the American carrying trade.

The Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE admitted that the work was not merely a local one, but one in which the whole Dominion was deeply interested. The proposed enlargement, however, would necessitate a large additional expenditure, and it was a question for the Government of the day to consider if the advantages derived from the proposed expenditure would satisfy in every way the great bulk of the people. The members of the deputation must be aware that already some $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 had already been expended upon the Welland Canal, and the proposed enlargement would necessitate the expenditure of some $9,000,000 more, while last year the revenue derived from the canal, clear of all expenses, was only $150,000. The statement had been made that the increased expenditure would be between one and two millions of dollars. This, however, was entirely without authority. When they took into consideration the work of deepening the approaches to the canal, it would be found that to give the 14 feet enlargement, it would cost at least $3,000,000. It was a problem if 14 feet could ever be obtained in the St. Lawrence. It might, of course, be done, but it was very questionable if the expenditure would ever be admissible. He did not think they should bind themselves down to any project as to the depth in the St. Lawrence. In the meantime they would have 12 feet of water at any rate, and when they found it possible to proceed with the additional enlargement, it could be made without interfering with navigation. Referring to the remarks made by Mr. Gildersleeve, he said he was pleased to learn that the works which they had been engaged in at Kingston were entirely unnecessary. He had been informed by his engineer that this work was necessary, but as the people of Kingston did not desire it, of course the work would not be proceeded with any further. They would thus save some $80,000, which they would be able to expend in other public works. From information received from the United States Engineer in reference to the Detroit and St. Mary's Rivers, he found that an expenditure of $2,900,000 would be necessary to secure 12 feet navigation in the rivers. Of this expense, the Government had been asked to share a portion. As a matter of practical utility, he found it absolutely necessary, in order to get 12 feet of water at all times, that they must have 13 or 14 feet in order to provide for the action of the winds. In order to get the same depth in Port Colborne harbour, 16 feet would be required. The improvement to this harbour would cost $350,000. The benefit the country would derive from the proposed improvements would simply be the owning of a large number of vessels, and the employment of a larger number of men. The cultivation of a national marine was an essential of national greatness. It must be allowed, however, that the expenditure of $20,000,000 on that one canal should be seriously considered. It would not be possible to obtain more than 12 feet of water at the present time. The contracts would be given out about the middle of April, and the work pushed through as rapidly as possible. It had been stated that the shipowners would not grudge any additional tolls, even if double that at present levied. They must be aware that the question of tolls was one having a great bearing on the question. The toll on the Erie Canal had been greatly lowered, and would be lowered still further in order to retain the traffic, and if steam were to be introduced on the canal, as had been stated by Mr. Oille, and the rate of tolls reduced one-half, it would certainly be inadvisable to increase the rates. Again, if the rates of toll were to be raised in the Welland Canal to-morrow, a great cry would at once go up from the shipowners that the rates were ruinous and driving trade away from the canal.

After some observations from Mr. Norris, M.P., Mr. McGregor, M.P., and Mr. Carruthers, the deputation withdrew.

Winnipeg and Manitoba.

(From the Moorhead *Star*.)

Passing down the Red River (north), the following points are touched at and passed: Georgetown, Goose River, Frog Point, Grand Forks, Pembina, in the United States, and Emerson, in Manitoba. The next place of importance, and the principle city of Manitoba, is Winnipeg, or Fort Garry, known by both names. Winnipeg is a place of about 5,000 population, and is possessed of many attractive features. It is located principally on the west bank of the Red River, at or near where the Assiniboine River empties into the Red, and is becoming known for its commercial connections to the vast North West trade. Its history dates back many years, and the site is one established by the fur traders of early days. It contains many fine and costly buildings, both public, Governmental and private, and its society is as refined and intelligent as that of cities of more note and nearer the centre of civilization. Many luxuries, not even had by the people of the States, are enjoyed by these remote but, in many respects, highly circumstanced neighbours. Good schools, fine and elegant churches, superb residences and a refined society, are among the social advantages offered by this apparently "out-of-the-way" place. Commercially, Winnipeg and Manitoba are great beyond comparison. The amount of merchandise and other means for traffic annually shipped *via* Moorhead to Winnipeg, is simply mammoth. Winnipeg is the centre of a vast country, dependant upon it for supplies. It is the head-quarters for the Hudson Bay trade, and has, aside from this, dealings with a country thousands of miles in circumference. The usual allotment for the various and distant posts of the H. B. Co. is disturbed from Winnipeg, and the merchants enjoy a trade with the surrounding population astonishing in limit. Most of the supplies disbursed through Winnipeg are transhipped at Moorhead on their way; and in turn, the furs consigned at Winnipeg for London, England, and other points east, are handled by the return steamers and put on the cars at Moorhead. This Manitoba trade is one of the principal sources of our importance, commercially, and as such we prize it.

DIOCESE OF NIAGARA.

Election of the First Bishop of the New Diocese.

HAMILTON, March 17.

This morning at 10:30 the clergy and lay delegates of the Church of England, who took part in the election of a bishop this afternoon, met in the Church of the Ascension for divine service. The beautiful little church was comfortably filled, and every one present appeared to take a deep interest in the proceedings. The singing by the choir was excellent, especially the rendering of the hymn "Watch and Pray."

Before the voting was proceeded with, His Lordship requested that on the announcement of the result, no demonstration be made.

Slips of blank paper were then distributed; and after time had been allowed for writing simply the name of the preferred candidate, the clerical delegates were called up individually, and, folding the slip of paper, the voter gave it to the scrutineers, who dropped it into the ballot box. The voter then returned to his seat, his name being marked off the list to indicate that he had voted. The scrutineers were instructed to see that the number of slips corresponded with the number of qualified voters, so that all were compelled to vote.

After the clerical vote had been taken, the lay delegates were called up in the same manner, the order of procedure differing somewhat from the previous one. The slips handed in by the delegates from a single station were all placed in an envelope, which was sealed and dropped in a second box, no clue, however, being given of the mission represented. It was provided that in case representatives, if there were two from a single station, voted for different candidates, or if three put in three separate names, such vote would be declared lost. The votes of the lay delegates were then taken, after which all the scrutineers retired. After a short absence they returned with written reports, which were handed to the clerical and lay scrutineers respectively, and proclaimed to the Synod by the Secretaries.

The result of the clerical vote was as follows:—

The Ven. Archdeacon Fuller	32
Rev. Rural Dean Geddes	14
Rev. Canon Townley	1
Rev. Dean Grasett	2
Ven. Archdeacon Palmer	1
Blank	1
Total	51

The voting of the lay delegates resulted as follows:—

The Ven. Archdeacon Fuller	33
His Lordship the Bishop of Algoma	1
The Ven. Archdeacon Palmer	1
Rev. Rural Dean Geddes	2
Rev. Canon Read	1
His Lordship the Bishop of Rupert's Land	1
The Rev. Dean Bond	1
Lost votes	4
Total	44

The excitement at this juncture was intense, and when it was announced from the chair that Rev. Archdeacon Fuller had been elected by a majority of thirty-two clerical and thirty-three lay votes, the injunction that no demonstration should be made was almost disregarded.

Some discussion then ensued as to the name of the new diocese, which had never been named, although known as the Niagara Diocese. His Lordship was asked to give it a definite name, and he declared it the Diocese of Niagara. The decision was received with tokens of approval.

His Lordship then made a few remarks on the result of the election, congratulating the Synod upon the peaceful termination of the election, and eulogizing the newly-elected Bishop, whom he had known from boyhood. No one would be able to fill the important functions of the Bishopric with more acceptance than Archdeacon Fuller, and there was every reason to believe that God's work will, in his hands and under his guidance, prosper abundantly.

The Bishop then invoked the Divine blessing, and the audience dispersed, the meeting having lasted until five o'clock.

Correspondence.

The Editor desires it to be distinctly understood that while inserting the communications of Correspondents, he is in no way to be held responsible for the opinions expressed therein.

MILITIA ORGANIZATION.

To the EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—It was stated in an editorial in the last issue of the *Volunteer Review* that the organization of the militia under the law of 1868 is entirely and solely the work of Col. Robertson-Ross, late Adjutant General of Militia in Canada, and as such statement is not in accordance with the facts, as shown by the records, I feel sure Col. Ross would not desire credit for the work therein attributed to him. I therefore feel justified in stating that the organization of the militia under the above law had been completed in every respect before Col. Ross assumed the duties of Adjutant General.

The country had been divided into districts, the quota of active militia had been raised, armed, equipped and drilled, the staff appointed, camp equipment provided, regulations enacted, and the whole organization, so completed, was handed over to Colonel Ross in July, 1869, in as good and efficient condition as has prevailed at any time since that date.

As Colonel Ross had nothing to do with the arrangements for the drill of the force in 1869, his report presented to Parliament in 1870 shews his appreciation of the system then in existence, and of the efficiency of the force inspected immediately after his arrival.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
WALKER POWELL.

OTTAWA, 18th March, 1875.

POLICE COURT.

Before M. O'Gara, P. M.

THURSDAY, March 18.

There was an unusually large array before the Magistrate this morning.

John Carroll, John Cassidy, John Maloney, Murtagh McHugh, and Andy Nolan were arraigned on a charge of insulting the police on Clarence street. They were fined $2 and costs each, and one day in gaol, with the exception of John Carroll who was discharged.

Murtagh McHugh was up on another charge, that of assaulting one Andrew Brown, the informant against the above prisoners. He was accorded another day in gaol to tame his bruising propensities.

Celeste Meilleur was charged with ill-treatment of his wife. He was sent to gaol for two weeks at hard labour.

Charles Aubry for drunkenness was fined $2 and costs, or two weeks in gaol. He chose the latter alternative.

Patrick Fallon, same charge, was fined $3 and costs or one week in gaol.

Thomas Holmes was arraigned for being drunk on Clarence street the evening before. He was fined $3 and costs, but not having the amount of the fine he went to gaol for a week.

Samuel Conroy, another drunken and disorderly character, was fined $3 and costs.

Thomas Donman was charged with a breach of the peace on Sparks street in front of the British Lion Hotel. He also was fined $3 and costs.

[illegible] being found drunk on the public street. It being his first offence he was discharged with a reprimand.

Grace Baldwin was arraigned on a charge of assault. Her case was remanded till this morning.

John Barrett was charged with being found drunk on the public street. Fined $2 and costs.

William Shaughnessy brought up the rear in the long list of drunks, and was relieved of $2 and costs.

ST PATRICK'S DAY IN CHELSEA.

The returning anniversary of Ireland's national day, although growing grey by years, was kept up fresh and green by the Irishmen of Chelsea. The worthy pastor who has lately been entrusted with the parish, aided by the parishioners and assistance from other quarters, put forth their best efforts to duly honour the great day. At the entrance to the church several arches were erected, from which a large number of flags were displayed. Within the church extensive decorations had been made, all of which were very tasteful and in harmony with the occasion. At an early hour, two bands, the Templeton string band and the Gatineau brass band, headed by their popular pastor, Rev. T. Champagne, and a large number from the Gatineau, arrived to take part in the celebration, enlivening the inhabitants with the joyous strains of Ireland's music. Amongst the clergy present were Rev. M. McGovey, Cantly; Rev. W. Sh[illegible], St. Joseph's, Gloucester, and Rev. [illegible] Foley, Ottawa. In due time high mass was celebrated by Rev. W. Sh[illegible] and the sermon of the day was delivered by Rev. D. Foley. Father Champagne presided at the organ, and the choir and string band gave some very choice selections during divine service. Mass being concluded, the invited guests and musicians were entertained at dinner by the parish priest. In the afternoon a procession was formed, headed by the bands, and marched through the village, after which some speeches were made, and the joy of the good people knew no bounds. Much credit is due to the reverend pastor for having organized the celebration, the first of the kind ever seen in Chelsea, and the hearty thanks of pastor and people are tendered to those who came from a distance and took an active part therein. Such is but a beginning in Chelsea, and while such celebrations help to add another Shamrock to the immense bouquet tendered by Irishmen throughout the world to their Apostle, we trust it may become still more popular, and that other parishes may every year honour Ireland's birthday in the same spirit of unity.

DEATH

ELLIS—At Prescott, Ont., [illegible] the 17th, Mary F. A. Ellis, wife of [illegible] Ellis, Esq.

Miscellaneous.

THE BRITISH CANADIAN
Land & Settlement Co.
(LIMITED).
(Incorporated under the Companies' Act [illegible] and 1869.)
Capital, $1,250,000, in 25,000 Shares of $50 Each.
FIRST ISSUE, 10,000 SHARES,
Of which a Limited Number have been reserved for Canada.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. Arthur, Esq., merchant, [illegible] well, near Glasgow.
John Cunningham, Esq. (of [illegible] Smart & Cunningham, ironfounders) [illegible] head.
Matthew Fairley, Esq., of M. Fairley & [illegible] chants, Glasgow.
Adam Houston, Esq., of Houston & [illegible] produce merchants, Glasgow.
Charles Maitland, Esq., of R. Maitland & Son, Parkhead Brewery [illegible]
James Robertson, Esq., of John [illegible] Co., cotton spinners, Newhall.
James Salmon, Esq., J.A., of James Salmon & Son, architects, Glasgow.
John Spencer, Esq., merchant, [illegible] George street, Glasgow.
LAW AGENTS.
Brown, Dunlop & Lindsay, Writers, [illegible] gent street, Glasgow.
MANAGERS AND SECRETARIES.
W. G. & J. W. Lindsay, Accountants, [illegible] Regent street, Glasgow.
BROKERS.
Moore & Brown, [illegible] St. Vincent street, Glasgow.
Dykes & Maclagan, 79 St. Vincent street, Glasgow.
COMMISSIONERS IN CANADA.
John Dunlop, Esq., Craig-[illegible], Woodstock; Col. David Shaw, Kingston.
The Company is formed to take up and develope lands in Manitoba or North-West Territory, extending to
250,000 ACRES
Obtained in free grant on conditions of settlement from the Dominion Government.
First—By settling upon the lands [illegible] grants from three or other countries [illegible] free grants of alternate lots for [illegible] farms will be given by the [illegible] with advances for passage [illegible] ments, seed, &c. and,
Second—To hold for increase of value [illegible] ternate reserved farms, and sites [illegible] towns, or lying in the line of proposed [illegible] routes to the west or of mineral [illegible] millions of emigrants leave [illegible] course of every ten years, and [illegible] ledge acquired of the business [illegible] ties possessed by the Company [illegible] the proper class of emigrants [illegible] that the number stipulated for [illegible] ment to be settled in ten years [illegible] and families, may be [illegible] by that time. Seven townships [illegible] last summer situated on both banks [illegible] Saskatchewan River and [illegible] have been in that part of the country [illegible] them at fertile and beautiful [illegible] found in the North-West.
Prospectuses, with full details, [illegible] ed, and applications for stock [illegible] fice of

Capt. MacCuaig,
Travellers' Insurance Co.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HITHERTO [illegible] ing between Thomas [illegible] has this day been dissolved. [illegible] ing sold his share in the business to Mr. [illegible] Renney.

CAUTION.

Mr Stott will not hold himself responsible for any debts contracted, [illegible] any of the accounts due the late firm [illegible] are due only to
MESSRS. STOTT, RENNEY & [illegible]
Ottawa, March 15, 1875.

MEN WANTED. British Columbia. [illegible]

THE TIMES (Daily Edition) [illegible] every lawful day (and [illegible] every Friday), by [illegible] and John Charles Roger, [illegible] at their office on Wellington [illegible]

POOR COPY

The Times

VOL. VIII. NO. 3798 — OTTAWA, SATURDAY, MARCH, 20, 1875 — PRICE 3 CENTS.

Wants.

WANTED.—One or two Servant Girls, apply at NOONAN'S RESTAURANT. 3796

WANTED.—Situation as DRUGGISTS' ASSISTANT in Ottawa. Three years' experience; Associate of the O. C. Pharmacy. References given.—Box 20, Farmersville, Ont. 3795

WANTED.—A thorough house and parlour maid. Apply to Mrs. W. A. ALLAN, Stewart street.

WANTED.—A Good General Servant, in a small family in the city. Apply at this office.
March 11th, 1875. 3790

WANTED.—A Partner in a first class Tailoring Establishment must be thorough with Book-keeping and also capable of attending to financing. First class reference required. Address C., this Office. 3784-tf

WORK FOR ALL

At home, male or female; $35 per week, day or evening. No Capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with the cent return stamp, M. Young, 173 Greenwich street, New York.

PARTNER WANTED—A Partner having a Capital of about $200 is wanted to assist in carrying on a patent manufacture, the returns of which are immediate and the Profit over 100 per cent, and the Sale unlimited. For further information apply to J. BERMINGHAM. 3776

HELP WANTED.

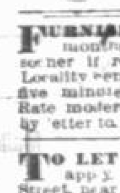
100 men and women wanted to sell a complete history of the "Life, Labours and Death of Livingstone," also "The Family Bible," both Protestant and Catholic, beautifully illustrated, together with Maps, Charts and a great variety of pictures. For particulars address
SCHUYLER SMITH & CO., Publishers, London, Ont.

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH and expenses sure to Agents everywhere, selling our New Braided White Wire Rope Clothes Line. Sells readily at every house. Samples free. Address, HUDSON RIVER WIRE CO., 28 King Street west, Toronto, Ontario.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted. All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all their time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post Card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. y37 8daw.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female Agents in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars FREE. P. O. VICKERY & Co., Augusta, Me.

WANTED.—We will give Men and Women
A BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY
from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having sure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars and address
J. LATHAM & CO., ... St. ...



AGENTS WANTED.

Men or women. $34 a week. Proof furnished. Business pleasant and honorable with no risks. A 16 page circular and valuable Samples free. A postal-card on which to send your address costs but one cent. Write at once to F. M. REED, 8th St. New York.

Houses to Let.

FURNISHED HOUSE To Let for twelve months, from the 1st of May next, or sooner if required. Rooms good and lofty. Locality central and convenient, being within five minutes' walk of Parliament Buildings. Rate moderate. For further particulars, apply by letter to X Y Z, TIMES office.

TO LET.—Nos. 4 and 5 Brooklyn Terrace apply to Wm. M. Beattie & Co., George Street, near Central School East. 3786 1m

Rooms to Let.

WELL FURNISHED BEDROOM, with Private Sitting Room, to Let, on O'Connor Street, three minutes' walk from Parliament Buildings. Breakfast if required. Address "F." Times Office.

TO LET, after the session, Two or Three FURNISHED BEDROOMS, with use of Sitting Room in a private family. Breakfast if required.—A. W., Box 350. 3795

TO SENATORS and M. P's.—Mrs. McIntyre, Wellington Street, opposite the Bank of British North America, has a Parlour and four Bedrooms, suitable for Senators or Members of Parliament—with or without Board. The Rooms are well warmed with stoves and drums, also lofty ceilings and well ventilated. 3760

Board & Lodging.

BOARD with or without rooms, and rooms without board. Table and rooms first-class. Corner Sparks and Bank streets, and within two minutes' walk of the Parliament Buildings.
MRS. FORGIE.
Jan. 22, 1875. 37 9-3m

Hotels.

ALBION HOTEL,
Court House Avenue,
OTTAWA, Ont.

W. H. CHALKER, — — Manager
ROBERT GRAHAM — — Proprietor

Omnibus to and from the Cars and Boats free. 3584

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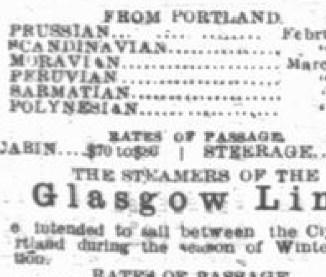
ALLAN LINE
OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

The shortest, cheapest and quickest passage to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow. The fleet is one of the largest, fastest and safest in the world. Vessels will be despatched as follows:—



FROM PORTLAND.

PRUSSIAN	February	27
SCANDINAVIAN	"	27
MORAVIAN	March	6
PERUVIAN	"	13
SARMATIAN	"	20
POLYNESIAN	"	29

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN....$70 to $80 | STEERAGE.......$25

THE STEAMERS OF THE
Glasgow Line
are intended to sail between the Clyde and Portland during the season of Winter Navigation.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN	$60.
INTERMEDIATE	40.
STEERAGE	25.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.
Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. [Where tickets are not used the amount is returned, less a small deduction.]
For through tickets and every information apply to
D. W. COWARD & CO., Agents, 17, Sparks-st.
Ottawa July 22 1873.

ANCHOR LINE.
STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY.
PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION UNSURPASSED.
Rates of passage from New York
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Belfast:
Cabin $50 to $70 gold, according to accomodation.
Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
For passage or other information apply to Henderson Brothers, 7 Bowling Green, New York, or their Agent.
GOULTHRITE & MUSGROVE, Ottawa

BERKELEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking "Norton's Camomile Pills." I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. 2800.

Business Cards.

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GIBBS & COURSOLLE,
SOLICITORS OF
Patents of Invention,
(TRADE MARKS REGISTERED)
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DONALD M. GRANT,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent.
Mortgages purchased and Loans negotiated.
OFFICE—No. 3 Bell's Block, Elgin-st., Ottawa.
Nov. 27 1874. 2436

MARRIAGE LICENSES.
OFFICE—Regan's New Brick House
Besserer Street,
Nearly Opposite Protestant Hospital.
Oct. 20 1874.

Bankers.

P. D. BROWNE,
Banker, Montreal
Dealer in Greenbacks, U. S. Bonds and Checks. Commercial paper discounted. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and U. S. Interest allowed on deposits.
Oct. 20, 1874. 3680-3awky.

BOND BROTHERS,
Bankers and Stock Brokers, Montreal,
Negotiate sales of Property and Patents, and organize Companies. Money invested in first-class securities to pay 7 and 8 per cent. interest. Stocks purchased and carried on a margin of 10 per cent, interest at lowest current rates.
Dec. 3, 1874. 3709y3awk

Legal Cards.

R. C. W. MacCUAIG,
Official Assignee.
City of OTTAWA, County of Carleton. 3765-1f

WILLIAM MOSGROVE,
Barrister, Conveyancer, &c., Solicitor in Chancery.
Office—Opposite the Russell House, over Gibson's Confectionary.
Money to lend on Real Estate. 3727-ly.

O'CONNOR & O'DOHERTY,
Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.
Mosgrove's Building Rideau-st., Ottawa
HON. JOHN O'CONNOR, Q.C. G. J. O'DOHERTY
Dec. 4, 1874.

SCOTT, STEWART & GORMULLY,
Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys and Conveyancers, &c.,
Bell's Block, Elgin-st.
HONBLE R. W. SCOTT, Q. C.
McLEOD STEWART. J. J. GORMULLY.
Oct. 17, 1874.

O'CONNOR & HOGG,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.,
OTTAWA, ONT.
DANIEL O'CONNOR. | W. D. HOGG.
Sept. 9, 1874. 3687

WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK,
Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys, Conveyancers, Notaries, &c., &c.,
Office—Bell's Block, opposite Russell House.
W.H. WALKER. | R.CASSELS,JR. | P. PENNOCK
June 9, 1874. 2625

J. W. W. WARD,
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitors, &c.,
Office Over Mr. B. Huckell's Flour Store corner of Sussex and York-streets Ottawa. 2683y

TAILLON & CHRYSLER,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, &c.
Office—Hardy's Block, Rideau Street.
G. TAILLON. | F. H. CHRYSLER.
June 3, 1873.

PINHEY, CHRISTIE & HILL,
Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.,
(Of the late firm of Lewis & Pinhey,)
OFFICES—Elgin Street, Ottawa.
C. H. PINHEY. A. J. CHRISTIE. | H. P. HILL.
Feb. 5, 1874. 1484-3m.

W. MARSHAL MATHESON,
Barrister, Attorney, Notary, &c.
Office—Master in Chancery Chambers, Court House, Ottawa, Canada.

L. W. P. COUTLEE, B.C.L.,
Barrister, Advocate, &c. for the Province of Quebec.
Barrister Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., for the Province of Ontario.
Main Street, Hull, P. Q. 3228-6m

C. V. H. FERLAND,
Advocate.
Temporary Office at Dr. Jos. Beaudin's, Main Street, Hull.
... March 9, 1874. 2512y

O. ARCHAMBAULT.
Notary Public and Advocate,
Has opened an office in the Village of Hull Province of Quebec, for the transaction of all Notarial and Legal business, either in the Province of Quebec or Ontario. Special care given to the collection of accounts in both Provinces.
Hull, Oct. 28, 1874. 2484

THOMAS P. FORAN,
Advocate, Solicitor, &c.
No. 12 St. James Street, . . MONTREAL.
Sept. 9, 1873. 2382-3m

Medical Cards.

DR. LOGAN,
Homoeopathic Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Residence—Albert Street. Office hours from 8 to 11 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m. Special attention given to diseases and displacements of the uterus. 1753

DR. J. P. LYNN,
May be consulted at his Office, corner of O'Connor and Albert-sts.
Ottawa, Oct. 24, 1874. 2401.

DR. BURROWS, C.M.L.C.P.S.L.C., M.C P.S.O.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal, Surgeon Northumberland and Durham Cavalry. Late Associate Coroner N. and D.
Office and Residence:—Corner of Hugh and Sparks sts 2556-6m

DR. O. C. WOOD,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,
OTTAWA, ONT.
Day Office—Sparks-st., Centre Town. Night Office—at his residence, Maria-st., Centre Town. Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by a new but certain, speedy and almost painless process. Reference given to parties successfully treated if required.

DR. J. D. R. MACDONELL,
Ottawa South side of Rideau-st., near Gloucester. Consultations at all hours. 2454.

W. McCONNELL, D.D.S., L.D.S.,
Surgeon Dentist,
Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, also of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario.
OFFICE—41½ Sparks-st. 2122y.

TALMAGE'S PAPER.
THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK.
"THE BEST RELIGIOUS PAPER."
A CHOICE OF
TWO BEAUTIFUL PREMIUMS.
An Illuminated Portfolio of Twelve Gems by Hendschel, each 8½ x 10½ in., or the superb Chromo, "The Twins," 22x28 in., after Landseer Price $3.25, including postage. No extras of any kind. Without Premium, $3 per annum.
ATTENTION, AGENTS.
Liberal commission and exclusive territory. Samples and circulars free. Send Postal Card at once to
HORATIO C. KING, Publisher
Oct. 30. Box 5105, New York

Auction Sales.

BY J. BERMINGHAM.
IMPORTANT AND PEREMPTORY
AUCTION SALE,
The subscriber has just received direct from England the largest consignment of Costly Books ever brought to Central Canada, being Seventeen Cases of the Finest London Editions of Standard Authors in elegant calf bindings, which he is instructed to sell at public auction without any reserve, commencing on Wednesday, the 24th Inst., at 2 o'clock and evening at 7.30; and to be continued each evening during the week at 7.30 until the entire consignment, which consists of several thousand volumes, is sold. The Books are Splendidly Illustrated, Elegantly Bound, and suitable for gentlemen's private libraries, comprising the most recent editions of Encyclopedias, Chambers', Appletons, &c. McCulloch's Commercial Directory, Beydell, Shakespeare in Photo, Histories of England, comprising Knight's Splendid Pictorial Edition, 8 Vols., over 8,000 Plates; also Hume, Lingard, Smollett, Lord Mahon and Macaulay, &c., &c. The Works of Shakespeare and all the British Poets, including the celebrated Aldine Edition 52 vols., Bell's Edition, 24 vols., Hugh Miller's Works, 11 vols. The Novelists including Scott, Dickens, Bulwer, Trollope, Thackeray, Disraeli, &c. &c. De Quincey, Froude, May, Hallam, Gibbon, Chas. Reade, Captain Marryatt, Chas. Lever, Lord Brougham, Wilson's Border Tales, Pepys' and Evelyn's Diaries. Fairy Notes and English literature, Knight's Pictorial London Gallery of Art, Lowden's Bibliographic Manual, giving a history of all books in the English language, Dictionary of Greek and Roman Arts, Leech's Etchings Wilkes' Gallery and thousands of other valuable works.
Catalogues will be ready for distribution on Monday, 22nd, and can be had at the office of the Subscriber, Elgin street, opposite the Russell House. A general invitation is extended to ladies and gentlemen wishing to replenish their libraries, to examine the books on Tuesday, the 23rd, all day and night up to 10 o'clock, and on Wednesday, 24th up to the hour of sale. Such a chance to purchase valuable books should not be overlooked. Clergymen, Senators and Members of Parliament, as well as the general public, should take advantage of it.
Sale without any reserve.
J. BERMINGHAM, Auctioneer.
OTTAWA, March 20, 1875.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

We sell to-day at three o'clock, the
Stock of Paintings, Chromos, Sewing Machines, Melodeons, Furniture, Mirrors and various other Goods.
J. M. ROSS & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Heney's Block, Sparks St.

N. B.—Sale every Saturday until the 1st of May, for the convenience of all who have goods to sell. J. M. R. & Co.

Bank Notices.

BANK OF OTTAWA.
Office:
Victoria Buildings, Opposite Western Block of Parliament Buildings.
DIRECTORS:
James Maclaren, Esq., President.
Charles Magee Esq., vice-President.
C. T. Bate, Esq., Hon. L. R. Church, M.P.P., Robert Blackburn, Esq., M.P., Alexander Fraser, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Allan Gilmour, Esq., George Hay, Esq.
A General Banking Business Transacted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Gold, Currency and Sterling Drafts Purchased and Sold.
Savings' Department.
PATRICK ROBERTSON, Cashier.
11 2-75. 3678

Miscellaneous.

A. E. GENDREAU'S
New Parliamentary Tonsorial
PARLOUR
Is now open.
FIRST CLASS Hair Dresser employed. Ladies' Combings done up in First Class style, and on the shortest Notice.
Charges Moderate.
Mathewman's New Buildings, Wellington Street, between Dufferin Bridge and Elgin Street. 3767

NOTICE.
Several Sets of Single Harness
For Sale Cheap for Cash.
Enquire at
Rowe's AUCTION Rooms, Rideau Street.
Ottawa, March 3rd, 1875. 3754

FISH! FISH! FISH!
MR. MOSES LAPOINTE desires to inform his customers and the public generally that he has removed his place of business from his former stand to the new Fish Market on the south side of York street. He will be happy to meet his friends in his new stand, and do his utmost to supply them with the latest importations of fresh and other kinds of fish; also all kinds of Poultry and Game.
MOSES LAPOINTE.
Ottawa, Feb. 2, 1875.

DATURA TATULA
FOR
Asthma and Bronchitis,
is admitted by all who have tried it, to ensure more speedy and certain relief than any other remedy. The Testimonials daily received attest this to a remarkable degree.
General Alexander says:—"I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."
Dr. McVeag reports:—"It had the most wonderful effect I ever witnessed."
Sold in tins, Cigars and Cigarettes in boxes. Pastiles, for inhalation, in boxes.
Wholesale and Retail of
SAVORY AND MOORE
143 New Bond-St., London, W.,
And Retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world, who also supply Savory & Moore's Pancreatine and Pancreatine Wine, by the aid of which persons take Cod Liver Oil without nausea or indigestion.

"Liebig's Liquid
Extract of Beef."
"Nutritious Condiment
for Horses and Cattle."
"British Egg
and Butter Powder."
CHAS. STEPHENSON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Ottawa and District
Corner O'Connor and Wellington Sts 3763

Clarke's New Method
FOR REED ORGANS.
By WILLIAM H. CLARKE. Price $2.50.
Mr. Wm. H. Clarke, a distinguished organist and composer, was especially fortunate in the compilation of this fine work, which sprang into popular favour immediately on its issue, has had remarkable success, and continues to be the leading method. Contains, in addition to instructions, a capital collection of Reed Organ Music.
All books sent, post paid, for retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO. 711 B'dway, New York
3779

MUSIC BOOKS
BEST FOR
QUARTET CHOIRS.
Thomas's Sacred Quartets,
Baumbach's Sacred Quartets,
Buck's Motet Collection,
Baumbach's New Collection,
Buck's 2d Motet Collection,
Church and Home,
Hayter Church Music,
Trinity Collection,
Price ... each book in ... cards, $2 50, Cloth, $3

Auction Sales.

Auction Sale of Winnipeg City Lots to-day (Saturday), at 11 o'clock a.m., and 7.30 p.m.
J. BERMINGHAM, Auctioneer.

Miscellaneous.

Something New!

THE undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents in Ottawa and Vicinity, for the sale of the celebrated Barnett's Zinc and Platina Pens. These pens are now in use in several of the Government Departments, they will be found superior to all Steel Pens, and very durable. Price $2 per gross. Samples gratis. SMITH & STEWART, Stationers, &c. 3756-1w

Goods Selling at Cost
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY,
—AT—
J. & G. NEELIN'S,
12 Rideau St.
Ottawa, March 18, 1875. 3790-1w

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, Ottawa, 1875.
—AND—
CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

PARTIES requiring Models, Inventions, &c., worked out, and represented, at the above Exhibitions, can have them done in the best style, by a practical man, whose works took Awards at the English Exhibition, 1851, Dublin, 1865, Paris 1867.
Best references as to capabilities, &c., can be given. Apply,
THOS. S. SARNEY, Mechanical Engineer,
Cor Daly & Nelson Streets, Ottawa. 3774

NEW EDINBURGH
BRICK WORKS.
Orders for bricks left at the City Office, corner of Sparks and Elgin streets, will be promptly attended to. 3.91.

Grocers.

AUCTION SALE.
EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE
Have decided to sell the balance of their stock of
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, GLASSWARE,
and CROCKERY by Auction, commencing
On Saturday, 20th Inst.
at 7.30 p.m. and to continue next week on
TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY.
GREAT BARGAINS. 379

Burnett's Extracts
For cooking purposes.
Burnett's Extracts
"Pre-eminently superior."—Parker House, Boston.
Burnett's Extracts
LEMON, VANILLA, ROSE, ALMOND, NECTARINE, CELERY, ORANGE, PEACH, NUTMEG, CINNAMON, CLOVES, GINGER.
Burnett's Extracts
"...."—Fifth Av. Hotel, N. Y.
Burnett's Extracts
"Used exclusively for years."—Continental Hotel, Phila.
Burnett's Extracts
The superiority of these Extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.
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Agents for Dominion of Canada.
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HOUSEKEEPERS!
For your House-cleaning, by all means ask your Grocer, Druggist, or the Hardware shops, for cleaning and polishing
SAPOLIO,
It surpasses everything for Windows, painted and plain Woodwork, and Tins, Brasses, and Scouring Knives, and all metals.
HAND SAPOLIO,
For Mechanics, Painters, Photographers, and for Bath purposes.
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ALEX. TAYLOR
Successor to D. McLarnon,
—CORNER OF—
RIDEAU & CUMBERLAND STS.
—DEAL IN—
FLOUR AND ... PRODUCE.
A selected stock always on hand to suit all parties. Orders promptly attended to.
The highest price will be paid for all kinds of Farm Produce. 3773-1w

SMOKERS!
For a Good Smoke
—USE THE—
MYRTLE NAVY.
See the T. & B. on each Plug

SCHOOL MUSIC BOOKS.
Commence your instruction with
American SCHOOL MUSIC Readers
IN 3 BOOKS.
Book I [35 cts.] has a charming course for Primary Schools. Book II [50 cts.] has one equally attractive for Grammar Schools, and Book III [50 cts.] is fitted for higher Grammar classes and High Schools. The very practical interesting and thorough course in these books was constructed by L. O. Emerson and W. S. Tilden.
For a companion book use
Cheerful Voices. A large collection of genial School Songs, by L. O. Emerson. A popular book. 50 cts.
Afterward take up
THE HOUR OF SINGING.
CHOICE TRIOS, or
THE SONG MONARCH.
These books are for High Schools and Academies. The HOUR OF SINGING [$1.00] by L. O. Emerson and W. S. Tilden, for 2, 3 or 4 voices. CHOICE TRIOS [$1.00] by W. S. Tilden, for 3 voices, are choice in every sense. And THE SONG MONARCH [75 cts.] by H. R. Palmer, assisted by L. O. Emerson, unexcelled as a book for Singing Classes, is equally good for High Schools.
All books sent, post-paid, for retail price.
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3784

Auction Sale of Winnipeg City Lots to-day [Saturday], at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m. J. Bermingham, Auctioneer

BOOK SALE.—The finest collection of books ever imported to Canada is now selling every night at 82 Sparks street, J. M. Ross & Co. Two cases in to-day; more on the way. Sale to-night at seven o'clock.

By Telegraph.

MID-NIGHT DESPATCHES.

GERMANY.

A Demand for Indemnity.

BERLIN, March 19.—A frigate has been ordered to Swatow to support the demand for indemnity for the plundering of the barque Bismarck.

SPAIN.

Arrest of Suspected Alfonsist Sympathisers.

PARIS, March 19.—Several officers suspected of favouring King Alfonso have been arrested at Estella.

UNITED STATES.

A New Oil Well Struck.

WARREN, Pa., March 19.—The new oil well struck near here on the Beatty farm is pumping at the rate of 200 barrels per day. This is a new oil territory.

The Flooded District in Pennsylvania

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 19.—The river is falling, but the more the gorges are looked at the greater the danger appears, and the more frightened the inhabitants grow. To add to the frozen appearance of the valley, a raging snow storm has set in.

A Marietta despatch says the snow on the street has been 10 to 40 feet deep.

The Floods in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 19.—The Common Council solicit aid for the sufferers by the tornado. Great distress prevails there among those left homeless. The damage sustained amounts to $100,000.

The Mississippi is rising, and is now within two feet of high water mark. The planters expect an overflow.

Troubles in the Ohio Mining District

COLUMBUS, O., March 19.—The troubles among the coal miners at Stuartsville have recommenced. On Wednesday several negroes were attacked by white miners and brutally beaten. W. B. McClury, superintendent of the Stuartsville mine, engaged in a pistol duel with a white miner who demanded his surrender, and succeeded in mortally wounding his antagonist. Upon being warned to leave, McClury and 25 coloured miners departed for Loganville. Mitchell, foreman of the company, was yesterday given three hours' notice to leave the town, which he did, and arrived here to-day accompanied by Mr. Harbaugh, another employee of the company. Mitchell says five or six men carrying guns entered his office at noon yesterday and made violent demonstrations; they threatened to club him with their guns, and one pointed a cocked gun at him and threatened to shoot him. Harbaugh left Stuartsville this morning. The company's store and contents were burned last night, involving a loss of from $10,000 to $15,000. Everybody about the company's works were driven off, and there was no person on the premises to oppose the incendiaries. He learned that during the day the question of burning the building at night was the subject of general conversation, but the authorities made no effort to prevent it. The Sheriff of Perry County will meet Governor Ames to-night.

Execution of a Bandit.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—The bandit Vasquez was executed to-day at San Jose. No attempt was made at a rescue, though one was feared a day or two ago. Everything passed of quietly. Vasquez asserted to the last his innocence of the crime of murder at any time during his career, but acknowledged the justice of his fate, having been the leader of a murderous band.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Rimmell's Perfumery Manufactory Burned.

LONDON, March 19.—The perfumery manufactory of Eugene Rimmell, at No. 96 Strand, and several adjoining buildings, were destroyed by fire early this morning.

UNITED STATES.

Retrenchment of Canal Expenses

NEW YORK, March 19.—The Governor in a special message to the Legislature renews his recommendation in respect to the canals, which recent amendments of the constitution empowered the Legislature to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of; that while the manner of their disposition remains undetermined, no expenditure should be made on these works not strictly necessary, in view of the probable future. The wisdom of abstaining from all new work, except that which is not only useful, but absolutely necessary, is obvious. Every item should be scrutinized with jealous care. Thorough retrenchment in ordinary and extraordinary repairs will enable the State to remit for the present year, as compared with the last, to boatmen and transporters from five to six hundred thousand dollars' worth of tolls; and at the same time to give relief to our over-burdened tax-payers in a reduction of their taxes to the extent of more than a million and three-quarters of dollars. If the restoring of the Erie Canal to its proper dimensions, and the deepening of its water way can be deferred till next year, and then be proceeded with gradually, there is little else which cannot wait. The Governor illustrates how the State is defrauded in contract letting. He recommends that here after bids be opened and awards of contracts be made by the canal board. It is clear that under the present system of canal management the people will not be relieved from taxation, boatmen from high tolls, or the needed improvements of the Erie and Champlain Canals be finished. Our duty is clear; let us cut off expenses which divert the revenues from the general improvement of canals to local purposes; make every official, employee and contractor feel that the laws you have just passed against fraud will be enforced, and our canals will be finished, their commerce revived, and taxation lessened, not only as it oppresses the boatmen, but also all other classes of our citizens.

Floods in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 19.—The water is five to fifteen feet deep in the streets of Port Deposit, Md., and the destruction of property is great, but no lives have been lost. At Havre-de-Grace the ice has gorged about five miles below the town; the wharves there are all flooded, and whole piles of lumber have been swept from them. The streets next to the river are completely blocked with ice. The water is falling now.

The Tilton-Beecher Trial.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Shearman, Mrs. Field and Bessie Turner were present in the court room this morning. Beecher and his wife were in their places. Evarts and Fullerton were a little late, the latter being accompanied by Moulton. Halliday resumed the stand and his cross-examination was continued by Fullerton. He testified, after being handed a copy of the West charges, that after they were presented to the Examining Committee in a completed form, he did not give them any advice in regard to the charges. "I was directed not to serve a copy of the charges. The meeting at which these charges were presented was in July, 1873. I did not state at that meeting that it was not the desire of Beecher that the charges should not be presented. I did not speak to Mrs. Bradshaw about her appearing as a witness before this committee, but Mrs. Bradshaw spoke to me on the subject." Witness was asked what Mrs. Bradshaw had said on that occasion. Evarts objected, as it was a conversation at which Beecher was present; and the court ruled it out.

The Gold Clique.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The present gold speculation is exciting considerable comment. While it is conceded a strong clique has obtained control of the market, opinions differ widely as to who compose the pool. The bank statement is expected to show a continued looking up process of the "Gold Clique." Great efforts will be made to get the reserve of banks below legal limit, by keeping about ten million dollars gold off the market. The present tactics of the clique, if continued much longer, will result in increasing largely the supply of gold at this point. Already gold is pouring in from California, $650,000 gold coin having arrived from San Francisco yesterday, consigned to leading bankers, and more is on the way. Gold is also coming from Canada and Europe. It is also estimated that $12,000,000 gold coin has arrived here from San Francisco since January first.

A Serious Charge.

BOSTON, March 19.—A correspondent of the *Advertiser*, and an eye witness, attributes the loss of thirteen lives of the crew of the Italian bark Giovanni, which was lately wrecked off Cape Cod, to the cowardice and incompetency of the two men, Captain David Akins and E. P. Worthin, in charge of the life saving stations Nos. 6 and 7. He charges them with refusing to send boats when their crews were ready to man them. An investigation and punishment of these men is demanded.

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CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE

(By Telegraph.)

TORONTO.

Journal Enlarged—Nearly Drowned—Central Prison—New Masonic Lodge

TORONTO, March 19.

The *Liberal* will be enlarged on and after to-morrow.

Pinkerton, the American detective, is at present in the city.

A man named Baker fell into the water of the bay yesterday, between the edge of the ice and the wharf. He was rescued with difficulty.

It is now stated that the Canada Car Company have completed arrangements by which they will resume operations at the Central Prison.

A new Masonic lodge, to be called "Zetland," is to be dedicated on Friday, next. It is to be composed only of past masters of other lodges.

MONTREAL.

Election Case—Failure—A Visit to Europe—Honours to a Consul—Stocks.

MONTREAL, March 19.

The preliminary objections in the Montreal Centre election case were argued this morning, before Judge Torrance.

News has been received of the failure of Watson, Craig, & Co., Canada dealers at Chicago; liabilities from $50,000 to $75,000. A Montreal banking institution is interested, it is understood, to a considerable amount.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee on Tuesday last, a motion was adopted recommending that Ald. David be commissioned to proceed to Europe, in company with Mr. McQuisten, the City Surveyor, on a tour of enquiry into the prevalent and most approved system of drainage.

Mr. Jesse Joseph has received from the King of the Belgians the insignia of Chevalier of the Order of Leopold, in recognition of services rendered as Belgian Consul. This is the first occasion of its conferment in the Dominion. The medal bears King Leopold's monogram, and the motto "Union is Strength;" it is to be worn suspended by a dark red ribbon from the ... breast.

Stocks weak, Merchants' closing at 111¼ to 111¾; City, 106½, closing at 106½ to 107; exchange, 103½, closing at 102 to 103½; Telegraph, 167, closing at 167 to 167½; Commerce, 130¾ to 131¼; Montreal, 184, closing at 184 to 184½.

QUEBEC.

Bank Dividend—Board of Trade.

QUEBEC, March 19.

La Banque Nationale have declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent. The annual meeting will take place on 5th May.

The Quebec Board of Trade have petitioned the Government against the bill "To define and settle the duties of Carriers by land and water" on the ground that its provisions would be highly injurious to the shipping interest of the Dominion, and an infringement of the right of British and other ship owners. The Board also petitioned against that part of the proposed Inspection Act having for its object the repealing of section 64 of 37 Vic., cap. 45, because the repealing of that section would have the effect of abolishing compulsory inspection of fish and fish oils, which has heretofore worked so satisfactorily in the interests of trade.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Opening of the Legislature.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., March 18.

The General Assembly of the Province was opened this afternoon, by Lieutenant-Governor Hodgson. The Speech from the Throne alluded to the disallowance of the Land Purchase Act of 1874, and announces that a measure similar in object will be submitted to the House. The Tenants' Compensation Act, 1872, and the Act in amendment thereof, 1873, have received the sanction of Her Majesty. Papers relating to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum will be brought down, and hopes are expressed that a measure will be adopted for the erection of an establishment commensurate with the requirements of the Province. Allusion is also made to the Island railway, papers in reference to which will be submitted, and congratulations are offered on the bountiful harvest and the general prosperity of the Province.

LONDON.

Child Desertion—No Licenses.

LONDON, March 19.

A female child was left in the portico of the Tecumseh House on Monday night. It was found by one of the bell boys. The ladies of the house took charge of the child and the gentlemen subscribed $20.

Owing to the neglect of the Township Councils of Mosa and Biddulph in not passing the necessary by-laws, no shop or tavern licenses can be legally issued this year. This unexpected prohibitory law is not received with the best grace in the world.

HALIFAX.

Railway Subsidy.

HALIFAX, March 19.

In the Assembly yesterday the Provincial Secretary gave notice of his intention to move a resolution that an allotment of two hundred thousand acres of Crown lands in the island of Cape Breton and a subsidy of five thousand dollars per mile be granted to any company that will give security to construct a line of railway from the Strait of Canso to Louisburg, and a further sum of five thousand dollars towards a ferry across the Strait; this subsidy and allotment of Crown lands to be in addition to the subsidies already provided for the encouragement of the Eastern Railroad from New Glasgow to Canso.

GODERICH.

Proposed Summer Hotel.

GODERICH, March 19.

A scheme is on foot here to build a summer hotel. It is proposed to start a joint stock company for the purpose, with a capital of $50,000.

NORTH WELLINGTON ELECTION.

LIBERAL VICTORY.

ARTHUR, Ont., March 19.

The official returns of the North Wellington election give Higginbotham (Liberal) a majority of five.

Local Intelligence.

Auction Sale of Winnipeg City Lots to-day (Saturday), at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p.m. J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

Read Bermingham's book sale, to come off at his rooms next week.

CITY COUNCIL.—There will be a special meeting of the City Council on Monday night.

THE HON. GEORGE BROWN left for Toronto by last night's train on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway.

BOOK SALE.—Clearing out all our stock of books—Thackeray, Shakespeare, Byron, in fine binding, to-night at Heney's Block, Sparks street.
J. M. ROSS & Co.

THE CURLING TANKARD.—The match for the silver tankard presented by the members of Parliament to the Ottawa Curling Club begins to-day, and promises to be an interesting affair. The playing will be by points, each competitor having to play on his own merits.

MARKET CLEANING.—The necessary steps have been taken to give the different city markets a regular overhauling and good cleaning for the Easter holidays. This is a work that has been long delayed, but when completed it will prove a benefit not only to the butchers but also to the public. The By Ward Market has been in a disgraceful state for the last few years.

The wing of the American House, Boston, damaged by fire in November, has been re-modelled, and improved by a fire-proof French roof. The new rooms have been refurnished in a manner reflecting great credit on the proprietors, who seem never wearied in supplying every convenience for the comfort and pleasure of their guests, and thus retaining their well-earned hold on the favour of the travelling public.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Beaubien, on the body of the man Meilleur, found dead on the Montreal Road. The deceased was a young man of about 20 years of age, and not addicted to the vice of habitual intemperance, yet on this occasion drink and exposure to the intense cold of the night doubtless brought about his melancholy demise. The verdict of the jury was "Found frozen to death."

NEW LUMBER YARD.—We would direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. Wm. Queale in to-day's issue. Mr. Queale has established a lumber yard on the corner of Sally and Slater Streets, and is prepared to furnish lumber, venetian blinds, doors, sashes and all kinds of building material, dressed and undressed. Building operations will be brisk the coming season, and Mr. Queale's enterprise deserves to be rewarded by a thriving trade in his line.

NEW STREET CAR.—One of the proposed new street cars, or rather omnibuses, was on the route yesterday, and is a really handsome vehicle. It is mounted upon wheels, and swung at a considerable distance from the ground. At the rear of the car is a projecting platform, which is reached from the street by steps on either side. The management of the car requires the services of a driver and conductor, which will be a great acquisition, as considerable confusion has hitherto existed for the want of such an official. These cars are exclusively for use in spring and fall, to overcome the interruptions which unavoidably occur at these seasons.

FEARFUL DEATH.—A heart rending accident occurred on Thursday afternoon at Cyrville, in the township of Gloucester, about two miles east of the city limits, causing the death of a child, and conducing to the insanity of its mother. It would seem that a Mrs. Landry, while engaged in washing on that day, had occasion to attend to a boiler of water on the stove in the kitchen, which by accident slipped off, pouring its contents over her fine little boy, who was close by. The mother, in her efforts to save her child, was also severely scalded. Medical aid was summoned as speedily as possible, but was ineffectual, as the child died in a few hours, after intense sufferings. The awful nature of the accident has affected Mrs. Landry's mind, and as she is *enceinte*, fears are entertained that she will not survive the shock.

NEWSBOYS' GENEROSITY.—On Wednesday a lad of sixteen who had strayed into the city from a country place some thirty miles distant, was indebted to the generosity of some of our city newsboys for extricating him from the unpleasant position of a homeless wayfarer, with the probable contingency of an enforced night's stay in the police station. His search for work and a lodging having proved unsuccessful, he applied for advice to some newsboys who were plying their trade at the Russell House corner. The latter advised him to seek refuge in the station, a suggestion which was promptly declined. After a brief consultation it was next proposed that the stranger should accompany two or three of them connected with one of the city offices and who are accustomed to pass the night in the boiler room of the establishment. To this proposal he gladly acceded and after partaking of a meal at his hosts' expense, accompanied them to their usual quarters. The following morning a subscription was raised among the boys to provide their guest with a meal, and one of the urchins who was unable to contribute was deputed to visit the several carriage shops in the city until work was procured. This episode reveals a generosity on the part of the waifs of our city, that would perhaps scarcely have been expected.

FRESH ARRIVALS

At their New Establishment, Opposite the Old Stand

Fresh Fragrant Tea, at 40c., worth 50c.
Choice Selected do 50c., do 60c.
Extra Choice do 55c., do 65c.
Finest in the City, 65c., do 75c.
Bologna Sausages, at equally low prices.
Breakfast Bacon, " "
Spiced do. " "
Selected Hams, " "
Stilton Cheese, " "
Print and Tub Butter " "
Pickles and Sauces in large variety.

Also a very choice stock of
Wines, Brandies, Rum, Gin, &c.
AT
CAMPBELL & ALMAS,
Ryan's New Block, Second Door from O'Connor Street.
Ottawa, Mar. 10th, 1875. 3789

Auction Sale of Winnipeg City Lots to-day (Saturday), at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m. J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

New Advertisements.

Bill of Fare: European Dining Rooms.
Dissolution of Partnership: Scott, Renny, & Co.
Auction Sale: Edwards & Rutledge.
Books; J. M. Ross & Co.
Notice: Edwards & Rutledge.
Opera Glasses, &c.: J. M. Ross & Co.
Special Notice: J. Bermingham.
Choice Books: 82 Sparks street.
Auction Sale: J. Bermingham.
Lumber: W. Queale.
Photographs: 69 Sparks streets.
Winnipeg Lots: Bermingham's Auction Rooms.
American House: Boston.
Auction Sale of Books; J. Bermingham.

The Times.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, MAR. 20, 1875.

"THE LEADER OF THE LEFT CENTRE."

There are so many leaders on the left hand of the Speaker in the House of Commons that one feels a necessity for being exact when referring to them individually. The "Leader of the Left Centre," however, is well known by that cognomen, and has some celebrity as a gentleman who can say very little in a great deal of time. He sometimes unwittingly says something worth preserving, and he said one of those things last night. A bill to amend the Act respecting the treatment of sick and distressed mariners was read a second time and referred to Committee of the Whole for consideration. Of course the ex-Minister of Marine and Fisheries could not permit the occasion to pass without expressing his opinions very freely; and among other things he told the House that sailors on steamers had not time to get sick. We have at last been placed in possession of the key to the health and heartiness—we could wish to add the continual good humour—of the member for Northumberland, but the facts would show the falsehood. There are a great many people we know who ought never to be sick, if Mr. Mitchell's gospel be correct, and there are still a greater number who might try his specific with some advantage. The *bon mot* will live when the hon. member, let him apply his own cure as incessantly as he pleases, has left this earthly stage.

NORTH WELLINGTON ELECTION.

It is with pleasure we have this morning to announce that our telegram of yesterday's issue, in regard to the North Wellington election, erred somewhat, and that the majority turns out to be on the right side after all. The Tory organ in this city appears to have ignored the fact. "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." However, "experience teaches fools," is another adage as good and as true as the other, so that there is some hope yet. There would be no great room for crowing whichever way the matter turned out. The change of three or four votes to either side in a large and populous constituency like North Wellington would indicate no alteration in the political situation whatever; the fact that Mr. Higginbotham is again returned with a majority of five as against his former majority of six is simply a proof of the excellent organization of both parties. Of course it proves that all the halloing we have heard about a Conservative reaction is a myth. The truth is that if the Conservatives would only have patience, they would have their little reaction, but they are in by far too great a hurry. They forget that they have not yet served out their time in the political penitentiary—that their cup of bitterness, although it has ceased to overflow, is not yet nearly empty, and that it will take a great many years to evaporate. They were very jubilant over the supposed result of the particular election to which reference is made, but of course they are now unanimous that it does not make a great deal of difference. It will be satisfactory to them to have their opponents agree with them in that respect. Except for the general desire there was to see Mr. Higginbotham back to Parliament,—and of course the equally laudable desire to see the Liberal party maintain its full strength—nobody could have grudged the Tories an extra supporter, and the Government would have been no weaker.

The "financial leader of the Opposition," otherwise the "war-horse of Cumberland," went up to elect his friend Mr. Drew, and—didn't. No importance need be attached to the fact. When Mr. Blake went to Centre Wellington, and afterwards to South Norfolk, and because Opposition candidates were elected in both cases, the Tory press informed us that the hon. gentleman's influence and popularity in the country were evidently on the wane. This merely proved how desperately they grasped at shadows, in the absence of anything more substantial. The result in either case proved nothing of the kind. But, if there were any desire to turn their own argument against them, the result of Dr. Tupper's missionary tour to North Wellington would afford an excellent opportunity, except for one circumstance, which may be called fortunate or unfortunate, just as people's sympathies may dictate. This circumstance is that, the hon. gentleman having no influence in the country, and his popularity being *nil*, it could not well be on the wane. On his return to the House yesterday afternoon he had a full acknowledgement of his eminent services in a hearty round of cheering; but, alas! it was ironical. The fun reached its height when the Premier asked him to relate his experiences, but he declined with a bow that was worthy of Black Rod. Perhaps he means to write a book, and wanted to preserve the "matter."

Parliament of Canada.

Third Parliament—Second Session.

SENATE.

(CONTINUED.)

STATISTICS.

Hon. Mr. RYAN said, the object of the questions, of which he had given notice, was to ask the attention of the House to certain figures which were given at page XV. in the "Tables of the Trade and Navigation Returns" for the year ending the 30th June, 1874. On looking over the report of the Commissioner of Customs he found it contained statistics as to the quantity of wheat and other cereals produced in Canada, which it was stated were in accordance with the estimates made in the forthcoming (third) volume of the census for 1871. In looking through these statistics, he was naturally led to ascertain what progress Canada had made with regard to her productions of grain in the interval between 1851 and 1872, and he confessed that the figures at first sight surprised him and led him greatly to doubt their correctness. For instance, the returns, given as those of the census for 1871, show one year's production of wheat throughout the Dominion to be, "in round numbers" 16,300,000 bushels, while the returns of the census of 1861 make the production 27,500,000 bushels. It is possible an error may have been made in 1861, but if so, it must have been a very gross one, for the comparison of the two returns would show, in the important item of wheat alone, a falling off of no less than 11,200,000 bushels. Peas, also, which form an important part of the productions of Canada, show a falling off of 2,800,000 bushels, making in these two items alone an apparent deficiency of 14,000,000 bushels for 1871 as compared with 1861. On the other hand, in comparing these statements he must not omit to notice certain other cereals which show an increase in favour of 1871. For instance, Indian corn has increased 1,200,000 bushels, beans 150,000 bushels, barley 6,000,000, oats 600,000 bushels, buckwheat 1,000,000 bushels, making, in round numbers, an increase in certain items of 9,000,000 bushels, against a decrease of 14,000,000 in certain other items, or, to sum up, a total falling off in the ten years from 1861 to 1871 of 5,000,000 bushels, notwithstanding that in that period Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, three rich and prosperous Provinces—(a laugh) had been added to the Dominion. He did not know whether buckwheat grew in those Provinces, or whether it was owing to their entrance into Confederation that we could point to an increase in that grain; but it was evident that, notwithstanding this enlargement of our territory, if those tables be correct, we had fallen off in the production of two great staples. That fact was very much to be regretted if there was not some compensating benefit not recited in the Trade and Navigation Returns. He thought there was, and that we had turned our attention to other productions perhaps equally profitable to the country. He regretted that those partial returns should be published in advance of the census returns, and should go into the hands of those in Europe, who studied the progress of Canada, and would thus receive false impressions on the subject. He wished to correct those deficient statements which had gone abroad, and it was in the hope of obtaining a statement from the Ministers who represent the Government in this House, which would counteract, in some degree, the omissions in these tables, that he wished to put his question to-day. He believed there was a large increase in the cultivation of hay and pasture lands, of roots and green crops such as go to feed cattle and sheep, and which tend to the manufacture of butter and cheese, of which, he believed, the increased quantity now produced would show most favourably when the census returns were completed. Still, it would have to be shown that there was a vast increase in those descriptions of produce to counterbalance the falling off in grain to the extent of five million bushels. Besides this, the progress in natural productions which we should have made in the ten years was to be taken in account, to say nothing of the addition which New Brunswick and Nova Scotia should have given us. With the view of eliciting information on the subject, and, in the hope of correcting any false impression which these imperfect tables might create, he would ask the question on the paper, namely:—"Whether the statement at page XV. of the report of the Commissioner of Customs prefixed to the "Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of Canada for the year ending 30th June, 1874," to the effect that one year's production of wheat in the Dominion is, in round numbers, and according to the census returns of 1871, only 16,300,000 bushels, has been verified and found accurate; also, whether the statement on the same page of same report respecting the yearly production of barley, oats, rye, buckwheat and Indian corn, corresponds with the census returns of 1871?"

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER thought the fault, if any, lay with the preceding census of 1861, with which no such pains were taken as with the census of 1871. He could not speak with authority upon the subject of the grain production of the periods contracted. The question was almost one of speculation, since our statistics had not been very creditable to us. But there were several things which might account for this apparent change in the volume of our products. As to wheat, much of the land of Upper Canada had been exhausted by successive crops of the same grain—by overcropping and the neglect of a proper rotation. There were also the ravages of the fly. In this and other ways the change might be accounted for. Barley had been raised in lands previously devoted to wheat. Thus, barley increased 3,000,000 bushels and oats 600,000. Buckwheat was a favourite crop in New Brunswick, and since the Union this important staple showed a large augmentation in the Canadian returns. He could not state positively the cause of the discrepancy remarked upon, with regard to which all could form their own opinions. At any rate, the census returns had been copied correctly.

Hon. Mr. BROWN said that there was an unusually large crop in 1861, while that of 1871 was unusually small. Perhaps this did not account for the discrepancy noticed, but certainly the change called for the closest attention to the subject of the wheat crop of Canada. In other countries, of late years, great improvements had been made in the cultivation of grain, to which the notice of our farmers might not have been directed. It was the duty of the Bureau of Agriculture to turn the attention of our farmers to this matter. New processes, manures, and so forth produced great effects in the raising of grain crops. If there had been a falling off, perhaps it arose from our agriculturists not having kept pace with the discoveries made elsewhere. As to calculations, however, the country appeared at a great disadvantage, considering the smallness of the crop of 1871 as compared with that of 1861.

Hon. Mr. MACFARLANE suggested a system of crop estimates and reports similar to that of the United States, which proved so serviceable. In Nova Scotia, by the combined efforts of agricultural societies, they were able to get pretty accurate estimates of the crops, and judge in what branches of agriculture they were making progress. The Minister of Agriculture might devise a system of crop reports, to furnish information respecting the probable yield or failure in this or that locality, and no further. This would be of very great value to the country.

AN EXPLANATION.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY rose to make a personal explanation. He said that in calling the attention of the House to the telegram he read a little while ago, he spoke upon information he had obtained as to the permission given to the Telegraph Company to land their cable in Nova Scotia. He stated on the authority of the telegram, a copy of which was on the table, that permission was secured from the local authorities in Canada. This was a general statement, made by the Manager, he presumed, without having access to the papers. At all events, it was not accompanied by particulars. So far as the papers produced by the Secretary of State went, they might assume there was no permission given by the Government of Canada, the parties being told if they wished to land in the Dominion, they would have to apply to Parliament for an Act. It turned out from a telegram he (Mr. Dickey) had received since, that the permission was received from the Imperial Government to land on the Imperial property, or Ordnance lands, in Halifax. They were thus authorized to land their cables at Point Pleasant, Halifax, and to occupy as much of the Imperial land as was necessary for a building connected therewith. The cable was accordingly landed, and a building erected. The telegram from the manager at Halifax concludes; "I am not aware of any arrangement existing between the Government of Canada and the Cable Co." Nobody would dispute the Imperial Government had power to give this authority to land on their property, which is theirs to this day. Having got permission to extend their wires from the cable, on the beach, they carried them through a trench, they were allowed to open, into Halifax. Therefore the French Atlantic Cable Co. acquired their rights from the Imperial Government, who had the right to empower them to land the cables on their property and occupy it for this purpose.

Hon. Mr. MILLER contended that the Imperial Government stood, as regards this case, in exactly the same position as an owner of private property in Nova Scotia. If he owned a farm on the coast of that Province, he would have the same right to permit a Cable Co. to land on his property as the Imperial Government possessed in relation to its property. In a matter of this sort, affecting the public interest, in the face of the Nova Scotia law, approved by the Imperial Government, they had not the power to authorize any Company to land a cable on its soil, any more than any private owner of land had. (Hear, hear.) Were we to be told that the Imperial Government could violate the law of a Province or of the Dominion? A Province or the Dominion could give as valid a title to land on any portion of the Dominion as the Imperial Government. But Sir John Macdonald had decided the Company had no such powers, and that they rested with the Parliament of Canada.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY argued that the Imperial Government, which occupied one-third the water frontage of Halifax, had riparian rights, and could authorize a Company to land on and make use of their property, and that the present Company had rights Canada should respect.

Hon. Mr. MILLER replied, in support of his argument, and after some further discussion between the hon. gentlemen, on the legal point, the subject dropped.

GAS INSPECTION.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Gas Inspection Amendment Bill, Hon. Mr. Montgomery in the chair.

In answer to various enquiries, Hon. Mr. SCOTT explained that the principle improvements of the Act were that the gas should be free of any excess of sulphuret of ammonia, and that the testing place should not be less than 500 yards from the works. The bill would enable Government to appoint an inspector, and he presumed one would be appointed. Gas companies could not recover pay for gas of a lower quality than required by the standard.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN did not understand why there should be such a difference between the standard in Halifax and that in Ontario, being seventeen sperm candles for Halifax and twelve for Ontario. He failed to see the reason for reducing the standard in Ontario. If coal was scarce in that Province, the price of gas could be increased, and the thing could be settled commercially.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said that on the first introduction of gas the illuminating standard had been much lower than it is now, and had been gradually increased. In the report of the Metropolitan Gas Company in England it was shown that the scale is a sliding one, clearly showing that it was only fair to the gas companies that the highest standard should not be arrived at immediately. From 1868 to 1870 inclusive the illuminating power required was not less than twelve, after which the standard was increased to sixteen, which seemed to be the highest in England.

Hon. Mr. AIKINS remarked that the interest of the public in this matter ought to be consulted before that of the gas companies. In some places the gas was so bad that it could scarcely be used. Unless the law was made stringent enough to reach the companies it would be ineffectual.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT replied that the bill did not provide for the better quality of the gas. Before it provided that the gas should not contain an excess of sulphuretted hydrogen, whereas now it contains a provision also against an excess of sulphuret of ammonia.

Hon. Mr. MILLER said that in Halifax, under regulations with the Gas Company, the standard was 21 sperm candles, and if it were reduced to 16 it would be very much against the public interest. He had been requested by the City Corporation of Halifax to represent this fact to the Government to ask that the standard be reduced to not less than 18.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said the Inland Revenue Department were opposed to make such a change on the ground that it would be unfair to the gas companies without giving them notice. If his hon. friend from Nova Scotia would accept of a compromise and make the standard 16, the Government would make the change.

Hon. Mr. MILLER accepted this amendment.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY moved that this Act shall not affect contracts for supplying gas existing at the passing of the Act.—Adopted.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill with the amendments, which were concurred in.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT moved the second reading of the bill introducing into the Province of Manitoba some portions of the criminal code respecting the more speedy trial of felonies and misdemeanours.—Carried.

The House then adjourned.

Thursday, March 18.

The House met at 3:20.

Several petitions were presented in favour of a prohibitory law.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT laid on the table, in return to an address, copies of correspondence between the Government of the Dominion and Prince Edward Island and the Imperial Government relating to the Land Purchase Bill of 1874.

BOOMS ON THE GATINEAU RIVER.

Hon. Mr. READ, in rising to move the motion in his name, said he had been led to believe there would be no objection to his proposition, and, consequently, would simply move, seconded by Hon. Mr. AIKINS, for the appointment of a Special Committee to enquire into all matters connected with the construction of booms, piers and other works on the Gatineau River during the spring of 1874, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT had no objection to the address passing. Tenders for the work were called for, and those that came in within the time limited were considered. Others came in after, which were, of course, not entitled to be considered.

The motion was adopted, and a Special Committee was appointed, consisting of Hon. Messrs. Flint, Bureau, Chaffers, Benson, Cornwall, Botsford and Read.

THE FRENCH CABLE COMPANY.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY said he presumed the first part of his motion on the subject of any applications from the French Cable Company, to the late Government, was rendered unnecessary by the papers which had been laid on the table. He would like to be informed, however, whether any papers could be produced on the subject of the second clause of his motion, touching any despatches between the Government of the Dominion and Colonial Secretary, and all legal opinions with regard to the Marine Electric Telegraph Bill, passed last session. With respect to the first part of the motion, since the House last met, he had ascertained by telegraph that there really was a written agreement between the City of Halifax and the French Company, authorizing them to lay their underground cable through its streets, and also a regular indenture giving this Company power, through the Secretary at War in England, to land their cables at Point Pleasant, on the Ordnance lands of the Imperial authorities.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—What is the date of the agreement?

Hon. Mr. DICKEY—13th January, 1873, for Halifax, and the date of the indenture with the Secretary at War, 20th March, 1873. The indenture also granted leave to erect a testing house on the Ordnance property, for the purposes of the cable. The leave granted by Halifax was acted upon, and the underground lines were carried, after the necessary excavations were made, a mile or two into the city of Halifax. Subsequently, the company changed its plans and removed the shore end of the cable from this place, deciding, instead of landing it there, to carry it to the shores of the United States. They laid their shore cable, or land line, through the streets of Halifax, where it remains to this day. They carried their direct cable to the New England coast, instead of landing at Halifax, and landed the cables at Sydney, Cape Breton, from St. Pierre, which still held and were used in transmitting messages across the Atlantic. There was such an agreement, and it was acted upon. If Ministers declared there were no other papers but those mentioned, he would not press the motion; but if there were, and Ministers were not in a position to make the statement, he would ask that the motion be amended so as to include any letters and telegraph despatches that had not been laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said there were none except those brought down. There were no papers in the Privy Council but those relating to the disallowance of the bill of last year. He did not think his hon. friend's explanation improved his case, as it appeared that it was after the company had been notified they had no power to land that they did land, and enter upon other operations. That they had no power was the opinion of Sir John Macdonald, and that they could not have, except conferred by Act of the Dominion Parliament. After that announcement the company seemed to have given themselves no further trouble, but to have taken the law into their own hands, made arrangements with private parties, and landed their cables, and this with full knowledge of the consequences.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY replied that the opinion of Sir John was given with regard to the question of private lands, and not of public lands under the control of the Imperial authorities. The hon. gentleman would surely not say the British Government had no power with regard to the Ordnance lands, which they owned, for the purpose of landing a cable on them. If so, why was it that all the legislation of this country could not force a way through the dockyard of Halifax, Imperial property, for the Intercolonial Railway. The Canadian Government could not touch it, because it never was conceded to this country. It was conceded to the Sovereign, whose property it remained to this day; and surely our inability to go upon those lands, when we had power, by legislation, to cross the lands of private individuals, proved there was a distinction between private and Imperial rights in matters like the present. The moment the French company ascertained their application for leave to land at Halifax was refused by the Canadian Government, they communicated with England, to know the exact state of the case. The result had been put before the House by the papers produced. Instead of these people going on with their operations at Halifax, after they found their application was rejected—that they were wrong, and had no power to land—they did the reverse. They did not infringe upon the opinion of the Premier, but went to the British Government for authority to land their cable—a great international cable—upon part of its land. They procured permission to land, and did land without invading the rights of anybody.

Hon. Mr. MILLER congratulated the House upon the altered tone in which the hon. gentleman presented his case to-day, compared with that of yesterday. They were then given to understand that there did exist most important papers which would mark this legislation as a gross violation of precious vested rights. They all knew the contents of the papers that had been brought down. As to the agreement with the city of Halifax, to allow the land line to go through its streets, it had no more power than any private individual to confer that right. (Hear, hear.) Nor had the Secretary at War any more power than that city to give any such rights in Nova Scotia, especially in face of the express legislation to the contrary—in face of the Act of 1848, assented to by the British Government, and which declared that no country, community or company should establish telegraphic stations on or upon our soil without express legislative enactment to that effect. What, then, was the value of an agreement of this kind either with Halifax or the Secretary at War. He admitted the Canadian authorities could not take the Admiralty lands without the consent of the Imperial authorities; because this Parliament could not pass an Act not liable to be vetoed by the Imperial authorities, and therefore their consent has to be obtained to the taking of their property. He thought his hon. friend (Mr. Dickey) had not improved his case in the slightest by the manner in which he attempted to put it before the House. The Minister of Justice told the company the Government of Canada could give them no power to land their cable; and was it to be asserted the Secretary at War had any more right to interfere? His hon. friend said yes; but he (Mr. Miller) trusted this doctrine would not be maintained by any party in this House. In face of the opinion of Sir John Macdonald, the Minister of Justice of that day, the Co. landed in Cape Breton—not on the Admiralty property. If there was any permission granted by the Secretary at War, it had been lost by non-user; and the company had landed their cable where they had no right whatever.

(Continued on fourth page.)

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Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Costume and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Balls and Parties.
Rimmel's Violet, Rose, Leaf, Rice, and other Toilet Powders. A liberal allowance to shippers.
Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96 Strand, 128 Regent Street, and 24 Cornhill, London, 17 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, and 76 King's Road, Brighton.
Sold by all Perfumery Vendors.

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES
FOR
CONSUMPTION, WASTING AND INDIGESTION.
Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine.
Endorsed by reports from Medical men who have made the subject their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength and weight are increased digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.
Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers.
SAVORY & MOORE,
143 NEW BOND-ST., LONDON, W
And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY AND MOORE'S DATURA TATULA Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis &c.

PAIN-KILLER.
After thirty-five years trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera, or any sort of Bowel complaint it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency, and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.
It is used Internally and Externally.
Sold everywhere, Price 25 cts.
PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors
January 13th, 1875 37

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
New York Weekly Herald.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Proprietor.
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

THE WEEKLY HERALD is published every Saturday, at five cents per copy. Annual subscription price:
One Copy $2
Three Copies 5
Five Copies 8
Ten Copies 15
Postage five cents per copy for three months.
Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1.50 each.
An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten.
Twenty copies to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at the same price.
One extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty.
Additions to clubs received at club rates.
These rates make the WEEKLY HERALD the cheapest publication in the country.
Terms cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender.
A glance at portion of the WEEKLY HERALD will be appropriated to Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Pomology and the management of domestic animals. Particular attention will be paid also to Reports of the Markets.
The aim will be to make the WEEKLY HERALD superior to any other agricultural and family newspaper in the country.
Every number of the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a select story and the latest and most important news by telegraph from all parts of the world up to the hour of publication.
During the session of Congress the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a summary of the proceedings and the latest News by telegraph from Washington, Political, Religious, Fashionable, Artistic, Literary and Sporting intelligence Obituary Notices, Varieties, Amusements, Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day, a review of the Cattle and Dry Goods Markets, Financial and Commercial intelligence and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.
The HERALD employs no agents in the country nor in distant cities to canvass for subscribers, as none are necessary. Any person pretending to be an agent for the WEEKLY HERALD should be treated as a common swindler. The club system has abolished the agency system. It is safe and cheap.
The price of subscription, whenever practicable, should be transmitted by Post Office Orders. It is the safest mode of transmitting money by mail.
At small Post Offices in the country where Post Office Orders cannot be obtained, money may be remitted in Registered Letters.
Advertisements, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.
Price of the DAILY HERALD, four cents a copy. Annual subscription price, $12, always in advance.
Write the address on letters to the NEW YORK HERALD, in a bold and legible hand, and give the name of each subscriber, with Post Office, County and State so plainly that no errors in mailing letters will be liable to occur.

Carpets.

OTTAWA
CARPET AND FURNITURE HOUSE.
SHOOLBRED & CO.
Desire to inform their friends and the public that they are now receiving regular consignments of Furniture of all descriptions from
Messrs. R. Hay & Co.,
(late Jacques & Hay,) Toronto, &c. &c., to which they confidently invite the attention of purchasers, both as regards Workmanship, Quality and Good Value, as we are selling at a Small Advance on Mill Prices.
A Large Stock of Curtains on Hand.
SHOOLBRED & CO.
Ottawa, January 4, 1875. 49 Sparks Street.

Watchmakers, &c.

MANUFACTURING
Watchmaker and Jeweller.
Having sold out the retail business to Messrs. Radford & Goyer, I beg leave to return thanks to the public for their patronage during the last 12 years, and will continue the
MANUFACTURING, JEWELLERY AND WATCHMAKING BUSINESS
in my former workshop, over Messrs. Radford's Store, corner of Metcalfe and Sparks street.
June 26, 1874. W. YOUNG.

N. MARKS,
Fine, Jeweller, Practical Watchmaker,
No. 30—SPARKS STREET—30
Just received, a magnificent assortment of the finest
JEWELLERY,
Comprising Diamonds and other fine stone Rings, Opera and Victoria Chains, very choice designs. Also, a complete assortment of fine finish Gold and Silver Watches, which he will sell at astonishingly low prices.
A very unique assortment of Whitby Jet.
Nov. 18, 1874.

To the Queen and Royal Family; To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment); and to several Foreign Potentates, Foreign Governments and Railway Companies, established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER.
Prize Medallist of the London, Paris and Philadelphia Exhibitions.
Maker to the Chronograph, by which the Derby and all other Races and great events of the day are timed.
Manufactory and City House—58 and 60 Ludgate Hill.
West End Establishments—25 Old Bond Street and 99 Westbourne Grove, London.
MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS and WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited ... their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufactory the illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery and Electro-Plate, which are sent post free, as not only are discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.
Orders can be sent direct to the manufactory, Ludgate Hill, or through merchants and shippers in England.
WATCHES Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns. Lever, Vertical, Horizontal, Duplex, Chronometer, Chronograph, Keyless, Centre Seconds, Repeaters, Indian, &c.
CLOCKS Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Gns. Church, Turret, Carriage, Chime, Dining and Drawing room, Hall, Shop, Library, Bracket, &c.
English Ormolu Clocks, designed by English artists, and manufactured by J. W. Benson, which exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this establishment.
FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental makers of the highest reputation at moderate prices.
Artistic Gold Jewellery, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after designs by the most accomplished artists in the precious Metals, Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings, and all kinds of bijouterie, as supplied to members of the Court, and other distinguished personages.
Presentation Plate.—Testimonials of different sorts, Racing Cups, and Jewelled and Silver Boxes, as provided by Mr. Benson for the Corporation of London and other public bodies, for enclosing documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c., &c.
Silver and Electro-plate in the most beautiful fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-plate it is necessary to secure good materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. ... is really cheap at any price, ... Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., exchanged. Merchants, Shippers and Outfitters supplied.
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Plate sent to all parts of the world.
Jan. 17 1874.

Mails.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

All Mails are closed by Montreal time, 8 minutes faster than Ottawa time.

1874. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1875

CLOSE.	MAILS.	DELIVERED.
[illegible]	Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, etc.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B. Charlottetown, P.E.I. and all places in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland	[illegible]
[illegible]	Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, etc., and Western U. S.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Fort Garry and other places in the Province of Manitoba—Mails despatched daily via Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich.	[illegible]
[illegible]	British Columbia and Vancouver Island, Mails despatched daily via Windsor, Ont., Detroit and San Francisco.	[illegible]
[illegible]	United States, via Ogdensburg	[illegible]
[illegible]	New York, through mail	[illegible]
[illegible]	Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, per St. L. & O. Railway	[illegible]
[illegible]	North Gower, Kars, etc., per St. L. & O. Railway	[illegible]
[illegible]	Osgoode, Russell, etc.	[illegible]
[illegible]	South Gloucester and Osgoode Station, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays	[illegible]
[illegible]	Perth, Smith Falls and Carleton Place per Canada Central Railway	[illegible]
[illegible]	Arnprior, Almonte, etc., per Canada Central Railway	[illegible]
[illegible]	The Upper Ottawa, places on the Brockville & Ottawa Railway, North of Carleton Place Junction, Pakenham, Pembroke, &c.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Rochesterville, Bell's Mills, Bell's Corners, Richmond and Fallowfield	[illegible]
[illegible]	Hull	[illegible]
[illegible]	Aylmer, Eardley, ...	[illegible]

Matter posted up to 10.10 p.m. will be forwarded East and West in supplementary packages the same night.

BRITISH MAILS

Via New York, close every Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, at 8 p.m.

Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 11.30 p.m.

A supplementary bag for Canadian steamer will be closed at 1.25 p.m., in which only registered matter can be sent.

POSTAGE STAMPS

Are no longer sold at this office, but may be purchased from any of the licensed stamp vendors throughout the city.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Newfoundland, Great Britain and India.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits will be received at this office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time.

EXCEPTIONAL POSTAGE.—Postage to Hull, New Edinburgh and Rochesterville, 1 cent per half ounce, if post paid; if unpaid, 2 cents.

Office hours from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Post Money Order and Savings Bank business from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office, Ottawa, Jan. 26, 1875

Painters.

T. PRUNEAU, Junr.,
SIGN WRITER, HOUSE DECORATOR, PAINTER, PAPER HANGER, &c
Glazing, Whitewashing, Coloring &c., done at the shortest notice, and in a workmanlike style.
A large assortment of NEW PAPERS, BORDERS, &c., just received, at ... prices.
Opposite the Post Office : Yaglo-St.
Dec 28, 1874.

Traveller...

ST. LAWRENCE A...
Leaves....10.45 a.m.
Arrives.... 7.35 a.m.
CANADA CENT...
Leaves...
Arrives...
GRAND TRUN...
Leaves Prescott Junc... going west...
Leaves " " eas...
ROME, WATERTOW... BURG RA...
Leaves Ogdensburg...
Arrives in New York...
Leaves New York...
Arrives in Ogdensburg...
CENTRAL VERMO...
Leaves Ogdensburg for Boston...
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston...

BUSINESS ...

Moore Bros. are sell... Heating Stoves, so low... buy and keep them ov... use. All other good... wonderfully low pric... and O'Connor streets.

The Silber lamp bu... finer light than gas. ... east end of Sappers' B...

Baskets, woodenwar... very, very cheap at Mo...

Offices to let in the ... Apply to R. C. W. McC...

How seldom we see ... hair! From sickness, ... neglect, thousands find ... wasting away. *Burni...* repair this waste. The... fect hair dressing—a... growth of the hair—a... from irritating matter. ... nity for the human ... absorbed, and imparts h...

SKIN DISEASES, of wha... completely eradicated ... Fowle's Pile and Humo... is marvellous for Scro... Ring-Worm, and even ... proved itself an almost ... (See special notice.)

W. J. Neelin, of Neel... returned from Montreal ... stock of gents' furnishi... and hats, all of the be... the latest styles, which ... very low figures, at Nos. ... Street.

THE HUMAN HAIR.—To ... and lustre. to improve it... vent its falling out, and q... —in short to make it a ... crowning personal charm... this is the work *Burne...* accomplish if faithfully u... stimulating property in ... which greatly assists the ... fibres, at the same time ... smooth, silky, and elastic...

HORSES SAVED.—The liv... of horses have been save... year, and the credit is d... Condition Powders and ... Remedy." This prepara... tensively used, and exc... highest praise. Nothing ... ever before been half a... given such universal sati... not be equalled. We ... recommend it, and would ... own horses to keep a ... hand—it may be the m... your horse's life. Remem... and see that the signature ... is on each package. Nor... Toronto, Ont., proprietor... sold by all medicine deale...

FALSE MODESTY.—For ... disease to become seated u... than consult a physician, ... many do for years with the... of piles, without going at o... gist for Fowle's Pile and ... which is an infallible cure.

HEMORRHOIDS (or PILES) ... ly cured by Mathieu's Pil... money refunded. Price $... pots for $5. Sold wholesa... the Wingate Chemical Com... and retail by all druggists... warded to any address on ... by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 No... Montreal.

House Keepers! If you ... profitable tea call to Baske... and have them to select f... tea is not pleasing to your... refund the money for wh... Their wines, liquors and ge... are of the best brand.
People's Te...
36 Rid...

Thomas' Excelsior Electri... Ten Times its weight...

Pain cannot stay where ... s the cheapest medicine ev... ottle has cured bronchiti... worth has cured an old st... It positively cures Catarr... Croup. Fifty cents worth ... in the back, and the same ... back of eight years' standin... ing are extracts from a few ... letters that have been rece... different parts of Canada, w... should be sufficient to ... sceptical. J. Collard, of S... writes: "Send me six doz... Electric Oil. Have sold all ... and want more now. Its ... wonderful." William Magu... lin, writes: "I have sold all ... it acts like a charm—it wa... but takes splendidly now. ... Iona, writes: "Please forw... of Thomas' Electric Oil, I a... out; nothing equals it." It ... commended by those who h... J. Bedford, Thamesville, w... at once a further supply of ... have only one bottle left. ... anything sell so well, and g... ral satisfaction." J. Thor... ord, writes: "Send me so... ectric Oil. I have sold enti... thing takes like it." Miller... verton, P. Q., write: "Th... is getting a great reputation... daily called for. Send us a... without delay." Lemoyne, ... Buckingham, P. Q., write: ... gross Electric Oil. We ... well."

Sold by all medicine deal... cents.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps... NORTHROP & LYMAN, ... tario, sole agents for the Do...

Note.—*Electric*—Selected ... trized.

JOB MOSES' FEMALE ...

This well-known medicine ... tion, but a sure and safe ... Female Difficulties and Obst... any cause whatever; and ... powerful remedy, they co... hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and ... tions, Pain in the Back and l... on slight exertion, Palpi... Heart, Hysterics and White... will effect a cure when all ... have failed; and althoug... remedy, do not contain iron, ... mony, or anything hurtful to ... tion.

Full directions in the pam... each package, which should ... preserved.

For full particulars, obtai... agent a pamphlet, or refer... ment.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE ... $1.00, and 12½ cents for p... ed to Northrope & Lyman, ... general agents for the Dom... ure a bottle, containing ove... return mail.

For sale by all druggists...

Travellers' Guide.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Leaves.....10.45 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 10.45 p.
Arrives.... 7.35 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 7.10 p.

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Leaves......................10.40 a.m., 5.00 p.m
Arrives...................... 1.20 p.m., 7.40 p.m

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Leaves Prescott Junction
going west. ....1.40 p.m., 1.57 a.m
Leaves " " east. 4.45 p.m., 4.35 a.m

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILWAY.

Leaves Ogdensburg.. 8.00 a.m., 2.25 p.m.
Arrives in New York.10.00 p.m., 7.00 a.m.
Leaves New York.... 6.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg .... 1.15 a.m., 7.45 p.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.

Leaves Ogdensburg
for Boston ....12.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston. 8.00 a.m., 12.50 p.m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Moore Bros. are selling Self-feeding and Heating Stoves, so low, that it will pay to buy and keep them over for next winters use. All other goods in their line at wonderfully low prices; corner Sparks and O'Connor streets. 3794

The Silber lamp burns coal oil, with a finer light than gas. W. Hearn, druggist, east end of Sappers' Bridge. 3793

Baskets, woodenware, tinware, &c., going very, very cheap at Moore Bros. 3789

Offices to let in the Victoria Chambers. Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig. 3760

How seldom we see a splendid head of hair! From sickness, excessive labour or neglect, thousands find their hair gradually wasting away. *Burnett's Cocoaine* will repair this waste. The Cocoaine is a perfect hair dressing—a promoter of the growth of the hair—a preparation free from irritating matter. It has great affinity for the human skin—is rapidly absorbed, and imparts lustre and strength. 3790

Skin Diseases, of whatever nature, are completely eradicated by the use of Fowle's Pile and Humour Cure; its effect is marvellous for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ring-Worm, and even Leprosy; it has proved itself an almost never failing cure. (See special notice.) 3733

W. J. Neelin, of Neelin Bros., has just returned from Montreal with an immense stock of gents' furnishing goods, clothing and hats, all of the best quality, and in the latest styles, which they will sell at very low figures, at Nos. 1 and 40 Rideau Street. 3796

The Human Hair.—To give it strength and lustre, to improve its texture, to prevent its falling out, and quicken its growth—in short to make it as intended, the crowning personal charm of both sexes—this is the work *Burnett's Cocoaine* will accomplish if faithfully used. There is a stimulating property in this preparation, which greatly assists the growth of the fibres, at the same time rendering them smooth, silky, and elastic. 3796

Horses Saved.—The lives of thousands of horses have been saved during the past year, and the credit is due to "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy." This preparation is being extensively used, and exacts from all the highest praise. Nothing of the kind has ever before been half as successful, or given such universal satisfaction; it cannot be equalled. We can confidently recommend it, and would advise all who own horses to keep a supply of it on hand—it may be the means of saving your horse's life. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers. 3796

False Modesty.—For people to allow disease to become seated upon them rather than consult a physician, or to suffer as many do for years with the different kinds of piles, without going at once to the druggist for Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure, which is an infallible cure. 3729

Hemorrhoids (or Piles) are permanently cured by Mathieu's Pile Ointment, or money refunded. Price $1 per pot, or six pots for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the Wingate Chemical Company, Montreal, and retail by all druggists, or will be forwarded to any address on receipt of price by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 3762

House Keepers! If you desire to get a profitable tea call to Baskerville & Bros. and have them to select for you. If the tea is not pleasing to your taste they will refund the money for what you return. Their wines, liquors and general groceries are of the best brand.
People's Tea Store,
36 Rideau street,

Thomas' Excelsior Electric Oil—Worth Ten times its weight in Gold.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity a lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from the different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparta, Ontario, writes: "Send me six dozen Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Have sold all I had from you and want more now. Its cures are truly wonderful." William Maguire, of Franklin, writes: "I have sold all the agent left; it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes: "Please forward six dozen of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am nearly run out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes: "Send at once a further supply of Electric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well, and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, writes: "Send me some more Electric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P. Q., write: "The Electric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb, & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write: "Send us one gross Electric Oil. We find it takes well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 50 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y. and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ontario, sole agents for the Dominion.

Note.—*Electric*—Selected and Electrized. 3727

JOB MOSES FEMALE PILLS.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, those Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, obtain free, of the agent a pamphlet, or refer to advertisement.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR.

$1.00, and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrope & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all druggists.

Clothing.

The retail Clothing Business so long carried on by Joseph Metcalfe is now transferred to the Firm of JOHN SMITH & CO

Mr. Smith's knowledge of the Ready Made Clothing business (14 years experience), and their determination to keep the best class of Goods to be had, and to sell at the lowest prices possible, will be a GUARANTEE to Mr. Metcalfe's old Customers and the general public, that they will have every satisfaction in buying their Clothing

—AT THE—

CLOTHING Establishment,
59 Sparks Street.

3781

Thos. Lawrence

Has re-opened his

Clothing Establishment

AT

76 Sparks Street

And will dispose of the balance of his Winter Stock at reduced prices.

A large lot of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

On hand, which will be sold cheap for cash.

☞ Mr. LAWRENCE will be glad to receive orders from his old friends and customers as formerly.

Feb. 19, 1875.

Hardware, &c.

THIS EXCELLENT Machine Oil has for the last 12 years been used by the leading Manufacturing establishments of the Dominion.

☞ For sale by all Oilmen.

Dec. 4, 1874 3710-y

OUR BRANDS OF

ARCTIC

—AND—

Heavy Engine Oil

Are unequalled by any Machine Oils in the market. Guaranteed not to freeze. Orders solicited.

W. J. CRAVEN & Co.,
44 St. Paul-st., Montreal.

Agent for Ottawa District—
3744y CALDWELL & Co., Sparks-st

OTTAWA

Mills' Supply Agency

OTTAWA, ONT.,

No. 17 Sparks st., Near Russell House.

CALDWELL & CO. - - Managers

Saws, Belting, Files, Packing, Files re-cut, Axes, Judson's Standard Governors and Graduating Valves, Steam Pumps, Rue's Little Giant Injector.
Also, Agency of the GLOBE GAS LIGHT COMPANY, &c.

March 26, 1874.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.

No. 24 No. 24

The Largest and Best

Assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware

In the city is to be found at

THOS. BIRKETT'S.

N.B.—Our prices and quality of goods he defies competition.

Remember the

Sign of the Anvil, 24 Rideau-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 21, 1874.

NEW FIRM.

THOMAS SHORE & COMPANY,

(Successors to LEE & THOMPSON.)

Beg leave to call the attention of the Public to their large and varied assortment of all descriptions of

FINE AND COARSE HARNESS

which they are offering to the Public at the lowest rates. They have also always on hand all descriptions of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Riding Saddles Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Bags, Whips, and everything in connection with their line of business.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. None but the best workmen employed.

THOMAS SHORE & CO
Sparks Street, near Bank.

H. MEADOW'S & CO.,

Have in stock the latest and best

COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!

Hot Air Furnaces fitted up in public buildings and private dwellings.

City reference given.—The following are a few: Quebec Bank, Ontario Bank, Bank of Commerce, Central School East, Magee & Russell, G. May, Esq., John Tilton, Esq., John Thompson, Esq., James Hope, Esq., Bronson & Weston, L. Crannell, Esq., and many others.

Illustrated pamphlets and estimates given on application

H MEADOWS & CO.,
35 Sussex-St.

Oct 3, 1874.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—*Boston Globe.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

Harper's Magazine, one year.......$4 00

$4 00 includes payment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

An Extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy; postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete set of Harper's Magazine, now comprising 49 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express orders of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

Books & Stationery.

HENDERSON & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

Have Removed to their New Premises,

Russell House Block,

No. 1 SPARKS STREET,

OPPOSITE NEW POST OFFICE.

3795

BOOKS ON SALE

AT P. NAUGHTEN'S
RIDEAU STREET.

Journals of The House of Assembly of Lower Canada, from 1792 to 1837.
Journals of The House of Assembly of Upper Canada, from 1828 to 1839.
Journals of The House of Legislative Council of Canada, from 1841 to 1849. *English and French.*
Statutes of Canada, from 1841 to 1872.
Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Ontario and Quebec, in *English and French.*
Trade and Navigation of Canada, from 1850 to 1873
Cadastres complete in 7 vols., folio.
Wickstead's Table and Index to the Statutes of Canada. 25 cents. 3676.

Government Notices

REPORTING of the SENATE.

TENDERS,

For reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, in English, addressed to the Law Clerk of the Senate, will be received by that Officer, at his Office in the Parliament Building in Ottawa, until noon on

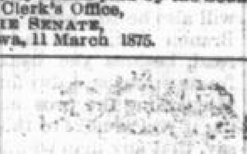
Tuesday, the 23rd March, inst.,

The Reports not ordinarily to be verbatim, but sufficiently full to give a fair and accurate rendering, in English, of each Speech delivered, either in that language or in French, and of the proceedings of the Senate.

The Reports to average, say, four columns of 1400 words per sitting of the House.

Each Tender to state a sum per week during next Session for reporting and for editing the reports, including the services of a competent Assistant, and also a sum per week during the same Session for performing the same services with the assistance of a competent person to be employed and paid by the Senate.

Law Clerk's Office,
The Senate,
Ottawa, 11 March 1875.



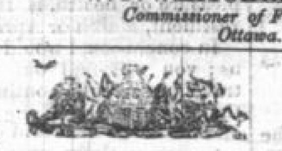
SALMON ANGLING.

IN THE UNDERMENTIONED Salmon Rivers will be LEASED for a term of FIVE YEARS. Competition above upset prices named. LESSEES to maintain guardianship at private cost. Applications will be received to 1st MAY next.

River	Natashquan (*North Shore*)	$800
do	Trinity (*near Point des Monts*)	100
do	St. Margaret (*en bas*)	100
do	Trout (*near Moisie*)	50
do	Mistassini (*near Godbout*)	20
do	Becscie, do	20
do	Malbaie (*near Percé*)	100
do	Grand Pabos, do	200
do	Little Pabos, do	100
do	Tobique (*New Brunswick*)	100
do	Nashwaak, do	100
do	N. W. Miramichi, do	200
do	Jupiter (*Anticosti Island*)	100
do	Salmon, do	50

By order of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries Ottawa.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, Feb. 19, 1875.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT on American Invoices until further notice: 13 per cent.

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

Bookbinders.

A. MORTIMER,

BOOKBINDER,

PAPER RULER, AND

Account Book Manufacturer,
RIDEAU-ST., OTTAWA.
Ruling, Perforating, Numbering

—AND—

GENERAL BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENT.

All orders for Books requiring printed headings carefully attended to.

PRESS NEWS AGENCY.

The undersigned begs to acquaint his brother journalists that he is prepared to act as Correspondent, and to furnish Telegraphic Despatches or Letters, &c., by mail, or to transact any business in connection with the Press requiring to be done at the Capital.

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Rideau-St.

CLARKE'

WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

The Great Blood Purifier and Restorer

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases and sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It cures old sores,
Cures ulcerated sores on the neck,
Cures ulcerated sore legs,
Cures blackheads, or pimples on the face,
Cures scurvy sores,
Cures cancerous ulcers,
Cures blood and skin diseases,
Cures glandular swellings,
Clears the blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of testimonials from all parts.

Sold in bottles 2s 3d each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all chemists and patent medicine vendors throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Apothecaries Hall, Lincoln, England.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co., Coleman-st., London.
Newbery & Sons, 37 Newgate-st., London.
Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon-st., London.
Sanger & Sons, Oxford-st., London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS IN CANADA.

Montreal Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Lymans, Clare & Co.
Toronto Elliot & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Shapter & Owen
Hamilton—Winer & Co.
Halifax Avery, Brown & Co
1873.

A Repository of Fashion Pleasure, and Instruction."

HARPER'S BAZAR

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The *Bazar* is edited with a contribution of tact and talent that we seldom find in any journal and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion.—*Boston Traveller.*

The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates, in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patrons for the children's clothes, to paterfamilias by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading-matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

TERMS:

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Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two *Harper's Periodicals*, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy; postage free.

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The seven numbers of Harper's Bazar, for the years 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, elegantly bound in green morocco cloth, will be sent by express, freight prepaid, for $7 00 each.

Newspapers are not to copy this Advertisement without the express orders of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

Furniture.

NEW

Furniture Warerooms,

ANGUS & CO.

Dealers in Furniture, Beds, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Cornices and Curtains.

85 SPARKS STREET.

Opposite Heney's New Block.

Jan. 11, 1874.

HARRIS & CAMPBELL

In returning thanks to their friends and the public, beg leave to inform them that they

HAVE OPENED A NEW ESTABLISHMENT ON SPARKS-St

With a well-assorted stock of FIRST-CLASS

Plain and Fancy Furniture.

Manufactured by the best Houses in Canada and the United States, which they will sell at a

☞ SMALL ADVANCE ON COST. ☞

Call and judge for yourselves. Remember the place,—SPARKS-St., 2nd OR WEST OF CONNOR-ST.
May 9, 1874.

Carvers & Gilders.

WILSON & ORR,

Carvers & Gilders

LOOKING-GLASS and

PICTURE FRAME

MANUFACTURERS

☞ **60 Sparks-st.**

SHOW CASES MADE TO ORDER.

March 12, 1874. 3547

Boots & Shoes.

SEASONABLE.

Children's Rubbers, at 35 cts.
Misses' " at 40 cts.
Ladies' Long Rubber Boots, at $1.50.

And other goods at proportionately low prices at

Lamb's Clearing Sale.

A large lot of Slippers, at Cost and under, all kinds of Leather

BOOTS & SHOES

At a shade over first cost, at Lamb's Clearing Sale. In fact, you can save lots of money by buying your feet wear at Lamb's Clearing Sale, which will be opened to the public only a short time, as the stock is fast disappearing. A good opportunity for buying out a good and well established business. Personal application to

W. A. LAMB,
28 Sussex-st.

Mar. 10, 1875. 3789

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED OUT,

50 Cases of

Boots, Shoes,

RUBBERS, &c.,

Which will be sold CHEAP for Cash only.

W. E. BROWN,
15 SUSSEX-ST., OTTAWA.

Mar. 10, 1875. 3789

Druggists.

EAST END

Drug Store.

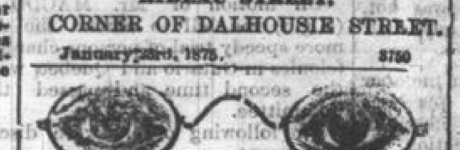
T. T. SHEPHERD.

Chemist & Druggist,

RIDEAU STREET.

CORNER OF DALHOUSIE STREET.

January 23rd, 1875. 3750



SPECTACLES

For all Sights

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT, TINTED CRYSTAL SPECTACLES for the relief of dim, weak and failing sight, enabling the wearer to read and work by day or night with perfect ease and comfort.

Protected by letters patent. Sole agent in Ottawa.

WM HEARN,
Chemist & Druggist.
Dufferin Bridge, Ottawa.

Sign, Mortar and Spectacles Thermometers, Telescopes, Microscopes, &c. 3761

Notice to Contractors.

TENDERS

For the Repairs to Bridge over the South Nation River, at Plantagenet, will be received up till the 29th day of March.

Plans and Specifications of the work can be seen on application to the undersigned, to whom all tenders should be addressed.

JAMES VAN BRIDGER,
Reeve.

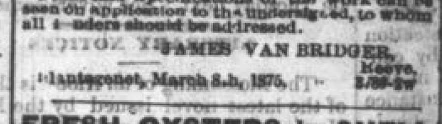
Plantagenet, March 8th, 1875. 3789-2w

FRESH OYSTERS in SHELL

Are always procurable at

NOONAN'S RESTAURANT,
Sparks Street West.

Feb. 23rd 1875. 3776



The Victoria Stables

Adjoining the Bank of B. N. America, WELLINGTON-ST., the best and most convenient Livery stables in the city.

Parties desirous of securing good rigs, prompt attendance, and reasonable rates, will please favor the undersigned with a call.

N.B.—Horses boarded and groomed in the most satisfactory manner. A specialty made of this feature.

BROWNLEE & CO

March 11, 1874 3513y

DR. POMROY,

CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN

May now be consulted in his

ROOMS, RUSSELL HOUSE

Hours from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Bronchial and Throat Affection. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold at all Drug Stores. KERRY WATSON & Co., Chemist, Wholesale Druggists, [Trade Mark secured] Montreal.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

Oct. 1, 1874. 3689 d&w.

Life Assurance.

CANADA

Agricultural Insurance Co'y.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

CAPITAL, - - $1 000,000.

COL. A. C. DE L. HARWOOD
President.
WILLIAM ANGUS,
Vice-President.

EDWARD A. GOFF,
Managing Director
JAMES A. SMITH,
Inspector.

Ottawa Branch- - - - - - - 38 Sparks Street.

CLUFF & MILL, GENERAL AGENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Is hereby given to our patrons and the public generally in the Ottawa district, that this Company have decided to continue a Branch Office in this City and have leased the large and commodious stone building, recently occupied by Messrs. Angus & Co., No. 38 Sparks Street, where they have OPENED AN OFFICE, under the management of Messrs. CLUFF and MILL, their newly appointed General Agents for the Ottawa Branch. 3788

OTTAWA

BUILDING SOCIETY.

OFFICE,
York Street, North Side,
Near Sussex.

OFFICE
OPEN EVERY DAY
FROM
10 a. m., till 4 p. m.

ESTABLISHED, FEBRUARY 6th, 1875.

DIRECTORS.

PRESIDENT—M. Narcisse Germain.
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P. H. Chabot,
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Peter Kearns,
P. Chenet,
O. Durocher,
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MM. Isaie Richer,
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J. W. Peachy,
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The Subscription Books are now open at the Society's Office, York street, north side, near Sussex street, where Prospectuses, By-Laws, and all other information may be obtained.

The first payment on Subscribed Stock will be payable on or before the 4th March next.

The Office opens daily from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., and on the first four days of the month from 8 a.m. till 9 p.m., for the purpose of receiving payments by Stockholders.

RODOLPHE MATTE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa, February 12th, 1875. 3770

Machinery.

SCOTT, CAYLEY & CAYLEY,

MACHINERY DEPOT,

70 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Manufacturers' Agents and Dealers in Iron and Wood Working Machinery.

OF THE BEST CANADIAN, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAKE

ENGINES AND BOILERS, NEW AND SECOND HAND

MILL MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ROCK DRILLS, BELTING, FILES, AND GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES.

☞ SPECIAL AGENCIES—Cameron Special Steam Pump; J. A. Fay & Co., Cincinnati, O., Wood Working Machines; American Saw Co'y., Trenton, N.J.; Joseph Hall Manufacturing Co'y. &c., &c.

Send for Circulars and Catalogues

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE.... ....70 SPARKS-ST., OTTAWA.

Oct. 17 1874 3640y

Hardware.

REMEMBER

MOORE BROS.,

GREAT CLEARING SALES.

Stoves, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods, at Cost.

Corner Sparks and O'Connor Streets. 3793

Plumbers, &c.

New Wind-Mill Pump

P. B. FERGUSON,

PRACTICAL

PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER,

SPARKS STREET!

3rd DOOR WEST OF BANK STREET,

OTTAWA.

3677-1y.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting

EXECUTED EXPEDITIOUSLY BY

MASON & Co.

54 SUSSEX-ST.

BATHS, WATER CLOSETS, STEAM-FITTINGS, &c., fitted up with Latest Improvements, by first-class workmen. Particular attention is requested to our first-class stock of GAS FIXTURES.

J. T. MASON & CO.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting, Tinsmiths and Galvanized Iron Roofers.

BLYTH & KERR,

25 RIDEAU STREET,

ATTEND promptly to fitting up Water Services, Baths, Sinks, &c., with Hot and Cold Water Pipes, Gas Pipes and Fixtures, Hot Air Furnaces &c. Estimates for work in any of the above lines on application.

Sole Agents for the New Improved Eureka Hot Air Draft Furnace.

Coal Oil.

Lamps & Chandeliers

The Largest Assortment in the City.

AT THE OIL DEPOT, SUSSEX-ST.

C. S. SHAW & CO.

Jan. 5, 1875.

The Fishermen's

Memorial & Record Book

Gives you interesting ... relative to the Fisheries. How fish are ... and where they are caught, olden time and modern time fishing, OFF-HAND SKETCHES, STATISTICS OF THE FISHERIES, ... OF NARROW ESCAPES, FEARFUL GALES, MARITIME POETRY, and other ... of interest concerning this important industry. Very handsomely illustrated with original engravings. Price $1 in paper covers; $1 50 finely bound in cloth. Sent anywhere on receipt of price. Agents wanted to whom exclusive territory will be given. Liberal commissions. Write for particulars.

PROCTOR BROS., Publishers,
Cape Ann Advertiser Office,
Gloucester, Mass.

March 10, 1874. 3780-3t

TREES, SHRUBS, &c.

Auguste Dupuis, Esq.,

Proprietor of the well known Nurseries at St. Roch des Aulnets, Province of Quebec, has established

AN AGENCY IN OTTAWA

For the supply of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Shrubs.

These Trees being raised in Lower Canada, are preferable to those from American Nurseries, being thoroughly acclimatized, and better adapted to stand the winters of this district.

Catalogues and prices can be had on application to the undersigned, who is now ready to receive orders for the Spring of 1875. ☞ Parties wanting Trees should lose no time in ordering.

J. E. LEMIEUX,
Ottawa-st., between King & Nelson-sts.

Nov 3 1872.

To Surveyors and Engineers.

FOR SALE a first-class

Theodolite and Level.

ALSO,

A good Horse, a Montreal built Cariole,

HARNESS, ROBES, &c.

May be seen at BUCKLEY'S Stables. Six months credit on approved endorsed notes.

HECTOR McLEAN
December 23, 1874. Auctioneer, Sparks-st

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES!
Restore your Sight!
THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,
By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYESIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957.) No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

Groceries, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1864. OTTAWA, 1874.

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Purveyor to His Excellency the Governor General, Earl Dufferin.

Direct Importations from the Producers

In France, England, Holland and Spain.

BRANDIES, PORT AND SHERRY WINE, GIN, PORTER, &c

PURE AND UNADULTERATED, for Family use and Medicinal purposes.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Teas,—BLACKS, GREENS and JAPANS—Finest Grades.

Coffees—FRESH ROASTED, Ground daily on the premises.

FANCY GROCERIES IN GREAT VARIETY:

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Flavouring Syrups, Syrups and Extracts; Crockets variety of kinds, such as Orange and Lemon Wafers; ... Patent Foods for Children; Gelatines, Fruits, fresh and crystallized; The celebrated NABOB PICKLE AND SAUCE.

Rawling's English Soda Water, Potass Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale and Brighton Seltzer. Also Glasgow Peas Meal.

Dec. 24 1874. THOS. PATTERSON.

THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE.

HOUSEKEEPERS, REMEMBER THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE, 36 RIDEAU-ST., OTTAWA: We are offering General Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and Provisions, (Teas and Sugar in particular) at prices that cannot be competed with in this city. Our Wines and Liquors are all of the best quality, and our Goods generally guaranteed to customers. Protect your own interest; let not hearsay lead you to this place or that place. Try the Goods, and judge for yourselves.

Aug 1, 1874. P. BASKERVILLE & BROS. 3694

Ladies' Ware,

GREAT CLEARING SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

Commencing FRIDAY, 5th MARCH, inst.,

Our entire STOCK will be sold out at an

IMMENSE SACRIFICE,

POSITIVELY, the Greatest Bargains ever offered in the City.

REMEMBER this is a bona fide sale as our prices will show.

HANEY & FORGIE,

Kavanagh's Block, opposite E. McGillivray's,
254 & 256 Wellington Street.

Ottawa, March 4th 1875. 3786

Lumberers.

William Queale,

LUMBER DEALER,

CORNER OF SLATER AND SALLY STREETS.

The Trade supplied with all kinds of Lumber for Building purposes, including

Shingles, Clapboards, Flooring, Sashes, Glazed and Unglazed, Doors, &c.

AGENT FOR MALLOCH & ADAMS, ARNPRIOR.

3708

Dry Goods.

For the best FITTING SUITS,
Go to CHAS. BRYSON'S.
For the best FITTING COATS,
Go to CHAS. BRYSON'S.
For the best FITTING PANTS,
Go to CHAS. BRYSON'S.
For the best FITTING VESTS,
Go to CHAS. BRYSON'S.

FIRST-CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

JOSEPH DIMBLEBY,

Has received and is opening out a large stock of

Spring Goods,

In Scotch, English, and Canadian Tweeds.

Meltons, Fancy Vestings, Diagonals, West of England Broadcloths, &c., &c. &c.,

Which he is prepared to make up in the latest and most fashionable styles.

A large Lot of Gentlemen's FURNISHING GOODS.

A good Fit Guaranteed. All Goods warranted Shrunk.
March 11th, 1875.

3792

D. S. McKINNON & CO.,

78, SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

DEALERS IN

PianoFortes, Cabinet Organs, Organettes, Music Books, etc.,

Agents for HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S, J. & C. FISCHER & CO.'S, HARDMAN & CO.'S, THE MATHUSHEK CO.'S Piano Fortes; W. BELL & CO.'S Cabinet Organs and celebrated Organettes.

Of the above list we might single out The Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Piano Fortes, and The W. Bell & Co.'s celebrated Organettes, but for a medium priced Piano Forte, we cordially commend "The Hardman." The Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos have long been recognized ever where as being among the very best made in America. The reports of the Judges at the different Exhibitions at which they have been exhibited, together with the opinions of the most distinguished Pianists and musicians in the world, present a weight of testimony in their favor that cannot be resisted, and assure the purchaser of his receiving a superior instrument in every respect.

Every instrument fully guaranteed.
Illustrated price list sent on application.

3774

Marble Works.

W. H. MANSON,

Travelling Agent.

N.B.—W. M. Somerville will not be responsible for any debt without his written order, nor acknowledge any receipt but his own.

OTTAWA

Marble and Granite Works,

Established 1860, by

BY W. M. SOMERVILLE,

Rideau-st., corner of Ottawa-st., Ottawa.

Cemetery Fencing, Grates, Railway and Building Castings

AGENCY OF
Fair Haven Marbleized Slate Works,
OHIO SANDSTONE
Drain Pipes
Fancy Cl...
...

OTTAWA MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

[ESTABLISHED 1860.]

P. A. TAYLOR, Proprietor.

The largest and Best-selected assortment of

Monuments, Headstones Obelisks

in Marble, Scotch Granite, or Sandstone.

☞ The newest design in CEMETERY FENCING, suitable for the various Cemeteries.

A well-arranged stock of MANTLES, in American, Italian, and Coloured Marbles of new and chaste designs. GRATES from the best American and Canadian Houses, Receding or Projector either Plain or Mounted.

June 18, 1874.

IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD

USE THE

Diamond Yeast Cakes

USE THE

Norwich Egg Powder,

For making all kinds of Cakes WITHOUT EGGS.

To be had of all Grocers.

H. J. WEEKES & Co.,
Toronto.

Sole Agents for Ontario. 3784-1y

Drunkenness Cured.

DR. McKINLEY, of Chicago, residing in Hamilton Ont., to educate his son, cures Chronic Drunkenness.

Send for printed matter by the ladies of Chicago.

T. E. McKinley,

Box 353 Hamilton, Ont. 3765-3m

MONEY! MONEY!! MONEY!!!

All who want to raise on STOCKS, MERCHANDIZE, FURNITURE, &c., should address, call at 82 Sparks Street, or box 858 P. O. Immediate returns, and reasonable charges.

3772.

FOWLE'S

PILE AND HUMOR CURE.

For Internal and External Use

WARRANTED A SURE & PERFECT CURE For all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Tetter, Ring-Worm, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the Skin.

One Bottle warranted to Cure all cases of Piles; From One to Three Bottles in all Cases of Humors.

This remedy has been faithfully tested and found to be an almost infallible cure for the above named diseases. Its success has been so universal that the Proprietor guarantees a cure to those who will use his medicine, or in case of failure to refund the money paid. Since it was first introduced he has received many thousand of testimonials, proving its efficacy for the cure of the awful diseases it is recommended for. The Pile and Humor cure is entirely vegetable in its composition, and can be used to perfect safety in all cases. There is no danger of it driving the humor in, as it cures on the surface and the patient's bodily health continually, prove while under its treatment.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dec. 16 1872.

(Continued from second page.)

Hon. Mr. PENNY said his hon. friend from Nova Scotia stated the French Co. had obtained permission from the British Government to land their cable in that Province. If that Government had the right to grant this leave, we could not dispute it or affect it in any way by the present bill. In that case, we could go on with perfect safety and pass this measure, and there was no good ground for the hon. gentleman's opposing it. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. DICKEY, in reply to his hon. friend who spoke lately (Mr. Miller), said, as to the argument touching the Imperial Government's power to veto any such legislation as would affect the Admiralty, or any other property it owned, it was well known the Intercolonial Railway Act gave the most extensive powers expressible in language, and yet that Government assented to it as well as all other railway acts. After the explanations of the Secretary of State, he (Mr. Dickey) would not press his motion.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Marine Electric Telegraph bill, Hon. Mr. Shaw in the chair.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT moved the adoption of the first clause.

PERSONAL—THE RIGHT OF VOTING.

Hon. Mr. RYAN wished to submit to the House what was, perhaps, a matter personal to himself. He did not know what the rules of the House were on the subject, but it had been intimated to him that being a shareholder in the Anglo-American Company, and this bill, if passed, being calculated to affect that company very materially, it was a question whether he had a right to vote on this bill. If he had not such a right he would be very sorry to vote contrary to any rule of this House, and he wished to have the opinion of the House upon the subject. He had looked up some authorities on the subject and it appeared to him rather a doubtful case. The hon. gentleman proceeded to read from May's Parliamentary Practice on the subject, and then went on to say that after reading these precedents he thought it but right to acquaint the House with the circumstance that he was a shareholder in that company, whose interests would be affected by that bill. He wished to lay the matter before the House to take any step they might think proper on the subject.

Hon. Mr. BUREAU thought the customary plan in such cases was to leave the matter to the decision of the Speaker. He recommended that Committee should rise in order to submit the matter to the Speaker.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST thought there was no need for the Committee to rise. In general, this question of the right to vote under such circumstances as those in which the hon. gentleman from Montreal found himself, was left to the honesty of the parties themselves. The matter rested entirely with the hon. gentleman himself.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—No one should be a better judge than the hon. gentleman himself whether he ought to vote on this question, and I am quite sure the House would concur in any action he might take. I have always understood the rule to be that if a gentleman has a direct pecuniary interest in a measure he is not entitled to vote.

Hon. Mr. MILLER thought the hon. gentleman had a right to vote.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY thought the hon. member had taken a very proper course, and it was scarcely fair for the House to ignore his case entirely. He had placed himself in the hands of the House, and asked the House to deal with the matter. There might be other gentlemen affected by this bill, and it would be well to come to an understanding about it.

Hon. Mr. WILMOT said such questions should be left to the hon. gentlemen themselves. Take the case of bank bills; were gentlemen holding bank stock to be disqualified from voting in this House? He would leave it to the sense of honour of the hon. gentleman himself whether he should withdraw or not.

Upon motion of the Hon. Mr. SCOTT, the Committee rose and reported the point of order to the Speaker.

The SPEAKER—There is no express rule of the Senate on this point; but Rule 113 provides that in all unprovided cases the rules, usages and forms of proceeding in the House of Lords should be followed. The only reference which I can find in May is on page 372. In 1796 a resolution was proposed in the House of Lords that no Peers should vote who were interested in a question, but it was not adopted. It is presumed, however, that such a resolution was deemed unnecessary, and it was held that the personal honour of a Peer would prevent him from forwarding his own pecuniary interest by his votes in Parliament. There is an order of the House of Lords, No. 178, by which the Lords are exempted from serving on any Private Bill Committee where they have any pecuniary interest. But that only relates to private bills, while the present is a public bill, so that the matter rests entirely with the hon. gentleman. (Hear, hear.) I see nothing to prevent him from voting, because the resolution proposing to prevent was disallowed by the House of Lords.

[*To be continued.*]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, March 19th.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE, in asking leave to introduce a bill to provide for the construction of a line of railway from Esquimalt to Nanaimo, in British Columbia, said the necessity of the bill arose from the fact that the Government have agreed with the Government of British Columbia, as stated in the papers laid before the House, to build this road at the earliest possible date. The Government have taken an estimate of a certain amount of money to be expended this year, but they have no Parliamentary authority for taking the necessary steps for the construction of a line of railway as to land and otherwise. The Government are not prepared to consider this a part of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and they therefore require special authority. Parliament may at a future time, if it pleases, declare this to be a part of the Pacific Railway, provided that it is in the line that may suit for the ultimate terminus of the road on the Pacific. If the terminus be at Bute Inlet, for instance, and Parliament should resolve at a future day to go beyond the head waters of that inlet and connect with the Esquimalt and Nanaimo road, it may become part of the Pacific Railway; but it is decided to build that part on the Island as an ordinary Government railway, leaving the future to be controlled by Parliament. The first section simply provides that there shall be a railway constructed between these two points. The second section determines the gauge, and that the Governor in Council may provide such plans and specifications as may be required for its construction. The third section authorizes the Governor in Council to enter into contract with a company or individuals for the construction of the road, and the sub-sections of the clause are specifically the same as, or nearly a repetition of, the clauses in the Canadian Pacific Railway Bill of last session regarding the security to be given and the mode of payment to contractors, namely, $10,000 for each mile with the land somewhere on the line of the railway, and any further amount that may be required. Sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 refer to the letting of contracts. The Government do not propose to submit these contracts for the approval of Parliament, because they expect to be able, some time during this season, to let out contracts for this work, and they took Parliamentary authority for letting them in the ordinary way that other contracts were let out by the Public Works Department. As the Government do not in this bill recognize this line as part of the Pacific Railway, it becomes necessary they should have a special section for the land grant from the Province. Section 9 accordingly provides that the railway shall not be commenced, and that no contract shall be entered into for the construction thereof, until the Government of British Columbia shall grant and convey to the Canadian Parliament, in trust, a similar extent of public lands along the line of the said railway throughout its entire length, not to exceed twenty miles on the side of the line as may be appropriated for the same purpose by the Dominion Government for the North-west Territories and Manitoba; provided the amount of land that may be held by pre-emption should be made good to the Dominion Government from contiguous lands. Section 11 and sub-sections simply apply the provisions of the General Railway Act to this Act so far as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out the law. The bill, although a little lengthy, is very simple, and is merely a repetition of the clauses of the Canadian Pacific Act with clauses providing that the Government may proceed in the way indicated.

The bill was read the first time.

LANDS IN MANITOBA.

Hon. Mr. LAIRD asked leave to introduce a bill entitled, "An Act respecting Conflicting Claims to Lands of Occupants in Manitoba." The intention of this bill, he said, was to simplify the mode of procedure respecting such claims. The Government considered the machinery under the late Act to be cumbrous and expensive.

The bill was read the first time.

GOVERNMENT OF MANITOBA.

Hon. Mr. LAIRD asked leave to introduce a bill to amend the Act to amend and continue the Act 32 and 33 Vict., Cap. 3, to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Manitoba. The intention of this bill was to define more particularly what was meant by "children of half-breeds." It was also to enable the Government to dispose of a portion of the 1,400,000 acres granted to the half-breeds. It was found when the division took place that some of these lands remained over, and it was difficult to distribute them equally. The proposition was to give scrip instead.

The bill was read the first time.

DOMINION LAND ACT.

Hon. Mr. LAIRD moved for leave to introduce a bill to extend to the Province of British Columbia the Dominion Land Act. Carried.

The Bill was introduced and read a first time.

PAYMENTS TO JUDGES.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT presented a return to an address for details of payments made to judges of the Province of Quebec on account of travelling expenses.

PRIVILEGE.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE, before the orders of the day were called, gave notice that he would to-morrow call the attention of the House to the petition introduced by the hon. member from Victoria; and moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. HOLTON, that the petition be printed in the Orders of the Day. Carried.

SALARIES OF COUNTY COURT JUDGES IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER moved that the bill to provide for the salaries of County Court Judges in the Province of Nova Scotia, and for other purposes, be not now read a third time, but be referred back to Committee of the Whole House. Carried.

The House went into Committee of the Whole—Mr. Bechard in the chair.

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER said the amendment proposed was simply to limit the application of the second clause, which provided for the increase of the salaries of judges receiving $2,000, and to place them on the same footing as the County Court Judges of Ontario.

Mr. McISAAC wanted to know upon what principle the hon. Minister of Justice made a distinction between inferior courts and Superior Court Judges. The former were required to be 15 years on the bench before they could receive a retiring pension, while the latter, after 5 years' service, was provided for if he should be rendered unfit by ill health for the performance of his duties.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE said his hon. friend had not been in Parliament when the first provision had been made for retiring allowances to County Court Judges. His hon. friend the member for Kingston had proposed to give them a pension after 15 years, and it had met with no opposition from his (Mr. Blake's) side of the House. As to the distinction between County Court and Supreme Court Judges, it had been stated by the hon. member for Kingston that the important character of an appointment to the Supreme Court was sufficient security to the public against such a thing as a person too advanced in years to perform his duties satisfactorily being appointed; but with reference to appointments of County Court Judges, there was not such a security against improper, extravagant and not economical appointments, and men might be put upon the bench with the view of getting for a short time a retiring pension. He did not think he misrepresented the statement of his hon. friend from Kingston, who had taken the same view of the matter. Since then the Hon. Mr. Dorion had introduced a slight amelioration of the Act, providing that after 25 years' service it would be within the competence of the Government to give a County Court Judge a retiring allowance. The measure now before the House was simply to apply the same principle to the Courts of the Maritime Provinces.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said his hon. friend from South Bruce was perfectly correct in reference to the distinction he had drawn respecting the retiring allowances to Superior Court and County Court Judges. Before that bill had been passed County Court Judges had no retiring allowances; and they had welcomed it as a great boon for there were several at the time the measure was brought in, who were incapable through age or infirmities of performing their duties properly. A service of fifteen years had been required, not only because their appointments were less noticed by public opinion but because the most of them were comparatively young men when appointed; while the appointments of Superior Court judges were so important that public opinion would always be a protection against any one being appointed who was too old or too infirm to perform the duties satisfactorily.

Mr. MACDONELL (Inverness) considered the bill unsatisfactory in its provisions, and that it was no argument to a criticism of the bill to say that the law in Ontario did not provide for retiring allowances for County Court Judges. Those judges should, equally with the professional men selected for the Supreme Court, be appointed because of their high attainments and qualifications. In Nova Scotia, there were seven Superior Courts and seven County Court Judges. Suppose vacancies should occur in each class, and they were filled by men of the same legal ability, each fifty years of age. The Superior Court Judge would receive $6,000, while the salary of the County Court Judge would be $2,000; each had important duties to discharge, which occupied their whole time and attention. Upon what principle could Parliament enact a law, providing that the former should be entitled to a pension, should he become incapable, on the day following his appointment, of discharging the duties of his office, while the latter judge, possessing equal abilities for the performance of his duties, would receive nothing.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—Then they would receive the same salary.

Mr. MACDONELL said two wrongs did not make a right. He failed to understand why the judge of the inferior court was obliged to serve fifteen years before he was entitled to a retiring allowance; if he served 14 years and 364 days and, becoming infirm, retired, he would not obtain it. On the other hand, his judicial brother, who was appointed on the same day, if he became incapable of performing his duties, would receive a retiring allowance of £800 a year.

The bill was reported as amended, and read the second time.

LETTERS PATENT.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE moved the first reading of a bill respecting patent rights (from the Senate.) Carried.

THE PILOTAGE ACT, 1873.

On motion of Hon. Mr. SMITH, the House went into committee to consider resolutions for the purpose of amending the Pilotage Act, 1873, by enacting that ships registered in Canada, not exceeding 250 tons register, shall be exempt from compulsory payment of pilotage as shall from time to time be determined by the pilotage authorities of the district, with the approval of the Governor in Council, and that for certain offences the pilot shall be liable to suspension or dismissal.

The resolutions were reported, and a bill based on them, entitled, "An Act further to amend the Pilotage Act of 1873," was introduced, and read the first time.

THE PATENT ACT.

The bill to still further amend the Patent Act of 1872, and to extend the same, as amended, to Prince Edward Island, was read the third time and passed.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE moved the third reading of the bill respecting the lien on the Northern Railway.

Mr. McCALLUM said it was, in his opinion, a very serious thing to relieve the Northern Railway Company from payment of this large amount of money, and he considered that the Government had not made out their case. He held in his hand a statement of the condition of the road in 1873, signed by the Treasurer of Ontario, but hon. gentlemen opposite had endeavoured to throw discredit upon it. Nevertheless, Mr. Crooks lived in Toronto, and had every means of knowing the state of the Company's affairs. The hon. member for South Bruce had not long ago held up Mr. Crooks as a model statesman and financier, but now opposed him, like a Parliamentary pugilist and political bully.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE called the member from Monck to order. The language used by that hon. gentleman was simply disgraceful.

Mr. SPEAKER ruled that the language was unparliamentary.

Mr. McCALLUM moved—"That the bill be not now read a second time, but that it be read a second time this day six months."

The motion was lost on a division.

Mr. COOK said it would be absolutely necessary, in order to make this road pay, to dredge the harbour of Collingwood, so that vessels with a heavy draught could get access to it. This would be necessary in view of the increased trade of the North West, and on Lakes Huron and Superior, and of the northern country. He was of opinion that this was the best time and the best opportunity for accomplishing the dredging of the harbour. The Company were receiving a great favour in connection with the disposal of that lien. He moved that this bill do not now pass, but that it be referred to a Committee of the Whole, to provide that if the Company get such relief, the said Company shall, not later than December, 1876, dredge the harbour of Collingwood, so as to admit vessels drawing at least fourteen feet of water.

Mr. WOOD thought that the motion was fair and reasonable under the circumstances. If the Government was giving relief to this company to the large amount of over $3,000,000, the least they could do in return for that was to make this harbour deep enough to accommodate vessels drawing fourteen feet of water. He thought, in the interest of Ontario, when the Government were constructing a road to divert the traffic of the North West by way of French River to Quebec, they should enable Ontario to compete for that trade. The Minister of Public Works no doubt honestly believed he could get no more from this railway than the amount proposed, but the hon. gentleman had last night frankly admitted that no investigation had been made by the Government into the affairs of the company. The hon. gentlemen had simply taken the figures of their predecessors, something which they were not always disposed to do with reference to railway matters. This motion should be carried, and the Premier should not oppose it.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said there was no reason why the Government should give $30,000 for another object. If they were not going to get it for the Dominion they should not give it for Collingwood. This would simply be a diversion of the public money to purposes for which the House had not voted it.

The bill was read a third time on a division and passed.

THE CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS ACT.

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER moved that the bill to amend the Act respecting Controverted Elections be referred to a Committee of the Whole. Carried.

Hon. Mr. Cameron (Cardwell) moved the following amendment:—"5. Whereas doubts have arisen as to the proper construction of sections 73, 101 and 103 of the Dominion Election Act of 1874, and as to the effect upon elections held under the said Act, of the avoiding of previous elections, it is hereby enacted that elections held under said Act, as well as elections already held, as elections hereafter to be held, shall be deemed, as respects candidates and voters, to be new elections except as to personal acts of candidates and acts of agents done with the knowledge and consent of such candidates.

"6. The former section to apply to Controverted Elections Act of 1873, where corrupt practices are proved, but without the knowledge of the candidate.

"7. The words 'and who is yet a member of the House of Commons' to be struck out of the sixty-seventh section wherever they occur.

"8. Where twelve months elapse before the petition is tried after date of presentation, the respondent may require the petitioner to give new security for costs, in accordance with terms of the Dominion Controverted Elections Act of 1874."

Hon. Mr. TUPPER said it was inconvenient that amendments of such great importance should be made in Committee. He would like to understand their propriety. This was a subject in which we were all deeply interested, and, while there was every desire to take all necessary steps to carry out the objects of the Controverted Elections Act, it was just possible we could carry it to an extreme, and throw so many embarrassments and difficulties in the way of obtaining a repetition of the subject in the House as to have the effect of making a great many men that the country would desire to see in the House, and whom it would be a great advantage to the country to have in the House, shrink from the efforts that would be necessary to secure a seat. It was quite possible to overdo the Controverted Elections Act and produce a reaction nobody would like to see. If he understood this clause, it would subject a man who had been once put upon his trial and acquitted, to having the whole matter gone over again provided he ran for election at a future period, and it was adopting a principle in relation to elections that did not exist in relation to anything else. He thought it was proper for any hon. member to give expression to a feeling widely prevalent in this House that the Controverted Elections Act was quite stringent enough.

Hon. J. H. CAMERON said if his hon. friend had been here the last two or three days he would not have made those observations, because he would have known that the subject had been very carefully discussed yesterday and held over for further consideration to-day, and instead of hedging the Controverted Election Act so that a candidate should have more difficulties than at present, it was actually intended to relieve him of the doubts and difficulties in which he was now placed while it was making clear, what every body desired should be made clear in the minds of all, that if a man or his agent had been guilty of personal bribery he would not escape from it. But that if an election had been set aside for the acts of an agent of which the member had not a particle of knowledge, he should not be liable to have the case tried over again, should he become a candidate for a second election. The law never intended that that should be the case, and the courts had declared that the law did not give any such intention; therefore, this clause was merely reiterating what the courts had declared was the intention of the law.

Mr. McDOUGALL (Renfrew) said it appeared to him to be altogether a matter of costs, and it was a great hardship if a person who had been tried once and acquitted should be tried a second time and made pay the costs, but a person might on the second investigation succeed in proving a personal charge. He did not want to be understood as raising any objection whatever, provided that at the second trial it could be proved that the person formerly tried was guilty.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE said he agreed with the observations of his hon. friend from North Renfrew respecting the question of costs, and it was possible that Parliament would have to interpose, and lay down certain rules as to the manner in which costs should be disposed of. From several cases of which he was aware, in which personal charges had been made against candidates, and pressed as far as they could be pressed, and the judge had decided there was no foundation for them, and had acquitted the candidate of them, it was but justice, under those circumstances, that the candidate should be relieved from so much of the costs as depended upon the personal charges. On the contrary, the judgment had been in several cases that there would be no division of costs, and a candidate had to pay costs, and had been unseated for acts committed by his agents, and of which he had no knowledge and was not responsible for, and when an attempt had been made to inflict a personal stigma upon his name. He thought Parliament had never intended that the law should have such effect; and considered it would be a grievous injustice that when a candidate had been tried and acquitted, he should be liable to be tried again, and made to pay the costs exclusively.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON (Cardwell) said there were several cases in which the judges had decided the expenses; and he agreed that a person who had made unfair and unjust charges of personal liability should pay that portion of the expense. He understood there was now under the consideration of the courts as far as Ontario was concerned, a tariff with reference to that matter, and that rules concerning would be distinctly laid down, so that, in fact, every one would know beforehand in a great measure precisely the class of liabilities, though not the amount of liability, to which he would be subject. He thought the cases in which this matter was involved might go before the whole Election Court.

Mr. McDOUGALL (North Renfrew) enquired what objection there could be to have the clause put in, so as to prevent the injustice mentioned.

Mr. BOWELL said he thought that if a few more amendments were proposed to this bill, it would become rather formidable in its character, and the Minister of Justice would scarcely know his own bantling. When first introduced, it was scarcely one small clause, and it did not now convey the meaning first intended, for all that was material in that clause had been eliminated. It seemed to him that the amendment of the hon. member for Jacques Cartier went much further than appeared on the surface. If the hon. member for Cumberland had been here, he would have learned that instead of throwing difficulties in the way of members running for constituencies and retaining their seats if they were elected, this bill would seem to have the effect of keeping them here, no matter how they obtained their seat. Propositions were submitted to the House, which would have the effect of retaining in their seats hon. members who otherwise would be unseated. If that were the will of the House, it was contrary to his ideas of correct legislation, and to the principles laid down on a recent occasion by the hon. member for Chateauguay.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON thought the discussion on the clause of the bill might have been safely left to the legal gentlemen on both sides of the House. After the personal reference to himself, however, he would simply state that there was a very obvious distinction between cases where material interests and vested rights were involved, and election cases, where there were no vested rights, for no man could be said to have vested rights in his seat. He would regret to see any substantial positions of the law changed, pending the trial of cases arising under that law, but if there were a reasonable doubt as to the intention of Parliament in enacting the law, there could no wrong, hardship or violation of sound principle in legislation, in declaring what its intentions were. Any change in the substantial positions of the law as applicable to pending cases, would be very important. He was not, however, prepared to say that any such change was proposed.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE said if the hon. member for Hastings knew that for the purposes of the Act the first and second elections were to be taken as one election, he knew more than the country generally did.

Mr. BOWELL understood that was the decision of the English courts.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE said it was part of the old law, but he was not speaking of that. He was speaking of the intention this House had in passing the Controverted Elections Act. It was the doubt which existed as to the intention of the Legislature in passing the Act that necessitated making it clear. Under the system of open voting it was known how an elector who was bribed recorded his vote; but it was not so under the ballot. How would the proposition of the hon. member for Hastings, which was to strike off the vote of every elector in the second election who had been bribed at the first election, apply to the London contest for instance. In that case neither of the candidates who ran in the first election stood in the second. Would the hon. member strike off the votes of electors in the second election who had been bribed in the first by candidates who were not in the field in the second election? Take an instance where one of the old candidates stands again, and is opposed by a new man. The former is exposed to the risk of having the votes recorded by voters who were bribed by his agents in the first election struck off in the second. Say forty or fifty were bribed. It is presumed that they voted for the same candidate at the second election and their votes are struck off, whereas the fresh candidate escapes that. There may have been sixty men who voted on his side who were bribed by the candidate he succeeds, but he loses none of these votes. That would be a palpable injustice. He did not believe that it was intended in passing the law last session that this should be the effect of it. He was entirely in favour of preserving this unexpected stringency of the law. A candidate who had been guilty of misconduct in the first election should suffer the consequence of it in the second. It seemed to him that the amendment met the case. The last clause referred to the employment of an agent who had been disqualified. For the purposes of the law, in a new election, it must be treated as the one election or as two. If treated as one, then a man who has been proved to have been guilty of corrupt practices as an agent cannot be considered to be a corrupt man in the second election. But if the second election be considered a fresh election, then the agent found guilty of a corrupt act in the first contest suffers the consequences of it in the second.

Mr. BOWELL said there was but one way, then, to avoid the difficulty, and that was to prevent a respondent in an election case from electing to vacate upon acknowledging bribery by agents, or evidence being elicited to prove corrupt acts by himself or by his agents. If every case were thoroughly investigated, and all electors who were proved to have been bribed were struck off the list, it would meet the difficulty.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE—Ask the hon. member for Kingston to frame a clause to that effect.

After some further discussion,

The bill was reported as amended, and the report was concurred in.

DISTRESSED MARINERS' FUND.

A bill to amend the Act respecting the treatment of sick and distressed mariners was read a second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dymond in the chair.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL regretted that his suggestions with reference to this bill had not been adopted by the Minister of Marine. His objection turned on the fact that sailing vessels were required to pay only twice a year, whilst steamers were required to pay three times. He saw no reason why the hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries should discriminate against the latter class of vessels. He knew the argument of the hon. gentleman was that steamers came oftener into port and brought more sick and distressed sailors than sailing vessels. His (Mr. Mitchell's) was to the contrary. The voyages of steamers were shorter than those of sailing vessels, and, consequently, the sailors had not time to get sick, and were not liable to become sick from the use of salt meat and want of vegetables, as were sailors on sailing vessels. If the hon. member persisted in this measure, he would suggest that an exception be made in the class of vessels trading along the coast of the Province. That would, to a certain extent, meet his objections.

Hon. Mr. SMITH said that, after having considered this matter thoroughly, it did not seem to him that he could with propriety adopt the suggestions of the hon. member for Northumberland. He (Mr. Smith) did not consider it was an injustice to steamers to require them to pay three times a year. It must be apparent to everyone that the vessel which came most frequently into port must leave the largest number of sailors at the hospital.

Hon. Mr. ROBITAILLE asked if this provision applied to coasters?

Hon. Mr. SMITH said vessels under 100 tons were exempted.

The Committee rose and reported the bill without amendment.

PRIVATE AND LOCAL BILLS.

After recess,

The following private and local bills were read the first time and passed:

To amend the Act passed by the Parliament of the late Province of Canada intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Montreal Board of Trade."

To amend the Act incorporating the Board of Trade of the town of Levis.

To amend the Act incorporating the Western Assurance Company, and other Acts affecting the same, and to extend the powers of the said company.

To amend the several Acts incorporating and relating to the Richelieu Company, and to change its corporate name.

To amend the Act incorporating the Canadian Navigation Company.

To incorporate the European and American Express and Agency Company.

To incorporate the Anglo-French Steamship Company.

The following bills were read the second time, and referred to the Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraphs:

To incorporate the Quebec & Lake Huron District Railway.

Respecting the Huron & Ontario Ship Canal Company.

Mr. MACLENNAN moved that the House go into Committee on the bill for the relief of Henry William Peterson.

The motion was carried on division.

The bill passed through the Committee, and was reported.

The motion for the third reading was carried by 81 to 61.

REPORTS.

On motion of Hon. Mr. FOURNIER the report of the Committee of the Whole on salaries to be paid to Judges under the Supreme Court bill was received, read the first and second time and concurred in.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Smith (Westmoreland), the report of the Committee of the Whole on resolutions respecting powers and authorities of Trinity House, Quebec, was received, read the first and second time and concurred in.

SUITS AGAINST THE CROWN.

Mr. IRVING moved the second reading of the bill to provide for the institution of suits against the Crown by petition of right. He explained the provisions of the bill, which was read the second time.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

On motion of Hon. Mr. CAMERON (Cardwell), bill No. 21, an Act to amend the law relating to bills of exchange and promissory notes, was read the second time and referred to Committee of the Whole. Reported and read the third time and passed.

TRIAL OF PERSONS CHARGED WITH FELONIES

On motion of Mr. MACDOUGALL (Elgin) the bill to amend the Act for more speedy trial of persons charged with felonies in Ontario and Quebec was read the second time and passed through Committee.

The following orders were discharged by consent:

On Dominion rate Circulation (Mr. Wilkes.)

Constitution of the Senate (Mr. Mills.)

Prohibitory Liquor Law (Hon. M. Cameron.)

The bill to suppress gambling houses was read the second time and passed through Committee.

The House adjourned at 10.

Auction Sale of Winnipeg City Lots to-day (Saturday), at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m. J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

If you want bargains in groceries, glassware or crockery, go to Edwards & Rutledge's auction sale to-night.

Seventeen cases of English books, standard authors, in elegant bindings, to be sold by Mr. Bermingham at his rooms, Elgin street, opposite the Russell House, on Tuesday next. See advertisement.

LITERARY NOTICES.

"The Blossoming of an Aloe" is the title of the latest novel issued by the Messrs. Harper of New York, and forms the 435th of the series of select novels published by that enterprising firm. It is by Miss Cashel Hoey, authoress of "A Golden Sorrow," and other works. From a cursory glance at its contents we have no doubt it will prove very interesting to those who are fond of light literature.

Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P., has issued another pamphlet in connection with the controversy on the Vatican decrees which has been stirred up by his celebrated tract on that subject, the circulation of which is quite unprecedented in the annals of literature. It is entitled "Vaticanism," and is an answer to the reproofs and replies which have been called forth by his former pamphlet. The questions at issue are handled in an able manner, as might be expected, and we have no doubt this new contribution to a subject which is at present agitating the public mind in England and elsewhere will have a very extended circulation.

Both the above are for sale at Durie's.

One hundred copies of the English Poets, in fine binding, will be sold to-night at 82 Sparks street.

J. M. Ross & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Particular attention is directed to Mr. Bermingham's great book sale, to come off on 24th inst. Advertised to-day.

DANIELS' HOTEL.—Mrs. P. T. Brown, City; W. C. Jarvis, Montreal; Dr. Kelly, Merrickville; Geo. M. Kais, Griffiths; W. G. Reid, Rochester; P. M. Goff, Boston, Mass.; Thos. Lambert, Aylmer; John Dennis, Castleford; G. H. Steadman, Hopewell, N.B.; John A. Cameron, Summerstown, Ont.

Auction Sale of Winnipeg City Lots to-day (Saturday), at 11 o'clock a m. and 7:30 p. m. J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

ABOUT MANITOBA.

We are requested to publish the following letter for the information of others, who like the inquirer, have thoughts of removal to Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 27th, 1875.

SIR,—I will answer your inquiries in the terms that I have used in other cases.

First: Each person is entitled, under the Dominion Land Act, to a free grant of 160 acres of land beside another 160 acres on a credit of three years, on condition of cultivation and residence. You will have to go some distance from the city for unoccupied land, though it may be found in the vicinity of other settlements where schools, post-office, &c., are accessible. As land may yet be purchased for from three to ten dollars per acre, within about fifteen miles of the city, I would recommend those having some capital to buy such farms rather than take a free grant. The advantages of the vicinity to a first-class market, as Winnipeg is, will soon repay the cost.

As an investment, however, I would recommend city property in preference; as, being within a limited area and under unusual advantages as to situation, commerce, &c., it must largely advance in value. Winnipeg is the door through which the whole emigration must arrive and obtain supplies. As yet no speculation has arisen in property, except, perhaps, for business lots. Well situated suburban property, about half a mile from the business centre, may be obtained at about a hundred dollars each, on which a large return may be calculated with certainty in a short time. Farm property, on the contrary, will not appreciate in value materially until the free grant lands within a certain area are exhausted.

2nd. Wages range from $2 to $3.50 per day for labourers and mechanics, and work can always be had by the industrious. Building operations promise to be unusually extensive the coming summer. Messrs. McMicken, Bannatyne, Ashdown, Lyon and Talliafer are each now hauling material for the construction of three storey brick stores. The corporation advertises for tenders for a City Hall and market, and have in contemplation a system of drainage and water works. There will also be the grading of the Pembina Branch Railroad and Thunder Bay Railroad, besides the usual construction of frame stores and dwellings in the city.

Regarding the prospect of your succeeding if you remove to this Province, I would say, that any man willing and able to work will do well here. The lazy man or drunkard had better stay in Ontario, where he will probably obtain more for his money than in Manitoba, and stand it longer. Muscle, energy and sobriety are what the North West wants, and will ensure a rapid fortune to those who apply them. Wages can be invested a thousand times better than in the eastern provinces.

3rd. Rent, board and cost of living, generally, is, say 25 per cent. higher than in Ontario.

4th. The cost of reaching Manitoba is greater than it might be, though the pioneer will find his greater outlay more than repaid by the advantages of early settlement. By Lake Superior, Northern Pacific Railroad and the Red River, the pleasantest route, the cost of passage is about $40, and time ten days. By the all-rail route, via St. Paul with stage down Red River, the cost is about $50, and time six days. By the Dawson route, the best route for removal of families, effects, &c., the cost is about $30, and time twenty days.

5th. The best time to visit Manitoba, for pleasure or health, is in August; for investment, March or April.

In conclusion, I would say, come and see us; you will find out something worth travelling across a continent to know, viz., that the best half of the continent is still open to settlement and enterprise.

I am, yours, &c.,

. . . .

New stock of microscopes, opera glasses, chromos, valuable works of art, along with the balance of books, adventures, history, fiction and general literature. Sale to-night at seven o'clock.

J. M. Ross & Co.

BIBLE SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York, and the Rev. Mr. Stevenson, of Montreal, are to be the principal speakers at the Bible Society meeting on Wednesday next. Either of these gentlemen should command anywhere a large audience. Both of them will, undoubtedly, draw a very large congregation here. A specimen of Dr. Hall's style will be acceptable to our readers. We give it, too, for the sake of its allusion to our Governor-General. In a lecture to student-preachers, at Yale College, reported in the New York *Tribune*, he says:—"We need to state our message with meekness and grace, manly courage and fidelity. A short time ago it was my lot to pass a few days in the extreme north of the State of Michigan. While I was there, I met my countryman, the Governor General of Canada, who made a visit to the place. At the fort of Sault Ste. Marie, a salute of seventeen guns was fired in honour of His Excellency—guns never to be pointed, let us hope, towards Canada in any other way. All were delighted with the Governor. We were all thorough Americans, with a due appreciation of our national advantages, and their immense superiority to monarchical institutions. The grace, the ease, the intelligence, the affability, and the courtesy exhibited among us produced a deep feeling of admiration and respect for the British Government. There at least nothing was thought of but the good side of royalty and nobility, and nothing spoken of but the satisfaction of mutual friendship. But, gentlemen, if we would but think of it, we bear the Commission of a King, our Saviour, far above all worldly dignities, and we plead for Him and represent Him to men. With what love and devotion ought His presence to inspire us! and with what courage, dignity, and confidence we should speak in His name to men! Oh that we may have given us so to labour that His holy cause suffer no harm at our hands!"

POLICE COURT.

Before M. O'Gara, P. M.

FRIDAY, March 18.

John McDonagh was arraigned for being drunk on Clarence street, and was fined $2 and costs.

James Kelly was also up on a charge of being found drunk, and was mulcted in $2 and costs.

James Griffin was up for being the worse of liquor, and relieved of $2 and costs.

Alex. Stewart was up on the old charge of being drunk on the public streets. He was ordered to pay $5 and costs, but found it more convenient to go to gaol for two weeks at hard labour.

William Stirling and Daniel McLean, two youngsters, were charged with being disorderly on the street. The case was dismissed.

OTTAWA AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company, held on Thursday afternoon in the City Hall, the following Directors were elected:—Hon. James Skead, Hon. David Laird, Hon. L. R. Church, Messrs. R. Blackburn, M.P., W. H. Brouse, M.P., Wm. Gibson, M.P., John Rochester, M.P., Albert Hagar, M.P., Geo. W. Eaton, Dr. Ferguson, R. D. Fulton, G. W. Eaton, Ira Morgan, J. H. Molloy, A.S. Woodburn, Martin Wholehan. At a meeting subsequently held at the office of Messrs. Walker, Cassels and Pannock, the following office bearers were elected:—Hon. James Skead, President, Mr. R. Blackburn, M.P., Vice-President, and Messrs. Skead, Blackburn, Eaton, Rochester and Woodburn, Executive Committee.

CANADIAN ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS.

The semi-annual meeting of the Metropolitan Lodge of Oddfellows was held in the hall, Rideau street, last evening. There was a large attendance of members. After the transaction of routine business and the initiation of a number of new members, the election of officers was proceeded with and resulted as follows:—

Deputy District Grand Master Mann, P.G.
Bro. D. Mowat (re elected) N.G.
" D. Taylor, R. S. N. G.
" Jos. Yeoman, L. S. N. G.
" J. Brewer, V. G.
" Wm. Wilson, R. S. V. G.
" R. A. Douglas, L. S. V. G.
" Chas. Smith, Warden.
" James Slocombe, Lect. Master.
" Ralph J. Cook, Secretary.
" Chas. E. Clarke, Assist. Secretary.
" A. Mann, Treasurer.
" Samuel Johnston, Conductor.
" John Sweetland, M.D., Physician.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.—Bros. James Slocombe, David Taylor and Joseph Yeoman.

NEW HALL.

The Managing Committee presented a report which set forth that new and commodious premises had been leased in Bell's Block, over the Temperance Hall, for the use of the Lodge. The new hall is to be handsomely furnished in a style suitable to the requirements of the Lodge. The expenses are to be liquidated by the proceeds of a grand entertainment shortly to be given.

The flourishing condition of the Order, and the recent large accession to its membership, has prompted the proposed progressive measures in the matter of extended accommodation.

After conferring the blue degree upon several members, the Lodge adjourned.

ST. JOSEPH'S DAY.—This anniversary was duly celebrated yesterday by the St. Joseph's Society of this city. The usual religious services were held in the Cathedral at 11 o'clock a.m., after which a large and respectable procession paraded the principal streets of Lower Town. The college band headed the procession, and several handsome banners were displayed along its line.

RAPID GROWTH.—The Gatineau Point has grown so rapidly of late that the inhabitants have applied for its incorporation as a town. This place is situated at the mouth of the Gatineau, on the east bank. It is in the township of Templeton, County of Ottawa, and has a population of over 1,000. The County Council at its recent meeting granted the prayer of the petitioners for incorporation, and on the first day of January next Waterloo will have entered upon its new municipal career. It has a good future in store for it. The Northern Colonization Railway will pass through the town, which is connected with this city by a steam ferry.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. D. M. Gordon, B.D.

BANK STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. Wm. Moore.

DALY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. Wm. Armstrong, B. A.

KNOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (by Hill Square.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. No ordained pastor.

METCALFE STREET WESLEYAN CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock, by the Rev Mr. Hunter; Evening Service at 7 o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. Hall. Pastor—Rev. W. J. Hunter.

KING STREET WESLEYAN CHURCH.—(Seats all free.)—Morning Service at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. W. Hall; Evening Service at 7 o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. Hunter. Pastor—Rev. Wm. Hall, M. A.

OTTAWA WEST WESLEYAN CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Dr. Mark.

CHRIST'S CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Rector—The Rev. J. S. Lauder.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. His Lordship Bishop Lewis officiating, assisted by the Rev. H. Pollard.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Rector—Rev. T. Bedford Jones, D.D.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSIONARY SERVICE—The Revd. Mr May will preach in the O'Connor Hall, O'Connor street, at half-past three o'clock.

ST. JAMES CHURCH, HULL.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. Mr. Johnson, Chaplain of the Senate.

EMANUEL REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Afternoon Service at 3 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—The Rev. Johnston McCormac. The inaugural Services take place in the New Church to-morrow, when Bishop Cheney will officiate at all the services.

YORK-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. R. M. Pope.

CHAUDIERE M. E. CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. J. Young.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock. Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. A. A. Cameron.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, ALBERT STREET.—Hours of Service on each day, 6:30 a. m. and 5 p. m. Sundays—Holy Eucharist, 11 a. m. Evening prayer, 5 p m.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. J. G. Sanderson.

Miscellaneous.

THE BRITISH CANADIAN
Land & Settlement Co.
(LIMITED)

[Incorporated under the Companies' Act, 1862 and 1869.]

Capital, $1,250,000, in 25,000 Shares of $50 Each.

FIRST ISSUE, 10,000 SHARES,
Of which a Limited Number have been reserved for Canada.

DIRECTORS:
Wm. Arthur, Esq., merchant, Woodlee, Bothwell, near Glasgow.
John Cunningham, Esq. (of Chanelton), of Smart & Cunningham, ironfounders, Barrhead.
Matthew Fairley, Esq., of M. Fairley & Co., merchants, Glasgow.
Adam Houston, Esq., of Houston & McNairn, produce merchants, Glasgow.
Charles Maitland, Esq., of R. Meikle, John & Son, Pees Creet Brewery, Alloa.
James Robertson, Esq., of John Robertson & Co., cotton spinners, Newhall.
James Salmon, Esq., J.A., of James Salmon & Son, architects, Glasgow.
John Spencer, Esq., merchant, 125 West Regent street, Glasgow.

LAW AGENTS.
Brown, Dunlop & Lindsay, Writers, 87 New Regent street, Glasgow.

MANAGERS AND SECRETARIES.
W. G. & J. W. Lindsay, Accountants, 3 West Regent street, Glasgow.

BROKERS.
Moore & Brown, 186 St. Vincent street, Glasgow.
Dykes & Maclagan, 79 St. Vincent street, Glasgow.

COMMISSIONERS IN CANADA.
John Dunlop, Esq., Craigowan, Woodstock.
Col. David Shaw, Kingston.

The Company is formed to take up and develope lands in Manitoba or North-West Territory, extending to

250,000 ACRES,

Obtained in free grant on condition of settlement from the Dominion Government.

First—By settling upon the lands suitable emigrants from Great Britain or other countries, to whom free grants of alternate lots for moderate sized farms will be given by the Company along with advances for passage money, implements, seed, &c., and,

Second—To hold for increased value the alternate reserved farms, and sites suitable for towns, or lying in the line of projected railway routes to the west or of mineral value. Two millions of emigrants leave Britain in the course of every ten years, and from the knowledge acquired of the business and the facilities possessed by the Company for obtaining the proper class of emigrants, it is expected that the number stipulated for by the Government to be settled in ten years, one thousand families, may be accomplished in about half that time. [illegible] were selected last summer situated on both banks of the [illegible] Saskatchewan River and admitted by all who have been in that part of the country to be of the most fertile and beautiful character to be found in the North-West.

Prospectuses, with full details, can be obtained, and applications for stock made at the office of

Capt. MacCuaig,
Travellers' Insurance Co.

Miscellaneous.

JARVIS,
Late Jarvis & Arless.
PHOTOGRAPHER,
69, Sparks Street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HITHERTO EXISTING between Thomas Stott and Ira A. Renney has this day been dissolved; Mr. Renney has sold his share in the business to Mr. [illegible] Renney.

CAUTION.

Mr. Stott will not hold himself responsible for any debts contracted, or for the collection of any of the accounts due the late firm, as the are due only to

MESSRS. STOTT, RENNEY & CO.
Ottawa, March 12, 1875.

Railways.

CANADA CENTRAL
—AND—
Brockville & Ottawa Railways
For Ottawa via Brockville.
TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY.
[timetable illegible]
A. B. FOSTER, Managing Director.
Brockville, Jan. 11, 1875.

THE ST. LAWRENCE
AND
OTTAWA RAILWAY.
(Or uniform Gauge with the Grand Trunk Railway.)
The cheapest, quickest and best route. The shortest line to all points East and West.
ALTERATION OF RUNNING TIME
And acceleration of trains.
On and FROM THURSDAY, 10th DEC., trains will run as follows:—
GOING NORTH.
[timetable illegible]
GOING SOUTH.
[timetable illegible]
THOS. REYNOLDS, Managing Director.
Dec. 15 1874.

THE TIMES
Is published every lawful morning. Price [illegible] cents per week, sent to subscribers in any part of Canada, SIX DOLLARS per annum. [illegible]
Any one specified article—
For Sale or Wanted.
Lost or Found.
Board Wanted.
Business for Sale.
Business Wanted.
Houses for Sale.
Houses to Rent.
Houses Wanted.
Board and Lodging.
Cattle Strayed or Stolen.
Farms Wanted.
Farms for Sale or to Rent.
Live Stock for Sale or to Rent.
Money Wanted or to Loan.
Situations Wanted.
Situations Vacant, &c. &c.
[illegible]
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.
[illegible]

THE WEEKLY TIMES
Is published every Friday morning [illegible]
Subscription Rates for the Daily Times.
[illegible]

THE TIMES (Daily Edition) is published every lawful day (and Weekly Edition every Friday), by Alexander MacLean and John Charles Roger, at their office on Wellington Street, in the City of Ottawa, Canada.

VOL. VIII. NO. [illegible]
Wants.
Miscellaneous. Houses to Let. Rooms to Let. Board & Lodging. Hotels. ALBION HOTEL, Court House Avenue, OTTAWA, Ont. Steamships. ALLAN LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. Glasgow Line. ANCHOR LINE.

POOR COPY

The Times

VOL. VIII. NO. 3799 — OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH, 22, 1875 — PRICE 3 CENTS.

Wants.

WANTED.—One or two Servant Girls, apply at NOONAN'S RESTAURANT. 3796-3

WANTED.—situation as DRUGGIST'S ASSISTANT in Ottawa. Five years' experience; Associate of the O. C. Pharmacy. References given.—Box 25, Farmersville, Ont. 3795

WANTED.—A thorough house and parlour maid. Apply to Mrs. W. A. ALLAN, Stewart street.

WANTED.—A Good General Servant, in a small family in the city. Apply at this office. March 11th, 1875. 3790

WANTED.—A Partner in a first class Tailoring establishment must be thoroughly acquainted with Book-keeping and also cutting. First class references. Address C., this office. 3781-tf

WORK FOR ALL

At home, male or female, $35 per week day or evening. No Capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with ten cent return stamp, M. Young, 173 Greenwich street, New York.

PARTNER WANTED.—A Partner having [illegible] of about $300 is wanted to assist in carrying on a patent manufacture, the profits of which are immediate and the profits over 300 per cent, and the sole unlimited. For further information apply to J. BERMINGHAM. 3776

HELP WANTED.

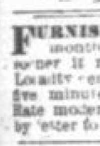
50 men and women wanted to sell a complete story of the "Life, Labours and Death of Livingstone," also "The Family Bible," both Protestant and Catholic, beautifully illustrated, together with Maps, Charts and a great variety of pictures. For particulars address SCHUYLER SMITH & CO., Publishers London, Ont.

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH and expenses sure to Agents everywhere selling our New Braided White Wire Rope Clothes Line. Sells readily at every house. Samples free. Address, HUDSON RIVER WIRE CO., 75 King Street, west, Toronto, Ontario.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted. All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all their time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post Card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. y3, Slaw.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female Agents in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars FREE. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta Me.

WANTED.—We will give Men and Women A BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having spare time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars and address [illegible]



[illegible]

Houses to Let.

FURNISHED HOUSE To Let for twelve months, from the 1st of May next, or sooner if required. Rooms good and lofty. Locality central and convenient, being within five minutes' walk of Parliament Buildings. Rate moderate. For further particulars, apply by letter to X Y Z, TIMES office.

TO LET—Nos. 4 and 5 Brooklyn Terrace apply to Wm. M. Beattie & Co., George Street, near Central School East. 3780 1m

Rooms to Let.

WELL-FURNISHED BEDROOM, with Private Sitting Room, to Let, on O'Connor Street, three minutes' walk from Parliament Buildings. Breakfast if required. Address "P." Times office.

TO LET, after the session, Two or Three FURNISHED ROOMS with use of Sitting Room in a private family. Breakfast if required.—A. W., Box 3 0. 3785

TO SENATORS and M. P's.—Mrs. McIntyre, Wellington Street, opposite the Bank of British North America has a Parlour and four Bedrooms, suitable for Senators or Members of Parliament—with or without Board. The Rooms are well warmed with stoves and drums, also lofty ceilings and well ventilated. 3780

Board & Lodging.

BOARD—Some without rooms, and rooms without board. Table and rooms first-class. Corner of [illegible] and York streets, and within two minutes' walk of the Parliament Buildings. MRS. LOGGIE. Jan. 22, 18[illegible] 3[illegible]

Hotels.

ALBION HOTEL

Court House Avenue,

OTTAWA, Ont.

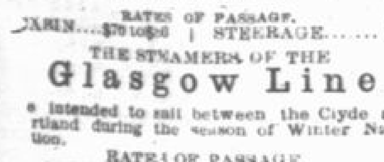
W. H. CHALKER, — — Manager
R. BERT GRAHAM — — Proprietor

Omnibus to and from the Cars and Boats free. 3[illegible]

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

The shortest, cheapest and quickest passage to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow. The line is one of the largest, fastest and safest in the world. Vessels will be despatched as follows:—



FROM PORTLAND:

PRUSSIAN	February	20
SCANDINAVIAN		27
MORAVIAN	March	6
PERUVIAN		13
SARMATIAN		20
POLYNESIAN		29

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN......$70 to $80 | STEERAGE......$2[illegible]

THE STEAMERS OF THE **Glasgow Line** are intended to sail between the Clyde and Portland during the season of Winter Navigation.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN	$60.
INTERMEDIATE	40.
STEERAGE	25.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.

Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. (Where tickets are not used the amount is returned, less a small deduction.)

For through tickets and every information apply to D. W. COWARD & CO., Agents, 17, Sparks-st.

Ottawa July 22 1873.

ANCHOR LINE

STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY.

PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION UNSURPASSED.

Rates of passage from New York

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Belfast:

Cabin $50 to $70 gold, according to accommodation.

Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

For passage or other information apply to Henderson Brothers, 7 Bowling Green, New York, or their Agent. [illegible] LETHBRIDGE & MUSGROVE, Ottawa

BERKELEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking "Norton's Camomile Pills." I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. 2600.

Business Cards.

PATENTS.

GIBBS & COURSOLLE, SOLICITORS OF Patents of Invention, (TRADE MARKS REGISTERED) 63, SPARKS-ST., OTTAWA. 3759

DONALD M. GRANT, Insurance and Real Estate Agent. Mortgages purchased and Loans negotiated. OFFICE—No. 3 Bell's Block, Elgin-st., Ottawa. Nov. 27 1874. 2426

MARRIAGE LICENSES. OFFICE—Regan's New Brick House Besserer Street, Nearly Opposite Protestant Hospital. Oct. 30 1874.

Bankers.

P. D. BROWNE, Banker, Montreal. Dealer in Greenbacks, U. S. Bonds and Checks. Commercial paper discounted. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and U. S. Interest allowed on deposits. Oct. 24 1 74. 3680-Sawky.

BOND BROTHERS, Bankers and Stock Brokers, Montreal. Negotiate sales of Property and Patents, and organize Companies. Money invested in first-class securities to pay 7 and 8 per cent. interest. Stocks purchased and carried on a margin of 10 per cent. Interest at lowest current rates. Dec 3 1874. 3709y3awk

Legal Cards.

R. C. W. MacCUAIG. Official Assignee. City of OTTAWA, County of Carleton. 3765-tf

WILLIAM MOSGROVE, Barrister, Conveyancer, &c., Solicitor in Chancery. Office—Opposite the Russell House, over Gibson's Confectionary. Money to lend on Real Estate. 3727-ly.

O'CONNOR & O'DOHERTY, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Mosgrove's Building Rideau-st., Ottawa. HON. JOHN O'CONNOR, Q.C. G. J. O'DOHERTY. Dec. 4, 1874.

SCOTT, STEWART & GORMULLY, Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys and Conveyancers, &c., Bell's Block, Elgin-st. HONBLE R. W. SCOTT, Q. C. McLEOD STEWART. J. J. GORMULLY. Oct. 17, 1874.

O'CONNOR & HOGG, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., OTTAWA, ONT. DANIEL O'CONNOR. W. D. HOGG. Sept. 9, 1874. 3667

WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK, Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys, Conveyancers, Notaries, &c., &c. Office—Bell's Block, opposite Russell House. W. H. WALKER. | R. CASSELS, Jr. | P. PENNOCK. July 21, 1874. 3625

J. W. W. WARD, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, &c. Office Over Mr. B. Huckell's Flour Store, corner of Sussex and York-streets, Ottawa. 3[illegible]y

TAILLON & CHRYSLER, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, &c. Office—Hardy's Block, Rideau Street. G. TAILLON. | F. H. CHRYSLER. June 2, 1875.

PINHEY, CHRISTIE & HILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., (Of the late firm of Lewis & Pinhey.) OFFICES—Elgin Street, Ottawa. C. H. PINHEY. A. J. CHRISTIE. | H. P. HILL. Feb. 5, 1874. 484-3m

W. MARSHAL MATHESON, Barrister, Attorney, Notary, &c. Office—Master in Chancery Chambers, Court House, Ottawa Canada.

L. W. P. COUTLEE, B.C.L., Barrister, Advocate, &c. for the Province of Quebec. Barrister Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., for the Province of Ontario. Main Street, Hull, P. Q. 328-6m

C. V. H. FERLAND, Advocate. Temporary Office at Dr. Jos. Beaudin's, Main Street, Hull. March 6, 1875. 3[illegible]y

O. ARCHAMBAULT, Notary Public and Advocate, Has opened an office in the Village of Hull, Province of Quebec, for the transaction of Notarial and Legal business, either in the Province of Quebec or Ontario. Special care given to the collection of accounts in both Provinces. Hull, Oct. 28, 1874. 2466

THOMAS P. FORAN, Advocate, Solicitor, &c. No. 12 St. James Street, MONTREAL. Sept. 9, 1873. 2362-3m

Medical Cards.

DR. LOGAN, Homœopathic Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Residence—Albert Street. Office hours from 6 to 11 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m. Special attention given to diseases and displacements of the uterus. 175[illegible]

DR. J. P. LYNN, May be consulted at his Office, corner of O'Connor and Albert-sts. Ottawa, Oct. 24, 1874. 2401.

DR. BURROWS, C.M.L.C.P.S.L.C., M.C.P.S.O., Graduate McGill University, Montreal. Surgeon Northumberland and Durham Cavalry. Late Associate Coroner N. and D. Office and Residence:—Corner of Hugh and Sparks sts. 2556-6m

DR. O. C. WOOD, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, OTTAWA, ONT. Day Office—Sparks-st., Centre Town. Night Office—at his residence, Maria-st., Centre Town. Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by a new but certain, speedy and almost painless process. Reference given to parties successfully treated if required.

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W. McCONNELL, D.D.S., L.D.S., Surgeon Dentist, Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, also of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. OFFICE—41½ Sparks-st. 2532y.

TALMAGE'S PAPER.

THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK. "THE BEST RELIGIOUS PAPER." A CHOICE OF *TWO BEAUTIFUL PREMIUMS.* An Illuminated Portfolio of Twelve Gems by Hendschel, each 8½ x 10½ in., or the superb Chromo "The Twins," 22x28 in., after Landseer. Price $3.25, including postage. No extras of any kind. Without Premium, $3 per annum. ATTENTION, AGENTS. Liberal commission and exclusive territory. Samples and circulars free. Send Postal Card at once to HORATIO C. KING, Publisher, Box 5105, New York. Oct. 28.

Auction Sal[e]

BY J. BERMINGHAM.

IMPORTANT AND PEREMPTORY **AUCTION SALE,**

The subscriber has just received direct from England the largest consignment of Costly Books ever brought to Central Canada, being Seventeen Cases of the Finest London Editions of Standard Authors in elegant calf bindings, which he is instructed to sell at public auction without any reserve, commencing on Wednesday, the 24th inst, at 2 o'clock and evening at 7.30, and to be continued each evening during the week at 7.30 until the entire consignment, which consists of several thousand volumes is sold. The Books are Splendidly Illustrated, Elegantly Bound, and suitable for gentlemens' private libraries, comprising the most recent editions of Encyclopedias, Chambers', Appletons, &c. McCulloch's Commercial Directory, Beydell Shakespeare in Photo, Histories of England and comprising Knight's Splendid Pictorial Edition, 8 Vols., over 3,000 Plates; also Hume Lingard, Smollett, Lord, Mahon and Macaulay, &c., &c. The Works of Shakespeare and all the British Poets, including the celebrated Aldine Edition, 52 vols., Bell's Edition, 2[illegible] vols., Hugh Miller's Works, 1[illegible] vols. The Novelists including Scott, Dickens, Bulwer, Trollope, Thackeray, Disraeli, &c. &c. De Quincey, Froude, May, Hallam, Gibbon, Chas. Reade, Captain Marryat, Chas. Lever, Lord Brougham, Wilson's Border Tales, Pepys' and Evelyn's Diaries, Fairy Notes and English literature, Knight's Pictorial London Gallery of Art, Lowden's Bibliographic Manual, giving a history of all books in the English language, dictionary of Greek and Roman Arts; Leach's Etchings Wilkes' Gallery and thousands of other valuable works.

Catalogues will be ready for distribution on Monday, 22nd, and can be had at the office of the Subscriber, Elgin street, opposite the Russell House. A general invitation is extended to ladies and gentlemen wishing to replenish their libraries, to examine the books on Tuesday, the 23rd, all day and night up to 10 o'clock, and on Wednesday, 24 hours to the hour of sale, such a chance to purchase valuable books should not be overlooked. Clergymen, Senators and Members of Parliament, as well as the general public, should take advantage of it. Sale without any reserve.

J. BERMINGHAM, *Auctioneer.*

OTTAWA, March 20, 1875.

CAUTION.

MYRTLE NAVY,

NONE IS GENUINE! UNLESS STAMPED

T. & B.

There are Numerous Imitations on the Market. 3784-3m

Bank Notices.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

Office: Victoria Buildings, Opposite Western Block of Parliament Buildings.

DIRECTORS:
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Charles Magee Esq., vice-President.
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A General Banking Business Transacted. Interest Allowed on Deposits. Gold, Currency and Sterling Drafts Purchased and Sold. Savings' Department.

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11 2-75. 2678

Miscellaneous.

A. E. GENDREAU'S New Parliamentary Tonsorial PARLOUR is now open.

FIRST-CLASS Hair Dresser employed. Ladies' Combings done up in First Class style, and on the shortest Notice. Charges Moderate.

Mathewman's New Buildings, Wellington Street, between Dufferin Bridge and Elgin Street. 3767

NOTICE.

Several Sets of Single Harness For Sale Cheap for Cash.

Enquire at Rowe's AUCTION Rooms, Rideau Street. Ottawa, March 3rd, 1875. 37[illegible]4

FISH! FISH! FISH!

MR. MOSES LAPOINTE desires to inform his customers and the public generally that he has removed his place of business from his former stand to the new Fish Market on the south side of York street. He will be happy to meet his friends in his new stand, and do his utmost to supply them with the latest importations of fresh and other kinds of fish; also all kinds of Poultry and Game. MOSES LAPOINTE. Ottawa, Feb. 2, 1875.

DATURA TATULA FOR Asthma and Bronchitis,

is admitted by all who have tried it, to ensure more speedy and certain relief than any other remedy. The Testimonials daily received attest this to a remarkable degree.

General Alexander says:—"I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."

Dr. McVeag reports:—"It had the most wonderful effect I ever witnessed."

Sold in tins. Cigars and Cigarettes in boxes Pastiles, for inhalation, in boxes.

Wholesale and Retail of SAVORY AND MOORE 143 New Bond-St., London, W., And Retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world, who also supply Savory & Moore's Pancreatine and Pancreatine Wine, by the aid of which persons take Cod Liver Oil without nausea or indigestion.

"Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef." "Nutritious Condiment for Horses and Cattle." "British Egg and Butter Powder." CHAS. STEPHENSON & Co., Sole Agents for Ottawa and District. Corner O'Connor and Wellington Sts 3766

Clarke's New Method FOR REED ORGANS.

By WILLIAM H. CLARKE. Price $2 50.

Mr. Wm. H. Clarke, a distinguished organist and composer, was especially fortunate in the compilation of this fine work, which sprang into popular favour immediately on its issue, has had remarkable success, and continues to be the leading method. Contains, in addition to instructions, a capital collection of Reed Organ Music.

All books sent, post paid, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO. 711 B'way, New York. 3779

MUSIC BOOKS BEST FOR QUARTET CHOIRS.

Thomas's Sacred Quartets, Baumbach's Sacred Quartets, Buck's Motet Collection, Baumbach's New Collection, Buck's 2d Motet Collection, Church and Home, Hayter Church Music, Trinity Collection. Price [illegible] each book in cards, $2.50, Cloth, $[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

Something New!

THE undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents in Ottawa and Vicinity, for the sale of the celebrated Barnett's Zinc and Platina Pens. These pens are now in use in several of the Government Departments, they will be found superior to all Steel Pens, and very durable. Price $2 per gross. Samples, gratis. SMITH & STEWART, Stationers, &c. 3 90-1w

Goods Selling at Cost,

FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY, —AT— J. & G. NEELIN'S, 12 Rideau St.

Ottawa, March 18, 1875. 3796-2w

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, Ottawa, 1875. —AND— CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

PARTIES requiring Models, Inventions, &c., worked out, and represented, at the above Exhibitions, can have them done in the best style, by a practical man, whose work took Awards at the English Exhibition, 186[illegible], Dublin, 1865. Paris 1867. Best references as to capabilities, &c., can be given. Apply, THOS. S. SARNEY, Mechanical Engineer, Cor Daly & Nelson Streets, Ottawa. 3774

NEW EDINBURGH BRICK WORKS.

Orders for bricks left at the City Office, corner of Sparks and Elgin streets, will be promptly attended to. 3 91.

Grocers.

AUCTION SALE.

EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE

Have decided to sell the balance of their stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, GLASSWARE, and CROCKERY by Auction, commencing On Saturday, 20th Inst. at 7:30 p.m. and to continue next week on TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY. GREAT BARGAINS. 3798

Burnett's Extracts For cooking purposes.

Burnett's Extracts "Pre-eminently superior."—Parker House, Boston.

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Burnett's Extracts "The best in the world."—Fifth Av. Hotel, N. Y.

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Burnett's Extracts

The superiority of these Extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.

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For your House-cleaning, by all means ask your Grocer, Druggist, or the Hardware shops for cleaning and polishing SAPOLIO,

It surpasses everything for Windows, painted and plain Woodwork, and Tins, Brasses, and Scouring Knives, and all metals.

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A selected stock always on hand to suit all parties. Orders promptly attended to. The highest price will be paid for all kinds of Farm Produce. 3775-dw

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For a Good Smoke —USE THE— MYRTLE NAVY. See T. & B. on each Plug

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Commence your instruction with American SCHOOL MUSIC Readers IN 3 BOOKS.

Book I [35 cts.] has a charming course for Primary Schools. Book II [50 cts.] has one equally attractive for Grammar Schools, and Book III [50 cts.] is fitted for higher Grammar classes and High Schools. The very practical interesting and thorough course in these books was constructed by L. O. Emerson and W. S. Tilden.

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These books are for High Schools and Academies. The HOUR OF SINGING [$1.00] by L. O. Emerson and W. S. Tilden, for 2, 3, or 4 voices. CHOICE TRIOS [$1.00] by W. S. Tilden, for 3 voices, are choice in every sense. and THE SONG MONARCH [75 cts.] by H. R. Palmer assisted by L. O. Emerson, unexcelled as a book for Singing Classes, is equally good for High Schools.

All books sent, post-paid, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, New York. 3[illegible]9

By Telegraph.

MID-NIGHT DESPATCHES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The American Revivalists.

LONDON, March 18.—Moody and Sankey preached in the morning, afternoon and evening, at the Agricultural Hall. At the three meetings, the audiences numbered respectively 1,600, 1,400 and 1,900. There was some confusion in consequence of the vast crowds in and around the hall, especially in the evening.

Mass Meeting in Favour of the Release of Fenian Prisoners.

The Irishmen held a mass meeting in Hyde Park to-day, at which it is estimated 30,000 people were gathered. Resolutions were adopted demanding the release of the Fenian prisoners, condemning the Coercive Laws in Ireland and condoling with the family of the late John Mitchell.

FRANCE.

Easter Recess of the Assembly.

PARIS, March 21.—The Assembly adjourned yesterday for the Easter recess, after a brief sitting, the proceedings of which were not important.

SPAIN.

Defeat of Carlists at Olot.

MADRID, March 21.—Gen. Compas has defeated the Carlists before Olot and entered the town. Nine hundred Carlists were made prisoners.

UNITED STATES.

Arrest of Members of the Ku-Klux.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 21.—The *Courier-Journal* reporter who was sent to the locality of the troubles in Todd county reports that four of the accused Ku-Klux are in jail, and will be brought up for trial next Monday. The company of State militia has arrived, and all is quiet. There is no apprehension of any attack upon the jail, or attempt at a rescue of the prisoners by their friends.

Surrender of an Indian Tribe.

CHICAGO, March 21.—A telegram has been received at Lieut.-General Sheridan's headquarters reporting the surrender at Fort Sill of a portion of the Quo Hada band of Indians. This tribe is perfectly wild, and one of the most troublesome in the South-West. The indications are that the whole tribe will come in.

An Entire Indian Tribe Turned Mormon.

SALT LAKE, March 21.—The entire tribe of the Thiebet Indians, numbering about 150, were baptized into the Mormon Church at St. George, Utah, yesterday.

Great Loss of Life by a Tornado

AUGUSTA, March 21.—The following is a list of casualties by the tornado near Thomson:—John L. Hevall and wife and two daughters of John N. Morgan, badly wounded by falling houses; several negroes killed and wounded at applying houses of Hutcheson, Solon Reese, John Boston, and others, which were destroyed; Mrs. Mather, Darey, and Miss Maggie Bailey, killed; Miss Malone and Miss Grey, seriously wounded. One end of the court house was blown down. At Comack every house except one is destroyed. Mr. Fielding, telegraph operator is badly bruised. The tornado struck a train demolishing it completely, and killing one man. All trains coming to Augusta, except the Central, are delayed, but no serious damage has been done to railroads. There has been no loss of life or damage to property in Augusta.

Saturday's Despatches.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Death of John Mitchell

LONDON, March 30.—John Mitchell is dead.

Royal Visit to India.

The *Times* says the Prince of Wales will go to India during next cold season.

The Moody and Sankey Revival.

Mr. Moody has discontinued the ticket system of admission to the Agricultural Hall, because persons are profiting by the enthusiasm of the multitudes to sell their tickets.

SPAIN.

Don Alfonso in Vienna.

LONDON, March 20.—A despatch to the *Daily News* reports that Don Alfonso (Don Carlos' brother) is now in Vienna.

FRANCE.

The Philadelphia Centennial.

PARIS, March 20.—In consequence of the recent appeal made by Minister Washburn to the Deputies and principal merchants of Paris, a Committee of Patrons has been formed to make arrangements for the participation of France in the Philadelphia Exhibition. The Marquis De Lafayette has been chosen President, Wm. Dietzmonnin and Walewski Vice-Presidents, and Deputy Flotard Secretary. On the Committee are sixteen Deputies, including M. Laboulaye, Ferry, Max Richard, Arbel Jullien, Janson-Joubert, and Pascal Dupeyrat. The Committee is considered an exceedingly influential one.

UNITED STATES

Louisiana Affairs in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—In the Senate to-day Anthony moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution submitted on Tuesday night by Frelinghuysen approving of the action heretofore taken by the President of the United States in protecting Louisiana from violence, and expressing the opinion that he should continue to recognize in that State the existing State Government. The Senate, by a vote of 28 yeas to 25 nays, agreed to take up the resolution. The Senators in caucus decided to raise a point of order on the resolution if overruled to interpose sundry dilatory motions and debate it to the fullest extent as long as any hope of defeating it should remain.

Another Civil Rights Case

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—The first Civil Rights case here was brought yesterday, against the master of the steamboat Seminole, charged by J. J. Chevalier, with denying the privileges of the steamboat as passengers to Chevalier and his wife. The party was bonded for appearance before the Commissioner at a future time.

Gen. Butler on the Civil Rights Bill.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Ben. Butler has written a letter explaining the exact scope of the Civil Rights bill as he understands it. He says, specifically, it confers upon coloured men no rights in saloons, barber shops nor any other business places which proprietors do not choose to confer, excepting in public conveyances, amusements and public hotels. The Civil Rights bill has not altered the coloured man's rights at all from what they were before under the common law applicable to nearly every State in the Union. It has only given him greater power to enforce that right to meet the exigency of combined effort to deprive coloured citizens of it, and all idea that the Civil Rights bill allows a coloured man to force himself into any man's shop or into any man's private house, or into any eating house, boarding house or establishment other than those named, is simply an exhibition of ignorance, as well as in some cases of insufferable prejudice and malignity.

Miners' Riots.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 19.—It appears that the troubles with miners was at the Troy Coal Company's works, and not at the Stratesville Mining Company's, as stated in a previous despatch. A special from Stratesville states that all coloured miners have left the town except two, who are too badly wounded to leave. The Stratesville Mining Company have yielded to the demands of their miners, and the men have resumed work.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., March 20.—A dozen special policemen arrived from Philadelphia last evening to protect the men and property of the Lehigh Coal Company. The police force now in those places is believed to be large enough to hold in check the turbulent miners.

A violent storm of snow and sleet commenced this morning.

Wife Murder.

NEW YORK, March 20.—William Cunningham, agent of a New York grocery house, but residing in Newark, N.J., is under arrest, charged with conspiracy to murder his wife.

Serves Him Right.

RICHMOND, Va., March 20.—The State Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, have recommended the expulsion of Senator Graham, for his connection with the sale of a cadetship.

General Ticket and Passenger Association.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—The regular annual convention of the General Ticket and Passenger Agents' Association commenced its session in this city. About fifty delegates, representing all the important railroad lines of this country, except Baltimore and Ohio, are present.

The Providence Murder.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., March 20.—In the case of J. Goodness, who died from the effects of a beating received in the house of Frank Dissent, the coroner's jury returned a verdict against Dissent and Antinoe Sylvia.

Saturday's Midnight Despatches.

SPAIN.

Dissatisfaction with the Press.

PARIS, March 19—Advices from Madrid state that the Press of the Government is daily becoming more arbitrary, and causes much dissatisfaction, which is increasing. The publication of the *Iberia* newspaper has been suspended by order of the Government. All telegraphic despatches are detained and examined.

UNITED STATES.

The Ohio Mining Riots.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 20.—Governor Allen has despatched Adjutant-General Ames to Stratesville, where the mining riots are occurring, with orders to the Sheriff of the county to exert his full authority, and call out such a posse as will restore order, and protect life and property.

LATER.—Adjutant General Ames returned from Stratesville to-night, and reports all quiet. Information has been received from a reliable source that trouble will follow an attempt to put coloured miners in the mines.

The Spring Freshets.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 20.—The river is rising slowly; ice unchanged.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., March 20.—There is no change in the gorge here. The water has fallen considerably. The damage to the canal is supposed to be heavy, but the extent is not yet known, as the ice lines the banks for miles.

Death of John Mitchell

NEW YORK, March 20.—The Irish Societies of this city and Brooklyn are taking steps to hold a public meeting in order to express regret for the death of John Mitchell.

Car Drivers' Strike

The Third Avenue car drivers who struck yesterday when a reduction was made in their wages, this morning returned to work with the exception of three or four, who are believed by the company to be the ringleaders in the movement, and who will not be taken again into the employ of the company.

The Pennsylvania Floods.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 21.—There is no change in either the Wilkesbarre or Pittston gorges. A train left here on the Lehigh Valley Road this afternoon, and got safely through to Pittston, from which place north the road has been open since Friday. At West Pittston many families are moving to their cottages on the Methodist camp ground, on the lap of the mountain back of Wyoming.

The Wheeler Award.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—The Wheeler award has been received by Gov. Killogg, but has not been officially published. The Committee have decided that about eleven Conservative members not returned as elected by the Returning Board are entitled to seats, and that about six Conservatives, whose election was claimed by the Conservative Committee, are not entitled to seats. The arbitrators decide that Elam, claiming to have been elected to the Senate on the Conservative ticket from the district which includes the towns of Cushatta and Colfax, is not entitled to a seat, and that in Grant parish there was no election for member of the House, and the Conservative contestant is awarded a seat in the Senate. This leaves the House Democratic and the Senate Republican with a small Republican majority on the first ballot.

Mr Varley in New York.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Mr. Henry Varley, the London Evangelist, preached this evening to an audience numbering about 8,000 people. The interest in his sermons seems to be greatly on the increase, and the attendance on each occasion of his visitations is rapidly growing larger.

Turf Decisions.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Association, which had been in session since Tuesday last, finally adjourned on Saturday. They this evening rendered their decisions in the following cases:—Thos. C. Seymour, of Rochester, N.Y., an application for the removal of the penalty of expulsion imposed on him and his horse, John Dye, under the authority of rules 6 and 7, considering the duration of the punishment already suffered by the petitioner and his horse together with the recommendation of the respondent. It was ordered that the expulsion in force as recited in this case be mollified by the substitution of a fine of $50, upon payment of which the applicant and his horse be reinstated. The Rochester Driving Park Association vs. Simon Butts, of Greene, Monroe County, N.Y., an application for a decision concerning an alleged record of the bay gelding Jimmy; after duly weighing the evidence the Board decided that the horse did acquire a record by his performance of a record faster than three minutes in Monmouth Park.

Dr Talmage Invited to Europe.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage, of Brooklyn, announced to his congregation to-day that he had received a cable despatch from Dr. Moody, the great revivalist, inviting him to proceed to England for the purpose of assisting him.

A little girl asked a minister: "Do you think my father will go to heaven?" "Why, yes, my child. Why do you ask?" "Well, because if he don't have his own own way there, he won't stay long, I was thinking."

The 'Varsity Race

Oxford Wins by Ten Lengths.

LONDON, March 20.

The annual inter-university boat race took place over the usual course on the Thames this afternoon, and resulted in an easy victory for the Oxford crew.

The weather was favourable for the boat race, though rather cold. Betting during the morning was three to one on the Oxford crew.

The banks of the Thames were, as on former occasions, lined with masses of people. All the morning the different avenues leading to the river were choked with vehicles and pedestrians, and at noon London presented a deserted appearance.

The crowd that congregated to-day to witness the boat race was unprecedentedly large. Many persons of rank and distinction witnessed the contest.

The Cambridge boat took the lead at first, but the Oxford soon overtook it and won the race easily by 10 lengths.

CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE

(By Telegraph.)

QUEBEC.

The Weather—New Association—New Chief for the Fire Brigade—Longevity.

QUEBEC, March 20.

The weather is fine, with a light western breeze.

The Quebec Women's Christian Association, lately organized here, now numbers seventy-six members. The Association proposes opening a temporary home for the use of domestics out of place and female emigrants.

The Fire Committee of the City Council have submitted to the fire insurance agents the names of the following from among the many applicants for the post of Chief of Fire Brigade:—Jacques Normand, G. P. Miles, and Lt.-Col. Scope.

The oldest inhabitant, Francois Lemieux, of St. Sauveur, has celebrated the 101st anniversary of his birthday.

MONTREAL.

Mails Delayed—Declines Re-election—Railway Collision.

MONTREAL, March 20.

The mail from Quebec will not arrive to-day till three o'clock in consequence of the snow blockade. The other morning mails have all arrived.

Ald. David states that he desires to retire from public life, and will not be a candidate at the next election for Montreal East.

Two freight trains of the G. T. R. ran into each other on the Lachine Canal bank at Point St. Charles, last evening, smashing both locomotives, and some cattle cars, killing a number of cattle, and seriously injuring one of the engineers. The accident is said to have been caused by an error of the telegraph operator, who has run away.

Stock market firm, and rather quiet. Merchants', 113¾, closing 112¼ to 112½; Royal Canadian, 94½, closing 94¼ to 95¼; Telegraph, 16¾, closing 16¼ to 16½; Montreal closed at 184 to 184½; Commercial, 131¼ to 131½.

HALIFAX

Induction—Marine Accident—Railway Accident.

HALIFAX, March 20.

The induction of Rev. Dr. Burns into the pastorate of Fort Massey Church, took place Thursday evening in presence of a large congregation.

Wm. Simpson, a sailor on board the brig Acadia, in Arichat harbour, fell from aloft on Wednesday, and was killed.

A section-master on the Intercolonial Railway, named Macauley, was last evening run over by a shunting engine at Moncton, and had his arms taken off close to the shoulder, one of his legs smashed, and his head bruised. At last accounts he was living.

ST. MARY'S.

Prohibition.

ST. MARY'S, March 20.

A temperance prohibitory mass meeting was held here last night. The hall was densely crowded, many being unable to gain admission. Rev. J. Wakefield was in the chair. The Rev. J. McAlpin was the first speaker, and was followed by the Rev. J. A. Williams, President of the Methodist Conference, in a very able and deeply interesting speech. Strong resolutions were carried calling for immediate action by the Government.

HAMILTON

Missionary Meeting—The Weather—Gaoler Resigned.

HAMILTON, March 20.

A very successful missionary meeting was held in St. Thomas's Church last evening, at which the Venerable Archdeacon Fuller, now Bishop of the Niagara diocese, was present, and gave an address.

A steady thaw, with frost, has taken place in this vicinity, and maple sap is running freely in the sugar bushes.

Mr. William Milne, the Governor of the gaol, has resigned his position, and will retire when the new gaol is opened.

OWEN SOUND.

Spring Assizes—A Long Blockade.

OWEN SOUND, March 20.

The Spring Assizes for this county began yesterday, before the Hon. Chief Justice Wynne. Mr. C McFayden is conducting the Crown business.

An engine and car-load of shovellers arrived here to-night on the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway. It is forty-four days since we had the last passenger train from Toronto. It is expected the road will be clear of snow and in running order by Monday.

TORONTO.

The Weather.—The "Liberal" Enlarged.—Prohibition—York Assizes.—Foundling.

TORONTO, March 20.

Snow has been falling since an early hour this morning, and the city again presents a wintry aspect.

The *Liberal* is enlarged to the same size as the *Mail*, and presents a good appearance.

The Toronto Electoral Association had a meeting last night, and pledged itself only to support those candidates for parliamentary and municipal honours who would favour prohibition.

The Assizes for the County of York will commence on Tuesday next. The criminal business will be taken up first. The Hon. Mr. Justice Strong will be on the Bench; Mr. K. Mackenzie, Q.C., will be the Crown prosecutor.

Last night a young child, alive and apparently about a month old, was found in a basket on Parliament street, near the gate of the Necropolis. It was placed in the charge of the caretaker of the Necropolis, until its mother should be found, or provision be made by the city authorities for its support.

MOUNT FOREST.

North Wellington Election.

MOUNT FOREST, March 20.

The following are the returns as given by telegraph:—

	Higginbotham.	Drew.
Mount Forest	36	......
Harriston	19	......
Clifford	8	......
Minto	41	......
Arthur township	1	......
Luther	28	......
Maryboro'	13	......
Total	146	
Amaranth	..	141
Arthur village (a tie).		

Majority for Higginbotham, 5.

CALEDONIA.

New Bridge Opened.

CALEDONIA, March 20.

The new iron bridge, built by A. J. Brown, of Syracuse, N.Y., over the Grand River at this place, was opened for travel yesterday.

ONTARIO SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

As will be seen by an advertisement in another column, the second term of the above institution will commence on the first of May next, when accommodation will be afforded for thirty students. This school is comparatively speaking a new thing in Ontario, but judging from the efforts already put forth on its behalf it is destined to have a successful future in store for it. The Honorary Council comprise the Hon. David Christie, Hon. George Brown. Hon. Archibald McKellar, Professor Buckland, Mr. James Young, M. P., Mr. D. W. Beadle and Mr. James Laidlaw, all of whom are more or less closely connected with agriculture and who are likely to do their utmost to promote the welfare of the institution. The school is under the supervision of a staff of men well qualified to discharge the duties devolving upon them. The new principal, Mr. C. Roberts, is one of the leading agriculturists of England and Gold Medallist of the Royal Agricultural College, a fact that cannot but prove of material benefit to the students of next session.

The Institution known as "The Ontario School of Agriculture and Experimental Farm," is situated about a mile to the south of the town of Guelph. The farm consists of 550 acres, about 400 of which are cleared, and is composed of almost every variety of soil. It is in the centre of an extensive agricultural district—one unrivalled in the Province for the raising of stock. Readily accessible by rail from all parts of the Province, in close proximity to a town at once one of the finest grain and stock markets in Ontario, noted besides for the strong morality and religious tendencies of its people, no site could have been found more eminently suited for the establishment thereon of such an institution. The objects of the institution are:—First to give a thorough mastery of the practice and theory of husbandry to young men of the Province engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits, or intending to engage in such; and, second, to conduct experiments tending to the solution of questions of material interest to the agriculturalists of the Province, and to publish the results from time to time. It is proposed hereafter to divide the farm into five distinct departments—the field department, the horticultural department, the live stock department, the poultry, bird and bee department, and the mechanical department.

Before admission to the school as a pupil each candidate will produce the following certificates:

As to moral conduct; as to physical health and strength; as to assent of his parents or guardians for admission; as to his intention to follow agriculture as an occupation. The standard of education necessary for admission as a pupil will be as follows:—Reading, writing, spelling; English grammar and composition—analysis and parsing of an ordinary English author; familiar and business correspondence; arithmetic—through cube root; outlines of general, English and Canadian history; outlines of general geography and geography of Canada. Those who can produce certificates of entrance into the third form of any high school, those who hold teacher's certificates, or are graduates or undergraduates of any university in Her Majesty's Dominions, are considered to possess the literary qualifications requisite for admission.

The relative number of hours of labour and study will vary with the seasons, but the arrangement will be such that an annual daily average of five hours of each will be obtained and enforced. For work, faithfully and zealously performed, payment for the whole year at the rate of ten cents per hour will be made—for all other work in proportion. For tuition, board and washing a cost rate of two dollars per week will be charged. By faithful work, therefore, a student can receive tuition, board and washing, and leave to his credit at the end of the year a balance of fifty dollars. This amount, or such other sum as the student may have earned, will be paid to him at the end of the scholastic year on his passing satisfactorily the terminal and sessional examinations.

There will be two sessions in each year, a winter and a summer one. The former will commence on or about the first of October, the latter about the middle of April. There will be a vacation at the end of each session. Examinations, which every student is required to pass, will be held at the close of the session, in each inside Department, on the subject of lectures in that Department for that session; and in each outside Department, on the work of that Department for the session.

A splendid code of rules has been drafted for the government of the school, which cannot fail but be of advantage to both the students and the institution. Those desirous of obtaining further particulars, can send to the Rector for circulars, which give full and explicit information regarding the school. Applications for admission will be received up to the 15th of April.

A Rhode Island woman says that she'd rather have the nightmare seven straight nights than tell her husband that the flour barrel is empty.

When a Chicago man gets rich, he writes to Eastern publishing houses and tells them to send "half a ton of books with gilt on."

Isaac Newton has been sentenced in New York for a term in the State Prison on account of larceny, Recorder Hackett having discovered the gravity of his offence.—*New Orleans Republican.*

"How does your brother get on in New York, Parker?" "Very well, indeed, ma'am, thank you. He's only there three months, and he's already beginning to speak the language beautiful."—*Punch.*

A. T. Stewart once paid $40,000 for a painting forty feet long, and ever since then he makes it a practice every night and morning of saying to himself: "Stewart, you are the biggest jackass in America."

Deacon Ladue, of Wisconsin, went to the barn the other day and hung himself with a log chain because his wife playfully kicked his hat off and exclaimed: "That's the kind of a clothes-pin I am!"

The ghost of Noah Webster came to a spiritual medium in Alabama, not long since, and wrote on a slip of paper: "It is tite times." Noah was right, but we are sorry to see he has gone back on his dictionary.

FRESH ARRIVALS

At their N. [illegible] Establishment, Opposite their Old Stand

Fresh Fragrant Tea,	at 40c.,	worth	50c.
Choice Selected	do 50c.,	do	60c
Extra Choice	do 55c.,	do	65c.
Finest in the City.	65c.,	do	75c.
Bologna Sausages,	at equally low prices.		
Breakfast Bacon,	"	"	
Spiced do.	"	"	
Selected Hams,	"	"	
Stilton Cheese,	"	"	
Print and Tub Butter	"	"	
Pickles and Sauces in large variety.			

Also a very choice stock of

Wines, Brandies, Rum, Gin, &c.

AT

CAMPBELL & ALMAS,

Ryan's New Block, Second Door from O'Connor Street

Ottawa, Mar. 16th, 1875. 3789

Advertisements.

Bill of Fare: European Dining Rooms.

Lost: Pocket Book.

A[illegible]ing; Ottawa Auxiliary Bible Society.

Spectacles—T. F. Harrison.

Parliamentary Companion—H. Morgan.

School of Agriculture—W. Johnson.

Applications—A. McKellar.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Government of the Province of Ontario, addressed to the undersigned,

UP TO THE 15th OF MAY, 1875,

From regularly certified physicians, having had experience in the management and working of

Asylums for the Insane.

For the position of Medical Superintendent of the Toronto Asylum, Canada, about to become vacant by the resignation of Dr. Joseph Workman.

All applications must be accompanied by duly certified testimonials as to character and position; stating age, whether married or unmarried, and length of service in an Asylum for the Insane, together with certified copies of diplomas, as physicians or surgeons, from now recognized medical authorities. Salary, $2,000 (about £400 sterling) per annum, with furnished apartments, fuel, light, water and furnished table for family. Appointment to take effect from 1st July, 1875.

ARCHIBALD McKELLAR,
Provincial Secretary.

Office of Provincial Secretary,
Toronto, March 15, 1875. 3799-3 aw

The Times.

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH, 22 1875

LIBERAL POLITICS AND STATESMEN IN ENGLAND.

The British Liberal newspapers are at present earnestly engaged in discussing the probability of a great leader of the party of Reform and Progress appearing at an early day on the political horizon. The retirement of Mr. Gladstone has proved a grave misfortune to the party which he so successfully led, for he left to all appearance no able and popular Liberal statesman in the Commons as his successor. The various representatives of political opinions, more or less advanced, which were united under Mr. Gladstone have, therefore, sought the counsel and guidance of the leaders of the different sections, and the temporary disruption of the powerful party which during so many years occupied the Treasury benches has thus been brought about. This state of affairs will probably continue for a couple of sessions, during which time the process of separating the Whigs from the Liberals will rapidly go forward, until a Liberal party with truly progressive views will be eliminated from the late party of power. That such a party will possess enormous strength numerically, there is no reason to doubt. The British people, as a whole, entertain liberal political opinions, and the manufacturing centres of wealth and population, aided by the Scotch constituencies, will in the course of two or three years return a body of Liberal members sufficiently strong to again assume control of Imperial affairs. The combination of circumstances which placed the Tory party in the ascendancy cannot long continue, and the defeat of the party will be hastened by the inert policy which Mr. Disraeli has propounded in the Speech from the Throne.

Meanwhile the Liberals require a leader who will prove equal to the task of initiating and carrying out reform measures and giving effect by legislation to the popular will. The election of the Marquis of Hartington as leader of the party was a manifestly a compromise effected with the view of maintaining harmony between the moderate and advanced parties in the camp, and no one seems more fully convinced of the fact than the noble Marquis himself. His election was, of course, due to the influence and efforts of the Whigs, who at the present time have a majority in the Liberal ranks. But their power is steadily diminishing, and the administration of public affairs by Conservative statesmen will tend to define more distinctly than heretofore political lines, until at length the people will only know two parties, the Conservative and the Liberal and Progressive. The next leader of the people must, therefore, belong to the true party of progress and lead the van of popular Liberal opinion. The prominence given for some time to the candidature of Mr. Forster, by advanced Liberals, for the post of successor to Mr. Gladstone may be taken as a sign of the times. There is, moreover, an apparent tendency among Liberal constituencies to fight to the death for the return of candidates holding advanced Liberal views, not hesitating, indeed, to divide the party vote in their anxiety to attain that object. Among those politicians occupying seats in the present Parliament who may be looked upon as probable leaders of Liberal sentiments and opinions during the next few years, Mr. Forster must be admitted to hold a foremost place. As the son of a Bradford manufacturer, he possesses in a large degree the confidence of the commercial community. As an able debater of fluent speech, and a profound student of political questions, he speedily won his spurs in Parliament, and entered upon what cannot fail to prove a brilliant political career. On the educational question, which is still uppermost in the minds of the British people, Mr. Forster is held by the advanced Liberals to hold unsound views, for he, a Quaker, supports a denominational system, and embodied the principle in the late Education Act. But when this quarrel between the advocates of sectarian and religious education has given place to the consideration of more important subjects, Mr. Forster will occupy a foremost place in the ranks of the party, should he fail to become its leader. Mr. Stansfeld, a member of Mr. Gladstone's late Government, is also a coming man. During a Parliamentary career extending over a dozen years, he has never sought to unduly push himself to the front, feeling, no doubt, that he was in advance of the mass of the Liberal army. There are, however, few more brilliant orators, or more clever Parliamentarians, than the senior member for Halifax, whose speeches throughout the Provinces are reported with special care by the *Times* and other influential journals. His life has been divided between the bar, the drawing room, and Parliament, and in each of these callings he achieved success. Mr. P. A. Taylor, the member for Leicester, who has advocated Radical measures with much perseverance during the last four or five years in Parliament, and many years more out of it, possesses many of the qualities of a leader, and is gradually making his mark. The talented Professor Fawcett, a favourite in the House and country, will always have that weight and influence which are due to the utterances of an accomplished scholar and deep thinker; but his infirmity, blindness, will necessarily restrict his sphere of usefulness. Sir Charles Dilke, Lord Amberley (Earl Russel's son), and a few other members of the nobility, will never attain high positions as leaders in the people's cause, because their new-born Radicalism is usually too exuberant and effervescing to withstand any severe strain. The names above mentioned will probably furnish a leader of the Liberal party, as it will be reconstituted and reorganized for a vigorous crusade in favour of liberal and progressive measures for the welfare of the people.

THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

In order to supply the House with all the information at his command at the earliest possible date, Mr. Laird, some time since, laid upon the table a portion of the annual report of the Department over which he presides. That report is now complete, and contains a large amount of matter of very great interest. The sound, practical common sense, and habits of business Mr. Laird brings to bear upon the several important duties entrusted to him are reflected in the report. The extension of our territory has not only involved a series of treaties with the Indian tribes of the North-West, but also an entirely new system of dealing with the Dominion lands in the newly-acquired territories, and it is the broad liberal policy of the Government of Canada with respect to the colonization and settlement of those vast dominions that Mr. Laird has to carry into effect.

This report is admirably designed to further this grand object. A coloured map shows at a glance the several sections of the territory over which the treaty negotiations have already given a peaceful control. The first thing that strikes the eye is the comparative insignificance of the Province, which is the nucleus of our North-West possessions. To the east of the little quadrangle we know as Manitoba, lies the region subject to the provisions of treaty No. 3. In a short time the boundaries of Ontario on this quarter will be ascertained and determined upon; and the two Provinces of Manitoba and Ontario will propably be only divided by an imaginary boundary line, instead of the wild region that now practically separates them. Manitoba, and a small district contiguous, was the subject of treaty No. 1. Immediately to the west and northwest lie the lands embraced in treaty No. 2, while further distant is the enormous tract, in the form of an irregular triangle, having its base on the international boundary line, some 400 to 500 miles from east to west, embracing an area of 75,000 square miles, and extending in its widest part fully 250 miles to the northward, covered by treaty No. 4, lately concluded by Lieutenant-Governor Morris and Mr. Laird, at Qu'Appelle. The whole of these regions, from Lake Superior to the most distant limits of the Qu'Appelle section, the Province of Manitoba excepted, will be included in the Jurisdiction to be established by the measure now before the House of Commons for the organization of the North-West. Lying a little to the north of the Assiniboine River, about 300 miles from Fort Garry, and on the line of the projected Canadian Pacific Railway, is Fort Pelly, the intended seat of Government. The stations of the mounted police and the Indian reserves, the roads and trails, are all indicated by various coloured lines. The Indian population is, as far as can be ascertained, about as follows:—No. 1 treaty includes Chippewas and Crees, 3,374; No. 2, Chippewas, 881; No. 3, Chippewas, 3,050; No. 4, Crees and Saulteaux, 3,000—making a total of 10,305. The fact that over this vast area are to be found only a mere handful of the aboriginal people, all protected and assisted by the Canadian Government, is a testimony to the spirit of justice that actuates the dealings of Canada with a fast disappearing race, whilst it shows the necessity for those treaties already referred to as a means of leaving the lands the Indians cannot occupy, open to the influx of a civilized people.

The second map attached to the report exhibits the progress of the surveys in Manitoba and the North-West territory. The surveys were commenced in 1871 and the land already laid out for settlement comprises an area of some 9,695,156 acres. The design of the map is to assist settlers in the choice of locations, and thus render the work of selection as easy as possible. The wooded, swampy and prairie lands open to immigrants are shown by different colourings, as are also the sections allotted to the half-breeds, and the Mennonites and other colonists. The report of the Surveyor-General, which forms one of the copious appendices attached to the report of the Minister, shows the steady and even rapid progress being made towards the settlement of the North-West Territories. In the Province of Manitoba, the homesteads entered number to the 30th June, 1874, no less than 2,537, representing 405,920 acres. Of these 283 were entered in 1872, 878 in 1873, and 1,376 in 1874, or more in the last than in the whole of the preceding years. By an Act of last session any person entering for a homestead may at the same time enter for an adjoining quarter section as a reserve in connection with his homestead, of which reserve he is let into immediate possession, and for which he will receive a patent on the completion of the conditions of his homestead entry. From the passing of the Act to the date of the report there were under this head 636 entries, representing 101,760 acres. The total sales of Dominion lands to date were 50,133 acres, of which 17,504 were disposed of the year then expiring. In addition to this there have been appropriated under the operation of the military bounty warrants 118,240 acres, of which 38,000 had been entered since June 30th, 1874. The receipts for lands have bene as follows:—Homestead entry fees, $25,370; land sales, $50,133; timber dues and limit bonuses, $2,860; sale of maps, $259. Total, $78,422. The patents issued to date numbered 977.

These results are the more encouraging when we recollect the serious labour and expense attendant upon the effort of an immigrant to reach Manitoba. The increased resort to the route through Canadian Territory as a means of reaching Manitoba is evidently stimulating settlement along that line of country. Numerous applications, the report states, have been made for lands in the valley of the Rainy River, in which locality exists a large area possessing excellent soil and abundant timber. These operations are greatly facilitated by the establishment at Fort Francis of a saw mill, where lumber may be obtained by the settlers.

A very interesting and most valuable feature in the report are a series of descriptive extracts from the surveyor's field notes, in which the characteristics of the country, the quality of the land, the peculiarities of the soil, the supply of water to be obtained by natural or artificial means, and the fitness of the different locations are most minutely set forth. The information thus supplied is all the more reliable inasmuch as it is furnished by professional men whose personal reputation is staked on the accuracy of their statements, which, in fact, they will have no interest in colouring.

When Mr. Laird became Minister of the Interior he found nearly everything in confusion, and had completely to re-organize the work of the Department. The result of his enthusiasm and energy are already bearing fruit. When Canada took possession of her grand north-western acquisition its whole population, exclusive of Indians, probably did not amount to 10,000 souls, whereas it is estimated that no less than 8,380 new comers were added to the population in 1873 and 1874, and these were but the advance guard of the immigration that will ensue upon an improved means of communication, and a more extended knowledge of the advantages the country offers by the dissemination of such information as the document we have now briefly referred to affords.—*Globe.*

Parliament of Canada.

Third Parliament—Second Session.

SENATE

(*Continuation of Thursday's Proceedings.*)

The House having again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT moved the adoption of the first clause of the bill.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY said in that clause lay the whole question whether this Act shall be made applicable retrospectively to the Anglo-American and any Company having existing lines. This was a very important part of the bill, which had two aspects; one of its objects was to regulate generally, prospectively, the construction and maintainance of electric telegraphs; another object was a special object affecting particular companies, while a third was embodied in the sixteenth clause, excepting certain companies from its operation. As to the first, he apprehended there could be no difficulty, and he should take no course that would impugn the principle of the bill. He was perfectly prepared to support the principle, namely, that it was wise that the Government and Legislature of the country should have control with regard to electric telegraphs, subject, of course, as in all other legislation, to existing rights. The exposure which he (Hon. Mr. Dickey) had felt it his duty to make, of the object of the sixteenth clause, in specially exempting the notorious John Young Company, had forced the Government to strike it out of the bill. (Hear, hear.) This brought him to the question of the exceptional legislation marking this measure. His hon. friend (Mr. Miller) had asserted most vehemently the Anglo-American Company had no rights—in fact, none in Prince Edward Island—itself. Yet we found that, under the suggestion of Earl Carnarvon, the Government here had thought proper to respect those rights, and protected them by a special clause. While that hon. gentleman was denouncing the pretensions of the company to these very rights, 200 miles of land lines along the Government Railway in the island were being worked under the control of this odious monopoly. This company went to Nova Scotia, with their cables, under an agreement with the United States Company. It was argued the United States Company had no right to connect with the Cable Company; but the United States Company took the place of the Government of the country in the ownership of the telegraphs. By the act of 1848, the Government was authorized to build lines of telegraph, and, in order that competing lines might not be built without the consent of this Government and Legislature, a clause was inserted providing that, hereafter, it should not be allowed any company or persons to construct any telegraph without the leave of the Legislature. In 1851 certain persons were incorporated as a company, known as the Nova Scotia Electric Telegraph Company, to take the place of the Government, and it was enacted that on that company's connecting Yarmouth, on the one hand, with Sydney, Cape Breton, on the other, they should become owners of the line from Halifax to Amherst, and should pay the Government the sum they had expended on that line, with the necessary bonus. The Government further required the company to purchase and pay for the line between Truro and Pictou, the only other line in the Province. In fact, the object of the legislation of that day was to vest all the telegraph lines with all the privileges and appurtences for the present and future in the United States Company which, under that Act, was obliged to build lines all over the Province and did so. He had already referred to the repeated legislative recognition of the rights of the United States Company in the Act respecting the Transatlantic Sub-marine Company in 1855, in the Act of 1857 connected with the New York and Newfoundland Companies, and in the Act passed in Nova Scotia the very last year of its separate existence, 1867, which was made conditional upon the assent of the Nova Scotia Company. All these were Acts for the landing of Atlantic Telegraph Cables. From first to last there was distinct legislative recognition of the fact that the Nova Scotia Company had, subject to the power of the legislature, in cases of paramount importance, to establish competing lines, exclusive rights or privileges. After all these acts and everything bearing upon this question had been submitted to the late Judge Rolt, then the most eminent equity Queen's Counsel in England, for his opinion, he stated after examining all these facts that the "Nova Scotia Company had, under the acts referred to, the exclusive right contended for. This, therefore, was the legal position of the N. S. Co.; they had those exclusive privileges in consequence of this very clause which was put in as a principle of electric telegraph legislation and it was perfectly understood. When the company took the place of the N. S. Government, they had the benefit of that with other legislation. It was held by M. Rolt that, on a new line being built, in the case of paramount public policy, the old company should receive consideration or compensation. It was said the Nova Scotia Company had no power to connect with the Atlantic Cable. Now, the agreement made by this company in 1855, with the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, showed an express consent to their landing their cable on any part of the Island of Cape Breton, and building land lines through it, to connect with the Nova Scotia Company's lines, in Nova Scotia proper. The hon. gentleman said the Nova Scotia Company was only empowered to construct land lines. That was not the case. The 4th clause of the Nova Scotia Act, of 1851, set forth that the company might "build lines of telegraph from any point or place to any place in the Province, and through, across or under any stream, gulf, strait or body of water." That was a power they might look in vain for in any other Telegraph Act except a Cable Act, and it is almost this identical language used in this very bill. This company could not in any other way have crossed the Strait of Canso, since it was a navigable water, a mile wide, with the ships of all nations passing through it. This cable was landed on a part of the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the United States Company, having taken legal advice on the subject, assumed they had a right to connect, in that gulf, with the lines of any company coming from another part, and not interfering with navigation. They, therefore, entered into this arrangement with the New York, Newfoundland & London Company, who also acted in good faith in the matter. Under the powers granted the Nova Scotia Company, they could connect in the gulf with any cable. Could they not connect in the Gulf of Canso with a cable from any part of the world? Why not? If not, their operations would be useless, except in the Province, and they were now speaking of these very claims after twenty years' user. That was the claim they put before the New York, Newfoundland & London Company, and which satisfied their counsel of its correctness. Whether it was legal or not, the House must admit they acted in good faith, and with a colour of right, in which they should be protected, after their enormous expenditure under it. (Hear, hear.) His hon. friend had said the New York, Newfoundland & London Company that made this arrangement was not incorporated with the object of connecting the two continents at all, and that, so far from that being their intention, the idea did not strike them, or take shape, till 1854. Why this was the very year of their incorporation in Newfoundland, April, 1854. They commenced there, went on under the Act, and, after expending an immense amount of money, they then had to go on to the larger project of connecting that Island with the United Kingdom. Their very name, "New York, Newfoundland, and London Company," imp led their object of spanning the Atlantic. It was scarcely for his hon. friend to deny this Company was the pioneer of marine telegraphy. He (Mr. Dickey) had stated there were several marine telegraphs before; the largest being some 140 miles, and in no greater depth of water than 30 fathoms. But the hon. gentleman could not deny they were the pioneers of ocean telegraphy. He must ask whether his hon. friend took a becoming course towards them in using the terms "rings," "wire-pullers," "greedy speculators," and "Yankee tricks." The hon. gentleman had thus taken an unfair advantage of his position in this House to attack these people in this way. He would, perhaps, afterwards regret that, in his ardour, he did them an injustice, not a title of evidence being shown to justify these unwarrantable assertions. (Hear, hear.) Further, he stated it was clear the Company had taken the advice of counsel before the Newfoundland Act was obtained, and that he believed they had managed the Legislature in such a way as to completely overreach that Island. In 1857, two years after the first Act of Incorporation was passed, the Legislature of Newfoundland authorized the New York, Newfoundland and London Company to amalgamate with this other Company. It was said that the Company took good care to manipulate the Legislature of Newfoundland in a way to get the better of it, by getting the opinion of counsel beforehand. Strange to say he had himself stated that this opinion was given in May, 1867, ten years after the Act was passed. He (Mr. Dickey) believed, in fact, the opinion was not given till 1873. The Committee, therefore, would see how difficult it was to deal with such distinct but most unfounded assertions, made to affect the opinion of the House in a question of this description. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman partly grounded his opposition on the assertion that a telegram from Ottawa to Cape Breton cost three times as much as a message to Halifax. Suppose it were so, what has that got to do with the bill? The fact was they only paid half as much more, a despatch that would cost 50 cents to Halifax costing but 75 cents to Cape Breton, the difference resulting from there being three lines to pass through. As to the position of this Company in 1857, in that year they obtained an Act from the Imperial Parliament—"the Atlantic Telegraph Act." The Company, with all its obnoxious exclusive privileges, was empowered to make arrangements with other telegraph companies and agreements with the Imperial Treasury which were made and recognised in the General Telegraph Act of 1868, and also to make arrangements with the Government of the United States, all of which was done on the faith of these Act. Now, you were not only asked to interfere with the private rights of this Company, but to break up the arrangements for carrying on telegraphic communication between the Government and people of the United States and Europe over these wires, so that you were importing into this legislation an international difficulty, as well as a mere question of the rights of private individuals. He would ask the House whether this was wise. The propriety of passing this Act, as to its general principle, was not in question. We were not discussing the principle of regulating marine telegraphs, but the propriety of exceptionally taking away the existing rights of a Company. In all such legislation, the principle of respecting existing rights had been invariably respected. He meant by rights of this Company, their legal, equitable or moral rights. If they were absolute legal rights, his hon. friend himself (Mr. Miller) would hesitate to override them; but surely neither he nor the Government would desire to interfere with the existing rights of parties who had enjoyed them for the very long period of 19 years! At present there were some six cables landed between Newfoundland and the mainland of Nova Scotia, and one cable on the Island of St. Pierre, connected with the United States on one hand, and, on the other, with France. He now came to the question, what ought to be done? It had been contended that Newfoundland was a necessity, a half way house between England and America in

(Continued on fourth page.)

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36 SPARKS STREET, - - OTTAWA.

Oct. 12 1874.

ONTARIO SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

The second Preparatory Term of this Institution will commence on the first of May, when students can be accommodated.

The new Principal, C. Roberts, Esq.—one of the leading agriculturists of England, Gold Medallist of the Royal Agricultural College—will enter upon his duties by the middle of April.

The School is now temporarily organized. The inside Departments of Instruction are:—

Agriculture, Horticulture, Chemistry, Natural Sciences, except Chemistry, Veterinary Surgery and Practice, English, and Mathematics.

The outside are:—The Field, the Live Stock, the Horticultural, and the Mechanical.

The Principal will be assisted in the former by well-qualified Lecturers, in the latter by competent instructors.

By faithful work, outside and in, a student can pay for tuition, board and washing, and leave fifty dollars to his credit at the end of the year.

For particulars regarding terms of admission, &c., &c., send for circulars to the undersigned, by whom applications for admission will be received until the 15th of April. An early application will be advantageous, as several are on file.

WM. JOHNSTON,
Rector, O. S. of A.

Guelph, March 5, 1875. 3780

Ready this Week.

THE CANADIAN

PARLIAMENTARY COMPANION,

For 1875,

Edited by

HENRY J. MORGAN,

Containing the latest Election Returns, and much other useful information

E. A. PERRY,
Elgin Street.

3799

Hotels & Purveyors.

DEVLIN'S HATS THAT R HATS

THE WATERPROOF

ULSTER.

LATEST NOVELTY

—IN—

ENGLISH RUBBER COATS.

—AT—

3796 DEVLIN'S.

HATS, Just Received HATS,

Fifteen Cases

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HATS!

All New Styles

FOR 1875.

An early call solicited.

No. 33, RIDEAU STREET,

SIGN OF THE RED HAT,

JAMES PEACOCK,

Feb. 27, 1875. 3780

HATS! HATS! HATS!

JUST RECEIVED ALL THE NEW STYLES FOR 1875.

—AT—

H. HODGES,

56 SPARKS-ST.,

Opposite the British Lion Hotel.

March 12, 1875. 3792

Gift Enterprises.

L. D. SINE'S ESTABLISHED 1854

GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Honest Gift Distribution in the Country

$60,000.00!

In Valuable Gifts.

To be distributed in L. D. SINE'S 172nd Regular Monthly

GIFT ENTERPRISE,

To be drawn Monday, May 3, 1875, two Grand Capitals of

$5,000.00 Each in Cash

Two Prizes $1,000
Five Prizes, $500 } Each in Cash
Ten Prizes $100

1 Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, ... worth $200
One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500.
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.
Three Gold Watches a Chains, worth $300 each
Three Good American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each
Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $100 each.
1800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, (in all,) worth from $20 to $100 each!
Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewelry, &c., &c
Number of Gifts 6,500! Tickets limited to 60,000

Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets $1, Six Tickets $5; Twelve Tickets $10; Twenty-five Tickets $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

L. D. SINE, Box 182,
Cincinnati, O.

OFFICE: Exposition Building, corner Race and Longworth Sts.

Mar 2 1875 3799

$8,000.00

will now purchase Ashfield's Brick Block on Duke Street, Ottawa,—thoroughly the best of the buildings being parts of Lots 3 and 4, Block B. Lefroton's plan 3-126, with buildings thereon, viz: one three and half story brick building (not veneered) used as shop and dwelling, on Duke Street, fronting 22 feet and two story Kitchen and sheds to rear, wooden tenement on Britannia street. On the line of the

Water Works, Main Sewer, and Street Cars.

Trade is fast working to this end of the City, no doubt purchaser would double his money in ten years. For further particulars apply to

JAMES ASHFIELD,
Crockery & Glassware Merchant,
Duke Street, Chaudière

Feb. 27th 1875. 3780

The Canadian Washer

A. R. GILES, Manufacturer, Spadina Avenue, between Sydney and Bolton-sts., Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Jan. 15, 1875.

Mr. G. Tie, manufacturer of the Canadian Washer, has put one in use in the office of this paper, and find it to be all he claims for it. I would not be along without it now, and can really recommend it to any one in need of a good machine.

A. P. PETERS, M. P.

A Complete Pictorial History of the Times.—"The Best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The Weekly is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers. With a circulation of 150,000, the *Weekly* is read by at least a million persons, and its influence as an organ of opinion is simply tremendous. The *Weekly* maintains a positive position, and expresses decided views on political and social problems.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Its articles are models of high-toned discussion, and its pictorial illustrations are often effective arguments of no small force.—*N. Y. Evening and Chronicle.*

Its pages discuss every prominent question and its inimitable cartoons help to mould the sentiments of the country.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

TERMS:

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Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10.00; or, two of *Harper's Periodicals*, to one address for one year, $7.00; postage free.

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The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent, by express, free of expense, for $7.00 each. A complete set, comprising Eighteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5.25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

Remedies.

MANHOOD RESTORED.—A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address,

J. H. REEVES,
78 Nassau-st., New York

Jan. 22, 1875. 3765

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

NORTON'S PILLS

Extract from a Letter

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Hornsingham, near Warminster, Wilts: "I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this leaving to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old. Remaining, gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S."

To the Proprietors of
Norton's Osmanthe Pills, London

July 1874.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Apothecaries' Hall, Lincoln, London

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Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon street, London.
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And all the London Wholesale Houses.

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Montreal—Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Montreal—Lymans, Clare & Co.
Toronto—Elliott & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
" Shapter & Owen.
Hamilton—Winer & Co.
Halifax—Avery Brown & Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis &c

NOTICE

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Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, ¾ and 1 pint bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodyne being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., ¼ oz., and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is MORSON'S.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

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Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
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RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON
WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and shipping orders executed with despatch. 2412

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Patronised by all the World.

Rimmel's Ihang-Ihang, Vanda, Bouquet Jockey Club, Frangipanne, and other perfume of exquisite fragrance.

Rimmel's Lavender Water, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, celebrated for its useful and valuable properties.

Rimmel's Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.

Rimmel's Dugong Oil Soap, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.

Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Cosmo and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Balls and Parties.

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MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES

FOR

CONSUMPTION, WASTING AND INDIGESTION,

Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine.

As attested by reports from Medical men who have made the subject their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.

Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,

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And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply AVICENNA MOORE'S DATURA TATULA Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis &c

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After thirty-five years trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials, not a witness from persons of the highest character and responsibility (physicians of the first respectability) recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera, or any sort of Bowel complaint it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency, and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Cankey, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.

It is used Internally and Externally.

Sold everywhere, Price 25 cts.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors.

January 18th, 1875 37

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

New York Weekly Herald.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Proprietor.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

THE WEEKLY HERALD is published every Saturday, at five cents per copy. Annual subscription price:

One Copy	$2
Three Copies	5
Five Copies	8
Ten Copies	15

Postage five cents per copy for three months.

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, 20 cts. each.

An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at the same price.

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Additions to clubs received at club rates.

These rates make the WEEKLY HERALD the cheapest publication in the country.

Terms cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender.

A place at a portion of the WEEKLY HERALD will be appropriated to Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Pomology and the management of domestic animals. Particular attention will be paid also to Reports of the Markets.

The aim will be to make the WEEKLY HERALD superior to any other agricultural and family newspaper in the country.

Every number of the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a select story and the latest and most important news by telegraph from all parts of the world up to the hour of publication.

During the session of Congress the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a summary of the proceedings and the latest News by telegraph from Washington, Political, Religious, Fashionable, Artistic, Literary and Sporting Intelligence, Obituary Notices, Varieties, Amusements, Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day, a review of the Cattle and Dry Goods Markets, Financial and Commercial Intelligence and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

The HERALD employs no agents in the country nor in distant cities to canvass for subscribers, as none are necessary. Any person pretending to be an agent for the WEEKLY HERALD should be treated as a common swindler. The club system has abolished the agency system. It is safe and cheap.

The price of subscription, whenever practicable, should be transmitted by Post Office Orders. It is the safest mode of transmitting money by mail.

At small Post Offices in the country where Post Office Orders cannot be obtained, money may be remitted in letters.

Advertisements, not exceeding a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

Price of the DAILY HERALD, four cents a copy. Annual subscription price, $14, always in advance.

Write the address on letters to the NEW YORK HERALD, in a bold and legible hand, and give the name of each subscriber, to Post Office, County and State so plainly that no errors in mailing letters will be liable to occur.

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OTTAWA

CARPET AND FURNITURE HOUSE.

SHOOLBRED & CO.

Desire to inform their friends and the public that they are

Travellers' Guide

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Leaves.....10.45 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 10.45 p.
Arrives.....7.35 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 7.00 p.

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Leaves.....................10.40 a.m., 5.00 p.m.
Arrives....................1.20 p.m., 7.00 p.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Leaves Prescott Junction
going west..........1.40 p.m., 1.57 a.m.
Leaves " " east. 4.45 p.m., 4.35 a.m.

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILWAY

Leaves Ogdensburg.. 8.00 a.m., 2.25 p.m.
Arrives in New York..10.00 p.m., 7.00 a.m.
Leaves New York.... 6.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg..............1.15 a.m., 7.45 p.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.

Leaves Ogdensburg for Boston..........12.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston. 8.00 a.m., 12.80 p.m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TWO WEEKS ONLY.—The clearing sale of boots and shoes at J. & G. Neelin's, 42 Rideau street.

Bargains in children's and misses' Prunellas, at J. & G. Neelin's, 42 Rideau street.

At the auction sale on Saturday of Winnipeg city lots, "the Burrows property," by Mr. Bermingham, an average of one hundred and seventeen dollars each was realized, and a fair number sold considering the exciting hard times.

Moore Bros. are selling Self-feeding and Heating Stoves, so low, that it will pay to buy and keep them over for next winters use. All other goods in their line at wonderfully low prices; corner Sparks and O'Connor streets. 3791

Baskets, wooden ware, tinware, &c., going very, very cheap at Moore Bros. 3789

Offices to let in the Victoria Chambers. Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig. 3760

How seldom we see a splendid head of hair! From sickness, excessive labour or neglect, thousands find their hair gradually wasting away. *Burnett's Cocoaine* will repair this waste. The Cocoaine is a perfect hair dressing—a promoter of the growth of the hair—a preparation free from irritating matter. It has great affinity for the human skin—is rapidly absorbed, and imparts lustre and strength. 3790

SKIN DISEASES, of whatever nature, are completely eradicated by the use of Fowle's Pile and Humour Cure; its effect is marvellous for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ring-Worm, and even Leprosy; it has proved itself an almost never failing cure. (See special notice.) 3733

THE HUMAN HAIR.—To give it strength and lustre, to improve its texture, to prevent its falling out, and quicken its growth—in short to make it as intended, the crowning personal charm of both sexes—this is the work *Burnett's Cocoaine* will accomplish if faithfully used. There is a stimulating property in this preparation, which greatly assists the growth of the fibres, at the same time rendering them smooth, silky, and elastic. 3796

HORSES SAVED.—The lives of thousands of horses have been saved during the past year, and the credit is due to "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy." This preparation is being extensively used, and exacts from all the highest praise. Nothing of the kind has ever before been half as successful, or given such universal satisfaction; it cannot be equalled. We can confidently recommend it, and would advise all who own horses to keep a supply of it on hand—it may be the means of saving your horse's life. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers. 3796

FALSE MODESTY.—For people to allow disease to become seated upon them rather than consult a physician, or to suffer as many do for years with the different kinds of piles, without going at once to the druggist for Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure, which is an infallible cure. 3729

HEMORRHOIDS (or PILES) are permanently cured by Mathieu's Pile Ointment, or money refunded. Price $1 per pot, or six pots for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the Wingate Chemical Company, Montreal, and retail by all druggists, or will be forwarded to any address on receipt of price by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 3762

House Keepers! If you desire to get a profitable tea call to Baskerville & Bros. and have them to select for you. If the tea is not pleasing to your taste they will refund the money for what you return. Their wines, liquors and general groceries are of the best brand.

People's Tea Store,
36 Rideau street.

Thomas' Excelsior Electric Oil Worth Ten times its weight in Gold.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity a lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from the different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparts, Ontario, writes: "Send me six dozen Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Have sold all I had from you and want more now. Its cures are truly wonderful." William Maguire, of Franklin, writes: "I have sold all the agent left; it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes: "Please forward six dozen of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am nearly run out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes: "Send at once a further supply of Electric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well, and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, writes: "Send me some more Electric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P. Q., write: "The Electric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb, & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write: "Send us one gross Electric Oil. We find it takes well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 50 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y. and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ontario, sole agents for the Dominion.

Note.—*Electric*—Selected and Electrized. 3727

JOB MOSES FEMALE PILLS.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, those Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, obtain free, of the agent a pamphlet, or refer to advertisement.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR. $1.00, and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrope & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all druggists.

Clothing.

The retail Clothing Business so long carried on by Joseph Metcalfe is now transferred to the Firm of JOHN SMITH & CO. Mr. Smith's knowledge of the Ready Made Clothing business (14 years experience), and their determination to keep the best class of Goods to be used, and to sell at the lowest prices possible, will be a GUARANTEE to Mr. Metcalfe's old Customers and the general public, that they will have every satisfaction in buying their Clothing

—AT THE—

CLOTHING Establishment,
59 Sparks Street.

3781

Thos. Lawrence

Has re-opened his

Clothing Establishment

AT

76 Sparks Street

And will dispose of the balance of his Winter Stock at reduced prices.

A large lot of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

On hand, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Mr. LAWRENCE will be glad to receive orders from his old friends and customers as formerly.

Feb. 19, 1875.

Hardware, &c.

THIS EXCELLENT Machine Oil has for the last 12 years been used by the leading Manufacturing establishments of the Dominion.

For sale by all Oilmen.

Feb. 4, 1874. 3719 y

OUR BRANDS OF

ARCTIC

—AND—

Heavy Engine Oil

Are unequalled by any Machine Oils in the market. Guaranteed not to freeze. Orders solicited.

W. J. CRAVEN & Co.,
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Agent for Ottawa District—
CALDWELL & Co., Sparks-st

OTTAWA

Mills' Supply Agency

OTTAWA, ONT.

117 *Sparks-st., Near Russell House.*

CALDWELL & CO. - - Managers

Saws, Belting, Files, Packing, Files re-cut, Axes, Judson's Standard Governors and Graduating Valves, Steam Pumps, Rose Little Giant Injector. Also Agency of the GLOBE GAS LIGHT COMPANY &c.

March 4, 1874.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.

No. 24 No. 24

The Largest and Best

Assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware

In the city is to be found at

THOS. BIRKETT'S.

N.B.—For prices and quality of goods he defies competition.

Remember the

Sign of the Anvil, 24 Rideau-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 31, 1874.

NEW FIRM.

THOMAS SHORE & COMPANY,

(Successors to LEE & THOMPSON.)

Beg leave to call the attention of the Public to their large and varied assortment of all descriptions of

FINE AND COARSE HARNESS

which they are offering to the Public at the lowest rates. They have also always on hand—all descriptions of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Riding Saddles, Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Bags, Whips, and everything in connection with their line of business.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. None but the best workmen employed.

THOMAS SHORE & CO
Sparks Street, near Bank.

H. MEADOW'S & CO.,

Have in stock, the latest and best

COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!

Hot Air Furnaces fitted up in public buildings and private dwellings.

City reference given.—The following are a few: Quebec Bank, Ontario Bank, Bank of Commerce, Central School East, Magee & Russell, G. May, Esq., John Tilton, Esq., John Thompson, Esq., James Hope, Esq., Brouson & Weston, L. Cranoe, Esq., and many others.

Illustrated pamphlets and estimates given on application

H. MEADOWS & CO.,
35 Sussex-St.

Oct 3 1874. 3228

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

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ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—*Boston Globe.*

TERMS:

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An Extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy: postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, now comprising 49 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2.25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

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Russell House Block,

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OPPOSITE NEW POST OFFICE.

3795

BOOKS ON SALE

AT P. NAUGHTEN'S
RIDEAU STREET.

Journals of The House of Assembly of Lower Canada, from 1792 to 1837.
Journals of The House of Assembly of Upper Canada, from 1826 to 1839.
Journals of The House of Legislative Council of Canada, from 1841 to 1848. *English and French.*
Statutes of Canada, from 1841 to 1872.
Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Ontario and Quebec, in *English and French.*
Trade and Navigation of Canada, from 1850 to 1873
Cadastres complete in 7 vols., folio.
Wicksteed's Table and Index to the Statutes of Canada. 25 cents. 3678.

Government Notices

REPORTING of the SENATE.

TENDERS,

For reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, in English, addressed to the Law Clerk of the Senate, will be received by that Officer, at his Office in the Parliament Building in Ottawa, until noon

Tuesday, the 23rd March, inst.,

The Reports not ordinarily to be verbatim, but sufficiently full to give a fair and accurate rendering, in English, of each Speech delivered, either in that language or in French, and of the proceedings of the Senate.

The Reports to average, say, four columns of 1400 words per sitting of the House.

Each Tender to state a sum per week during next Session for reporting and for editing the reports, including the services of a competent Assistant, and also a sum per week during the same Session for performing the same services with the assistance of a competent person to be employed and paid by the Senate.

Law Clerk's Office,
THE SENATE,
Ottawa, 11 March 1875.

SALMON ANGLING.

IN THE UNDERMENTIONED Salmon Rivers will be LEASED for a term of FIVE YEARS. Competition above upset prices named. LESSEES to maintain guardianship at private cost. Applications will be received to 1st MAY next.

River	Natashquan (*North Shore*)	....	$800
do	Trinity (*near Point des Monts*)	....	100
do	St. Margaret (*en bas*)	....	100
do	Trout (*near Moisie*)	....	50
do	Mistassini (*near Godbout*)	....	20
do	Becscie, do	....	20
do	Malbaie (*near Percé*)	....	100
do	Grand Pabos, do	....	200
do	Little Pabos, do	....	100
do	Tobique (*New Brunswick*)	....	100
do	Nashwaak, do	....	100
do	N. W. Miramichi, do	....	200
do	Jupiter (*Anticosti Island*)	....	100
do	Salmon, do	....	50

By order of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

ADDRESS,

W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries Ottawa.

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Ottawa, Feb. 19, 1875.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT on American Invoices until further notice: 13 per cent.

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The undersigned begs to acquaint his brother journalists that he is prepared to act as Correspondent, and to furnish Telegraphic Despatches or Letters, &c., by mail, or to transact any business in connection with the Press requiring to be done at the Capital.

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
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Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

The Great Blood Purifier and Restorer

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases and sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It cures old sores,
Cures ulcerated sores on the neck,
Cures ulcerated sore legs,
Cures blackheads, or pimples on the face,
Cures scurvy sores,
Cures cancerous ulcers,
Cures blood and skin diseases,
Cures glandular swellings,
Clears the blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of testimonials from all parts.

Sold in bottles 2s 3d each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all chemists and patent medicine vendors throughout the world.

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With a well-assorted stock of FIRST-CLASS

Plain and Fancy Furniture,

Manufactured by the best Houses in Canada and the United States, which they will sell at a

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Call and judge for yourselves. Remember the place,—SPARKS-ST, 2ND OR WEST OF CONNOR-ST.

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SEASONABLE.

Children's Rubbers, at 35 cts.
Misses' at 40 cts.
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And other goods at proportionately low prices at

Lamb's Clearing Sale.

A large lot of Slippers, at Cost and under, all kinds of Leather

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At a shade over first cost, at Lamb's Clearing Sale. In fact, you can save lots of money by buying your feet wear at Lamb's Clearing Sale, which will be opened to the public only a short time, as the stock is fast disappearing. A good opportunity for buying out a good and well established business. Personal application to

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Mar. 10, 1875. 3789

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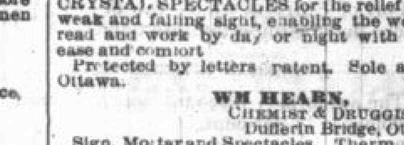
January 23rd, 1875. 3780



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Notice to Contractors.

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Plans and Specifications of the work can be seen on application to the undersigned, to whom all Tenders should be addressed.

JAMES VAN BRIDGER,
Reeve.

Plantagenet, March 8th, 1875. 3.89-2w

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Are always procurable at

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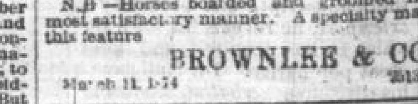
Feb. 23rd 1875. 3776



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Adjoining the Bank of B. N. America, WELLINGTON-ST., the best and most convenient livery stables in the city.

Parties desirous of securing good rigs, prompt attendance, and reasonable rates, will please favor the undersigned with a call.

N.B.—Horses boarded and groomed in the most satisfactory manner. A specialty made of this feature

BROWNLEE & CO

March 11, 1874. 2515y

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To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

Oct. 7, 1874. 3661y d&w.

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Agricultural Insurance Co'y.

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Is hereby given to our patrons and the public generally in the Ottawa district, that this Company have decided to continue a Branch Office in this City and have leased the large and commodious stone building, recently occupied by Messrs. Angus & Co., No. 38 Sparks Street, where they have OPENED AN OFFICE, under the management of Messrs. CLUFF and MILL, their newly appointed General Agents for the Ottawa Branch. 3768

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OFFICE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10 a. m., till 4 p. m.

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RODOLPHE MATTE,
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Ottawa, February 13th, 1875. 3770

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Manufacturers' Agents and Dealers in Iron and Wood Working Machinery.

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Oct. 17 1874 3640y

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GREAT CLEARING SALES.

Stoves, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods, at Cost.

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BATHS, WATER CLOSETS, STEAM-FITTINGS, &c., fitted up with Latest Improvements, by first-class workmen. Particular attention is requested to our first-class stock of GAS FIXTURES

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ATTEND promptly to fitting up Water Services, Baths, Sinks, &c., with Hot and Cold Water Pipes, Gas Pipes and Fixtures, Hot Air Furnaces, &c. Estimates for work in any of the above lines on application.

Sole Agents for the New Improved Eureka Hot Air Draft Furnace.

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Lamps & Chandeliers

The Largest Assortment in the City,

AT THE OIL DEPOT, SUSSEX-ST.

C. S. SHAW & CO.

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Memorial Record Book

Gives you interesting narrative to the Fisheries. How fish are caught, and where they are caught, olden times and modern time fishing. OFF-HAND SKETCHES, STATISTICS OF THE FISHERIES, TALES OF NARROW ESCAPES, FEARFUL GALES, MARITIME POETRY, and other matters of interest concerning this important industry. Very handsomely illustrated with original engravings. Price $1 in paper covers; $1 50 finely bound in cloth. Sent anywhere on receipt of price. Agents wanted to whom exclusive territory will be given. Liberal commissions. Write for particulars.

PROCTOR BROS., Publishers,
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March 10, 1874. 3778-81

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Auguste Dupuis, Esq.,

Proprietor of the well known Nurseries at St. Roch des Aulnets, Province of Quebec, has established

AN AGENCY IN OTTAWA

For the supply of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Shrubs.

These Trees being raised in Lower Canada, are preferable to those from American Nurseries, being thoroughly acclimatized, and better adapted to stand the winters of this district.

Catalogues and prices can be had on application to the undersigned, who is now ready to receive orders for the Spring of 1875. Parties wanting Trees should lose no time in ordering.

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Ottawa-st., between King & Nelson-sts.

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FOR SALE a first-class

Theodolite and Level.

ALSO,

A good Horse, a Montreal built Cariole,

HARNESS, ROBES, &c.

May be seen at BUCKLEY'S Stables. Six months credit on approved endorsed notes.

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Auctioneer, Sparks-

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Restore your Sight!
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By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYESIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957,) No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N.Y.

Groceries, &c.

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Direct Importations from the Producers

In France, England, Holland and Spain,

BRANDIES, PORT AND SHERRY WINE, GIN, PORTER, &c

PURE AND UNADULTERATED, for Family use and Medicinal purposes.

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Teas,—BLACKS, GREENS and JAPANS—Finest Grades.

Coffees—FRESH ROASTED, Ground daily on the premises, unusual pure

FANCY GROCERIES IN GREAT VARIETY:

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Flavouring Syrups, Syrups and Extracts; Chocolate variety of kinds, such as Orange and Lemon Wafers; Carlsbad's Sugar Wafers Patent Foods for Children; Gelatine's Fruits, fresh and crystallized; The celebrated NABOB PICKLE AND SAUCE. Try them.

Rawling's English Soda Water, Potass Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale and Brighton Seltzer. Also Glasgow Peas Meal.

Dec. 24 1874. THOS. PATTERSON.

THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE.

HOUSEKEEPERS, REMEMBER THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE, 36 RIDEAU-ST., OTTAWA. We are offering General Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and Provisions, (Teas and Sugar in particular) at prices that cannot be competed with in this city. Our Wines and Liquors are all of the best quality, and our Goods generally guaranteed to customers. Protect your own interest; let not hearsay lead you to this place or that place. Try the Goods, and judge for yourselves.

Aug 1, 1874. P. BASKERVILLE & BROS.

Ladies' Ware,

GREAT CLEARING SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS.

Commencing FRIDAY, 5th MARCH. Inst.,

Our entire STOCK will be sold out at an

IMMENSE SACRIFICE,

POSITIVELY, the Greatest Bargains ever offered in the City.

REMEMBER this is a bona fide sale as our prices will show.

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254 & 256 Wellington Street.

Ottawa, March 4th 1875 3786

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William Queale,

LUMBER DEALER,

CORNER OF SLATER AND SALLY STREETS.

The Trade supplied with all kinds of Lumber for Building purposes, including

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AGENT FOR MALLOCH & ADAMS, ARNPRIOR.

Dry Goods.

For the best FITTING SUITS,
Go to CHAS. BRYSON'
For the best FITTING COATS,
Go to CHAS. BRYSON'S.
For the best FITTING PANTS,
Go to CHAS. BRYSON'S.
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FIRST-CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

JOSEPH DIMBLEBY,

Has received and is opening out a large stock of

Spring Goods,

In Scotch, English, and Canadian Tweeds.

Meltons, Fancy Vestings, Diagonals, West of England Broadcloths, &c., &c. &c.,

Which he is prepared to make up in the latest and most fashionable styles.

A large Lot of Gentlemen's FURNISHING GOODS.

A good Fit Guaranteed, All Goods warranted Shrunk.

March 11th, 1875. 3792

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DEALERS IN

PianoFortes, Cabinet Organs, Organettes, Music Books, etc.,

Agents for HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S, J. & C. FISCHER & CO'S, HARDMAN & CO'S, THE MATHUSHEK CO'S Piano Fortes; W. BELL & CO.'S Cabinet Organs and celebrated Organettes.

Of the above list we might single out The Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Piano Fortes, and The W. Bell & Co.'s celebrated Organettes, but for a medium priced Piano Forte, we cordially commend "The Hardman." The Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos have long been recognized ever where as being among the very best made in America. The reports of the Judges at the different Exhibitions at which they have been exhibited, together with the opinions of the most distinguished Pianists and musicians in the world, present a weight of testimony in their favor that cannot be resisted, and assure the purchaser of his receiving a superior instrument in every respect.

Every instrument fully guaranteed.

Illustrated price list sent on application.

3774

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Travelling Agent.

N.B.—W. M. Somerville will not be responsible for any debt without his written order, nor acknowledge any receipt but his own.

OTTAWA

Marble and Granite Works,

Established 186-, by

BY W. M. SOMERVILLE,

Rideau-st., corner of Ottawa-st., Ottawa,

Cemetery Fencing, Graves, Railway and Building Castings

AGENCY OF

Fair Haven Marbleized Slate Works,

OHIO SANDSTONE

Drain Pipes
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OTTAWA MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

[ESTABLISHED 1860.]

P. A. TAYLOR, Proprietor.

The largest and Best-selected assortment of

Monuments, Headstones Obelisks

in Marble, Scotch Granite, or Sandstone.

The newest design in CEMETERY FENCING, suitable for the various Cemeteries.

A well-arranged stock of MANTLES, in American, Italian, and Coloured Marbles of new and chaste designs. GRATES from the best American and Canadian Houses, Receding or Protector either Plain or Mounted.

June 18. 1874.

IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD

USE THE

Diamond Yeast Cakes

USE THE

Norwich Egg Powder,

For making all kinds of Cakes WITHOUT EGGS.

To be had of all Grocers.

H. J. WEEKES & Co.,
Toronto.

Sole Agents for Ontario. 3784-1y

Drunkenness Cured.

DR. McKINLEY, of Chicago, residing in Hamilton Ont., to educate his son, cures Chronic Drunkenness.

Send for printed matter by the ladies of Chicago.

T. E. McKinley,

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MONEY! MONEY!! MONEY!!!

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3772.

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PILE AND HUMOR CURE.

For Internal and External Use.

WARRANTED A SURE & PERFECT CURE For all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Tetter, or Ring-Worm, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the Skin.

One Bottle warranted to Cure all cases of Piles; From One to Three Bottles in all Cases of Humors.

This remedy has been faithfully tested and found to be an almost infallible cure for the above named diseases. Its success has been so universal that the Proprietor guarantees a cure to those who will use his medicine, or in case of failure to refund the money paid. Since it was first introduced he has received many thousand testimonials, proving its efficacy for the cure of the awful diseases it is recommended for. The Pile and Humor Cure is entirely vegetable in its composition and can be used in no case in ... cases. There is no danger of driving the humor in, as it cures on the surface and the patient's bodily health continually proves while under this treatment.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE, SOLD BY ALL ...

Dec. 14 1874

(Continued from second page.)

this marine telegraph system. That was either true or not. If it be a necessity, why propose to cut ourselves adrift from this Island? If it was not a necessity, there was no occasion for this bill; that it was not a necessity, was clear as a matter of fact; for at present there was a cable with a much longer circuit, by several hundred miles, working from Brest, in France, direct to St. Pierre, and from that point to the United States. If this line could be worked, surely a shorter line, from the western coast of Ireland, could be landed at St. Pierre and carried to the coast of Cape Breton, one-fifth of the distance to the United States. Hence, there was no necessity for passing this Act, and thus breaking up the communication with Newfoundland. If only cheap telegraphy and competition was desired, it might be had by landing cables on St. Pierre, and connecting with the coast of Nova Scotia, even if it should be said the circuit between Nova Scotia and Ireland was too long, which he denied. We had now the experiment of a cable about as long that had proved a success, and which was, at one time, the only cable on which the public relied for telegraphic news between England and America for several months, when other cables were cut. Therefore, there was no right to say we were dependent upon Newfoundland, which had its own system and policy; and if we should succeed in creating a quarrel with Newfoundland, he feared we should not be much better off. We had fair notice in the papers on the table that it was intended to levy toll on messages over that Island, which, even in case of our succeeding in obtaining permission to land and work lines across that Island, would, to that extent, raise the price of our messages. (Hear, hear.) He wished to impress upon the Committee the necessity of keeping up the telegraph lines and cables we had, and, at the same time, allowing the freest competition from all parts of the world, with liberty to all to land cables in Nova Scotia. It had been said in some quarters that this Company was attempting to retain some exclusive privileges in Nova Scotia. Not at all. That Province was open to the world for cables, and would continue to be unless this bill passed; and why, in the name of competition, desire to cut off all existing cables at Newfoundland, or force the company either to do that, or give up something they have fairly acquired in Newfoundland, with which we had nothing to do except indirectly; or, on the other hand, compel them to take their cables to New England. We should thus be cutting ourselves off from a sister Province, which it was desired to bring into the Union some day. In such case the shipowners, bankers, merchants, and others in the Maritime Provinces would be dependent upon a single line, or would have to send their messages through the United States, and have no means of communicating with the island of Newfoundland except in this roundabout way. Was that desirable in the interests of this country? He held it was not; that while they required competition, which he was willing to carry as far as anybody, they did not require we should cast aside the existing opportunities for this competition, and substitute for it another monopoly. The moment we secured competition, there could no longer be said to be a monopoly, and the objection to it—even if it existed—was gone. (Hear, hear.) In this case there was no monopoly on the coast of Nova Scotia; and if competition was secured there surely would be no reason for complaint. While there was no claim of exclusive privileges here, there was no pretence for interfering with a monopoly abroad unless there was an absolute necessity; and he had shown in this case there was no such necessity for the means of communication with Europe. Under these circumstances he contended this legislation was necessary. He therefore proposed moving an amendment, in the sense of not allowing this Act to apply to existing marine telegraph lines, in order that the question might be fairly brought up; and he did it upon the ground that, in this way, they would avoid invading any private rights, while securing the interests of the public by that competition which they all desired. Let the House say they would not interfere with existing arrangements until they saw whether Newfoundland was going to pre-empt, and that, in the meantime, we should avail ourselves of all the means of communication with the outer world, and not cut ourselves off from any by a measure like the present. We should thus be doing what was right to the parties interested, and acting in harmony with all past legislation; we should not be setting a bad precedent of legislation, while, at the same time, we should secure what was so much desired by all—cheap telegraphy. (Hear, hear).

Hon. Mr. MILLER said he did not purpose to follow his hon. friend over the ground he had travelled, since the continuation of the discussion would shed no new light whatever on the subject. It appeared to him that the object of the opponents of the bill was to provoke discussion and waste time, and he would do as little as possible to aid in that respect. He was willing that his (Mr. Miller's) remarks on the second reading should go to the country side by side with the special pleading of the hon. member, whose arguments were based for the most part on the most absurd assumptions. He alluded to the attempt made yesterday to put off the consideration of the bill in committee, and commented on the ludicrous figure the hon. member was placed in when the papers asked for had been submitted. He then took up several points of hon. Mr. Dickey's speech, replying fully at some length, and citing the law and journals of Nova Scotia, and despatches from the Colonial office in support of his position. He repeated his charge of lobbying and wire-pulling by "rings" or their agents outside the House, and retorted keenly on this point. He read from various documents and contended that the hon. member was a very invaluable guide on the question, and apologized for occupying so long the time of the Committee.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY said his hon. friend had just stated that he was willing to leave his language to the judgment of this House, and he (Mr. Dickey) was willing that it should be judged by that tribunal; but he could not believe that hon. gentlemen of this House could approve of the furious tirade which he had indulged in. As to the opinion quoted from the New York *Herald*, if his hon. friend would go back a few years he would find in the *Herald* columns just as strong articles on the other side. This, it was well known, was the character of the *Herald*. For what object this paper decried while other papers applauded these men, he was not here to enquire into. His hon. friend had quoted a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle, but he had quoted it unfairly, because he had forgotten to read the whole of it. His hon. friend must recollect that he (Mr. Dickey) had stated distinctly, on a former occasion, that this question was not whether they had an exclusive privilege at all, but whether Nova Scotia had a right to maintain a telegraph in Nova Scotia. This despatch from the Duke of Newcastle referred to an Act which was passed in the time of the Trent difficulty and consequent excitement in this country, to establish a military telegraph through Nova Scotia solely for military purposes, and the Duke of Newcastle was waited upon in relation to that matter, on behalf of the Nova Scotia Company, by himself (Mr. Dickey.) They took the ground that they did not claim the exclusive privilege, but an exclusive privilege that the Legislature would not interfere with them without compensation. Upon that, His Lordship gave no opinion; yet so tender were the Duke of Newcastle and the British Government of the rights of this company, that they never put that act in force, and they never built any telegraph line. The hon. gentleman here proceeded to read from the despatch of the Duke of Newcastle to show his Lordship's consideration for the rights of existing companies. He (Mr. Dickey) hoped the action of this Parliament would be equally honourable with that of the Duke of Newcastle in respecting the rights of the parties interested. His hon. friend had challenged him to notice the opinion of authorities given in another place. All he would say about that was this—those gentlemen gave their opinion and he gave his, and it was not the first time, as the House was aware, that he had been obliged to differ from those gentlemen, and had turned out to be right, at all events, in the estimation of high authority. They gave their opinion upon all the evidence they had before them, but they had not all the evidence which was now before this House. They had not all the facts, and if they had been in possession of all the facts, he doubted if any one of those gentlemen would have said that this company had no rights which ought to be considered and protected by the Legislature of this country.

Upon the question being called for the adoption of the first clause hon. Mr. Dickey said he would submit his amendment in another section, and the first clause was carried.

The succeeding clauses up to the 12th were adopted without discussion.

On motion for the 12th clause,

Hon. Mr. KAULBACH remarked that no provision was made for reducing the rates.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said he had consulted with his colleagues who thought it would be unwise at present to introduce such a clause.

Hon. Mr. SMITH said there was no thing to hinder the company now applying for a charter to amalgamate with the other company and raise the rate to a dollar a word

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST said lower rates would inevitably follow from competition. It would be in the interest of new companies to underbid the old ones for public patronage.

Hon. Mr. KAULBACH moved that after the word "Company" in the 2?th line, be inserted "Not exceeding the rate of fifty cents per word."

Hon. Mr. DICKEY thought this bill was wholly in the interest of a rival company. (Hear, hear.) At this moment the Anglo American Company were preparing to reduce their rate. They now sent a message to any part of England at a fixed rate and paid the companies themselves. They proposed to do it at fifty cents a word and pay the companies here. If this amendment should not be carried, he would propose an amendment like this, that the cable rate should be limited. He had seen a suggestion in certain leading journal in this country that the rate should not exceed twenty-five cents a word.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said when this question was before the Committee he thought it was due to gentlemen representing a rival interest in cables to ask their opinion. The gentlemen who were present on the part of the Direct Cable Company immediately said that they were prepared to accept it. The gentlemen representing the Anglo declined to accept it.

Hon. Mr. MILLER was opposed to the amendment, as it was opposed to the principle of leaving the thing open to competition which would reduce the rate much below fifty cents, whereas by this clause they might keep it always up to fifty cents.

Hon. Mr. BROWN was surprised to see hon. gentlemen opposite so willing to attack the privileges of these companies who had just before been saying that this bill was a great interference with their vested rights. He thought the amendment was not safe; the companies might conspire together to keep the rate up to fifty cents. No one could tell what the companies might do; therefore let us throw this open, let us break up this monopoly. It would be far better in the interests of the public that the matter should be left open to competition upon the free trade principle.

Hon. Mr. SMITH explained he did not ask that the rate should be fixed, but merely that it should not exceed fifty cents. The present Company had given no notice that they could not take messages for that price, therefore we were not interfering with their rights in any shape. They could bring the rate down to fifteen cents a word if they saw fit. He did not wish to see the Dominion imposed upon by any amalgamation, and now was the proper time to fix a rate which could not be exceeded.

Hon. Mr. PENNY thought the object of this bill was to do away with the monopoly. For himself, he believed in free competition. Where we had free competition, we had things at the lowest paying prices. He was not in favour of putting a maximum rate, because this was a thing that would work itself out in the course of trade. It was said that perhaps these two Companies would amalgamate. Suppose they did; suppose they put up their rates to a high figure, a great many new companies would be formed to share their advantages, and the inevitable result would be competition and a reduction of rates. This amendment did not propose to touch the Anglo-American Company at all, but it proposed to limit everybody else. It seemed to him that the true way was to leave all this thing to take its own course. His hon. friend opposite talked about Government being able by some favouritism to license one or two companies under this bill, but that hon. gentleman knew perfectly well that the Government could not favour any company. Every company that complied with the conditions could get a charter. No one imagined that Government restricted this to one company or to two companies.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY—It was to prevent Government from favouring any company that we propose to put it in the bill.

Hon. Mr. PENNY rejoined, that Government had nothing to do with fixing the tariff. If this bill passed, any company starting and complying with these conditions could get a charter.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Hon. Mr. BUREAU rose to a question of order. He contended that such an amendment could not be put, as it imposed a certain rate per word on telegraph companies for transmitting messages, a function that belonged exclusively to the House of Commons. He therefore moved that the Committee rise and report the point of order to the Speaker. Carried.

The SPEAKER, having taken the chair, said the question raised by the hon. gentleman he understood to be in reference to the amendment proposed in Committee of the Whole, to the effect that a rate not exceeding fifty cents a word be the rate. His opinion was that the Senate had not the right to impose rates or taxes, this being solely the prerogative of the House of Commons. In support of his opinion the hon. Speaker read from May's Parliamentary Practise.

Hon. Mr. BOTSFORD begged to differ from the opinion of the Speaker. This bill did not propose to put any tax upon anyone; its operation would be rather to prevent this or any other Company from imposing burthens upon the people of this country. The late practice in the English Parliament had been for the Commons, in many instances, to permit the House of Lords to amend bills which related to taxation. In fact the Commons in England had given up the extreme privileges which they claimed in former years. He thought this Senate should hold all the rights which belonged to it.

Hon. Mr. BUREAU said this House could not even establish a toll tax on a bridge; how then could it pass the amendment proposed?

It being now six o'clock, the House resolved itself again into Committee in order to report progress and ask leave to sit again, and it was resolved that the consideration of this bill should be the first item on the Orders for to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, March 20th

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

RAILWAY PROPERTIES.

Mr. JETTE asked leave to introduce a bill to amend the Railway Act of 1868. He explained that some of the railway companies were possessed of property which they did not use for railway purposes. It became evident that after a certain time these companies should be placed on the same footing as private individuals, and he would like to allow other companies to expropriate such lands if necessary.

The bill was read the first time.

PROTECTION OF LIFE ON WHARVES.

Mr. SPEAKER said he felt it his duty to state that having looked into authorities he found the bill of the hon. member for North Simcoe for the better protection of life in the vicinity of wharves and docks to be in order.

On motion of Mr. COOK, the bill was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Banking and Commerce.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE said, before the orders of the day were called, he proposed, with the intimation he had given of his intention to call attention on a question of privilege, to the petition which it became his duty to present some time ago, and which was printed in the Votes and Proceedings of yesterday. That petition being forwarded to him, he believed it to be a duty incumbent on him as a member of Parliament to give the petitioners the opportunity of stating their grievances, or alleged grievances, by presenting the petition to the House. Of the accuracy of the facts therein stated, he had no further knowledge, than he drew from the fact that those signatures to the petition were amended, and the petition came to him from a source which was a sufficient guarantee of the genuineness of the signatures and the respectability of the names. He desired to call the attention of the House to the subjects of which the petition complained, and the course which it appeared to be proper to invite the House to take in regard to it. The petition complained of certain matters in connection with the last election for the county of Victoria. It might be divided into two parts—one with respect to the appointment of the returning officer, and the other with respect to the conduct of the returning officer in the execution of his duty. He was informed that the petition was now pending in the proper court—for the trial of controverted elections for the county of Victoria, and in that petition, of course, it was competent for the petitioners to prefer any complaint they might have as to improper conduct on the part of the returning officer relative to the merits of the petition. There might, however, be some conduct on the part of the returning officer which did not relate to the merits of the election petition, and which would not therefore come under the cognizance of the court, but most of the acts which the returning officer might be charged with would come before the cognizance of this court necessarily, and inasmuch as the principal acts here complained of in the conduct of the returning officer were such as properly came before the courts on the trial of an election petition, it did not appear to him that it would be acting in accordance with the spirit of the Act to invite the House to deal with the conduct of the officer in the present state of those proceedings. He would be very sorry to believe that the House had been deprived by the position of the Controverted Election Act of its power over returning officers and deputy returning officers, of its power to investigate complaints made against them, and to punish them for improper conduct. But when Parliament transferred the trial of election petitions to the judges, and expressly provided that the conduct of returning officers might be complained of, and they might be made respondents to petitions, and Parliament thereby expressed a preference for that mode of investigation, or at any rate a petitioner could adopt that course—under those circumstances, he did not think it would be proper to ask the House to enter into an investigation on the conduct of that returning officer pending the election trial. The appointment of the returning officer was a different matter. In the petition certain allegations were made, which the leader of the Government would have an opportunity of answering. Hon. members knew that the general discretion of the Government with respect to the appointment of returning officers was by the present Government abridged during last session, and an Act was passed providing that the writs should be sent to one of two officials, who existed in every county, from which the electoral districts were formed—namely, the Sheriff and the registrar; and in the event of a refusal, through his disqualification or inability to act, the Governor General in Council might appoint another person as returning officer. The petition contained the statement that the writ was not offered to the Sheriff, and that a person, being neither the Sheriff nor the registrar, was appointed returning officer. He had been informed, not by any member of the Government, that there was good and sufficient reason for that course, in that the high sheriff was unable to act because he was engaged in the discharge of his duty as officer of the Local Government, in holding a local election on the same day. The Government would state whether that was the case or not, and it seemed to be impracticable that the High Sheriff could discharge the duties of returning officer at two elections, when the polling places were at different places, and the hours of polling different. There was also the complaint made in the petition that the returning officer was a person of no property in the County, and a brother-in-law of one of the candidates. Upon that he had no information other than what was contained in the petition He had felt it to be his duty to present the petition, in order that the Government might offer explanations as to the appointment of the returning officer.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said he was not aware that his hon. friend had given notice of his intention to bring the matter up to-day, and had not, therefore, made enquiries from the Secretary of State of the reasons for appointing as returning officer the person referred to. He would offer the necessary explanations on Monday.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he heartily approved of the course taken by the hon. member for South Bruce. He was glad the hon. member did not propose to ask the House to consider the point raised in the petition when the election case was before another tribunal; at the same time it was not to be supposed that the House had abandoned its right to control, censure, and if need be, punish returning and deputy-returning officers.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—Since making the statement I have made to the House, I have been informed that the reason this gentleman was appointed returning officer was that the Sheriff was otherwise engaged and the registrar refused to act.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—Then of course the Act applies, and the Government may appoint whom they please.

LEGAL BUSINESS IN THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Mr. CHARLTON rose and desired to call the attention of the Government to the fact that since the death of Judge Wilson three months ago there had been no adequate provision made for the transaction of legal business in the county of Norfolk.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said the hon member should have either put a notice on the paper or given him notice privately of his intention to bring up the question. To discuss the subject at the present time was quite irregular.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD advised the hon. member to put a notice on the paper respecting the subject.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—My hon. friend called my attention privately to this matter, and it has been attended to as far as the Government can attend to it.

INSOLVENCY.

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER moved the House into Committee to consider the Insolvency Bill. He said the Select Committee to whom the bill was referred had held numerous sittings and had devoted much attention to it. With respect to the appointment of official assignees, the intention of the Government in taking to itself the power to appoint those officers was, as far as might be in the public interest to appoint to those offices Sheriffs, who believed would be acceptable as such officials. When the bill was in committee hon. members had stated that if it was the intention of the Government to appoint Sheriffs their principal objection to the Government having this power would be removed.

Mr. YOUNG understood the hon. member to have offered an explanation only on one point of the bill. As the question of an insolvency law was one of great importance to the country, he hoped that the hon. Minister of Justice would extend his remarks so as to clearly indicate the changes made in committee, and that leading members of the committee would offer explanations, for by adopting that course the progress of the bill through the House would be accelerated.

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER explained that the bill as amended in Committee had been reprinted, the object being to allow members an opportunity of noticing the amendments made. When the House was in Committee, he would, when necessary, call attention to amendments made. The bill was a very long one, and had been examined with great care by a Special Committee, and as he believed the Senate would require a good deal of time to consider it, he did not think hon. members would insist upon any more details before entering upon the consideration of the bill in Committee, when it could be discussed and explained clause by clause. He hoped the French members would not insist upon having a French copy for this afternoon, as it had been impossible to get them printed.

Mr. DeCOSMOS said he hoped this bill, if adopted, would not be applied to British Columbia. There they had some years ago adopted the English law, and it had been found to work very satisfactorily.

The House went into Committee of the Whole.

On the first clause,—

Mr. MILLS enquired whether it was the intention that the Act should apply in case of a non-trader, who, through becoming a surety for another, was unable to meet his liability? He thought the Act should contain some provision to meet such cases as they were of not unfrequent occurrence. He did not desire to have the principle of the insolvency extended to non-traders, but he thought a provision should be made, so that where any trader or non-trader could go into insolvency the trader ought not to be discharged from his liability to a non-trader. For instance, a farmer was called upon to endorse for a retail merchant, and while he was held liable to the full extent as on accommodation or consideration for another, the trader could go into insolvency, get discharged in time, and the farmer would have no charge against him, and might have all his property taken. He thought it was only just, that the Act of Insolvency did not give traders a discharge from any liability incurred to non-traders. The retail dealer, on the contrary, incurred liability to the wholesale merchant, from whom he purchased, but the latter took into consideration the risk, and by his charges and profits in a general trade, in fact, insured himself against a certain number of failures. But the non-trader stood in no such circumstances, and while he was liable to the trader to the full extent of his indebtedness, whatever the circumstances, he had no remedy against the trader, other than that which was possessed by other parties. If we did not give traders a discharge, which did not extend to the community at large, we ought not to extend that discharge beyond those who were actually engaged in business, but the liability should still stand as between the trader and the non trader.

The debate continued until a late hour.

Mr. COLBY moved an amendment that the following words be inserted after the 25th line of the first section "This Act shall also apply to non-traders who by reason of being creditors or sureties of insolvent traders are unable to meet their engagements."

Mr. BOWELL moved in amendment to the amendment that this Act shall apply to all traders, co-partnerships and companies, whether incorporate or not, except incorporated banks, insurance, railway, and telegraph companies, and debts incurred by breach of trust.

After some further debate, the amendment to the amendment was put, and was lost by 36 for to 76 against. The amendment was declared lost and clause 1 was concurred in.

The House adjourned at 11:15.

Local Intelligence.

TELEGRAPH MANAGER.—Mr. I. D. Parkis, late manager of the Dominion Telegraph Company, arrived in the city on Saturday, and is staying at the Russell House.

CITY COUNCIL.—A special meeting of the City Council will be held this evening. A considerable amount of business has to be transacted.

THE HON. MR. ARCHIBALD has returned from the Maritime Provinces, where he has been for several days, in connection with the obsequies of his late wife.

PALM SUNDAY.—Yesterday being Palm Sunday, services peculiar to the inauguration of Holy Week were held in the different Roman Catholic churches throughout the city.

PROTESTANT HOSPITAL.—The visitors to the Institution this week are:—Directors: Messrs. Wm. Mills and Mann; Clergy: Revds. Wm. Moore and F. Codd; Physician: John Sweetland.

FIRE IN PAKENHAM.—The dwelling house of Mr. James Ellis, Pakenham, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. Mr. Ellis was absent from home at the time, and as the fire occurred about 2 o'clock, there was very little saved.

THE EASTER MARKET.—Signs of activity are already evident among the butchers preparing for the Easter market. Some twelve car loads of fat cattle have arrived from the Guelph Cattle Fair for the Easter market. They are for Messrs. Satchell Bros. and Sparks & Crawford.

CURLING MATCH.—The curling match for the tankard presented by the members of Parliament was played on Saturday afternoon, in the rink on Slater street. The game commenced at half-past one o'clock, and continued throughout the afternoon. As the contest proceeded with varying scores, a considerable degree of excitement prevailed. Mr. George Hutchinson finally won the trophy, with a score of 16 points.

NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.—The residents of Rockville and its immediate vicinity in the township of Gloucester have decided to erect a new and commodious school house, to meet the increased requirements of this growing suburb. A plan of a building, to cost about $2,000, was submitted by Mr. Surtees and accepted. It is proposed to raise the money by way of loan on the property for a term of years.

A NOVEL IDEA.—On Thursday morning next a public breakfast will be given in the Union House, City Hall Square, under the auspices of the Ottawa Bible Society. This following the meeting of the night before, will doubtless prove an interesting feature on this occasion. The price of admission is to be one dollar. The hour at which the breakfast takes place is 9.30 o'clock. A large attendance should reward the exertions of those entrusted with the management.

NEW SONG.—"My Springtide Love" is the title of a new song, the words and music of which are by "Lyd," which is we believe the *nom de plume* of Mr. F. A. Dixon, the composer of the Libretto of the Operetta which was performed at Government House, with such great success, last Thursday. It is rather pretty and will no doubt commend an extensive sale. It may be procured at Orme & Son's Music store.

CARTER'S LICENSES.—Over a dozen of the city carters have been refused licenses for the current year, for a variety of offences. Carters for the future will have to be more discreet and guarded in their conduct. Drunkenness, disorderly conduct, visiting houses of ill fame and extortion are things that will hereafter come under the strict surveillence of the Chief of Police.

PENSIONERS.—The payments for the April quarter of this year to pensioners, will be made by Captain J. Hesketh, at Ottawa, on Thursday, 1st April; Richmond, on Monday, 5th, do; Smith's Falls, on Tuesday, 6th do; Perth, 2 p. m. on Tuesday, 6th do; Brockville, on Wednesday, 7th do; Prescott, 2 p. m. on Wednesday, do; Cornwall, on Thursday, 8th do. Those who have sent applications for increased pensions, are directed to bring *Chelsea Pension Certificates.*

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH.—The Right Rev. the Bishop of Cleveland preached an eloquent and impressive sermon in this church last evening, to the children of Irish parents, on the necessity of beginning life and habits of sobriety, prudence and piety. There was a large congregation, and the eminent prelate's remarks were listened to throughout with the closest attention. The retreat which the Bishop is conducting for the Irish population of Lower Town, will be brought to a close this evening, when there will be a grand re-union, presided over by His Lordship Bishop Duhamel, and the Bishop of Cleveland will preach the last of his series of eloquent discourses. Great preparations are being made for conducting the closing services with due pomp and solemnity.

STEAMBOAT BURNED.—The steamer Seaman was burned to the water's edge on Saturday night, nearly opposite the Queen's wharf, on the Hull side of the Ottawa river. This boat will be best remembered by her old name, the Bruce. She was brought to the city from Kingston by Mr. Rochester, M.P., who afterwards sold her to Capt. Blondon, who in turn sold her to a man in Aylmer, by whom she was owned at the time of the fire. The origin of the fire is a mystery, but the loss is fully covered by an insurance of $3,000. The alarm was rung, and the reels turned out, but the ice being in a dangerous condition, the firemen did not venture to cross the river with them. A number of barges not far from the scene of the fire, stood in imminent danger for a time, but very fortunately escaped. The Parliament hill and Major's hill were good points of observation, and were crowded wite people anxious to get a glimpse of the fire.

THE INSOLVENT MOORE.—Mr. T. E. Moore, who has of late gained some notoriety in mercantile circles, has again got into trouble. It would seem that Mr. Bermingham some time ago purchased the entire stock in Moore's late hairdressing establishment on Sparks Street, and with a view to an expeditious sale of the same, obtained the assistance of that gentleman. Everything seemed to go on serenely after the recent re-opening of the saloon, and the barber shop was also started again for the especial benefit of the defaulting insolvent. Things had not proceeded far, however, when it was found that Moore had been appropriating to his own use sundry articles in the shop, and among the rest a very valuable gold watch. Mr. Bermingham accused his supernumerary of having stolen the article, but this insinuation was indignantly resented, he stating that the watch was the property of his son, and was not a portion of the stock. Mr. Bermingham replied that it was included in the inventory of the official Assignee, and that unless he gave it up he would issue a warrant for his arrest. In the meantime Moore had been negotiating for the sale of his household effects at his private residence in Lower Town, which he successfully accomplished through the agency of a second hand furniture dealer. He, at the same time, had been collecting what little odds and ends he could obtain in the way of cash on old accounts that had not been entered in his books. All having been satisfactorily arranged, he decamped suddenly for the other side of line forty-five, along with his family, just in time to evade capture on the warrant that had been issued for his apprehension.

CANADA GAZETTE.

The official *Gazette* of Saturday contains the following appointments:—

Mr. T. E. Peck, of Nanaimo, B. C., has been appointed a Landing Waiter and Searcher and Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

Mr. F. Hatfield of the village of Tusket, in the county of Yarmouth, N. S., has been appointed Harbour Master of the Port of Tusket in that Province.

Mr. Charles Tooker, of the town of Yarmouth, in the same county, has been appointed Harbour Master of the port of Yarmouth in the same Province.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

An Act passed in the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia in March, 1874, intituled, "An Act to amend and consolidate the laws affecting Crown Lands in British Columbia," has been disallowed by the Governor General in Council.

Another Act passed by this Legislature at the same time, intituled, "An Act to make provision for the better Administration of Justice," has also been disallowed.

An Order in Council has been passed constituting the town of Belleville, Ont., a Port of Entry at which raw or leaf tobacco may be imported into Canada.

AMERICAN INVOICES.

The authorized discount on American Invoices is 14 per cent.

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

The circulation is put down for the week at $2,422,230.35. The amount of specie held at different points is $3,079,416.77, Excess of specie $657,186.47.

Lectures on Preaching.

We are reading with much interest the lectures which Rev. John Hall, D. D., is presently delivering under the Lyman Beecher Lectureship in Yale College. We do not know, in the whole range of American preachers, one better able or more fully furnished to perform this important service in the interests of the Pulpit. Himself a distinguished ornament of the Church, as a scholar and preacher; a forward man in every great social movement; an author of no mean parts, as shown by a number of books he has published; one, in short, whose life is crowded with public as well as ministerial duties, he is thus most capable of advising and instructing in the important art of preaching.

These lectures are valuable for ministers as well as students. Dr. Hall's description of the various methods of pulpit preparation is well worthy of attention. While he acknowledges that many preachers are effective by a right use of the manuscript, and others by speaking *extempore*, he reveals his own method, by which he has acquired and kept up his great popularity. Dr. Hall says he writes his discourse *verbatim*, studies it carefully, talks it over with his family (which is a proof of the superiority of marriage to celibacy), and thus learns its weak and strong points. Thus, like a Leyden phial surcharged with matter, and trusting to the moment for appropriate expression, he pours forth his thoughts without break or jar, and makes his wonted impression upon the audience.

We trust soon to see these lectures in book form, when we will have an opportunity of saying something upon the important subjects with which Dr. Hall is dealing.

Dr. Hall is to speak at the Bible Society anniversary on Wednesday evening next, in Knox Church, City Hall Square.

A grocer when complained to about selling bad eggs, said: "At this season the hens ain't very well and very often lay bad eggs."

THE BOUCHETTE TESTIMONIAL.

Address and Presentation—Lunch—Toasts and Speeches.

On Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the employees of the Customs Department assembled in the Ministers' Room to do honour to Mr. R. S. M. Bouchette, the late Commissioner, by presenting him with an address and testimonial. The address was beautifully engrossed by Mr. Charles Medlow, on vellum, and was read by Mr. Maillieue, chairman of the testimonial committee. The testimonial consisted of a certificate for $1,000 in 5 per cent. Dominion Stock, and a magnificent gold watch and chain. The watch had upon one side the armorial bearings of Mr. Bouchette, and on the other side the following inscription:—

Presented to
R. S. M. Bouchette, Esq.,
By the Customs Service of the Dominion of Canada, on his retirement from the office of Commissioner of Customs.
Ottawa, March 20th, 1875.

The watch was procured from Mr. Leslie, Jeweller, Sparks street, and the engraving, which has been neatly executed, was done by Mr. George Cox, of this city.

The following is a copy of the address and reply:—

ADDRESS.

To R. S. M. Bouchette, Esq., late Commissioner of Customs.

DEAR SIR,—On the occasion of your retiring from the position of Commissioner of Customs, we, the employees in the Customs Department, in common with those in the Customs Outside Service, desire to express our high appreciation of your long and able administration of the duties of your position; and we beg further to assure you that on your retirement you are followed by the good wishes of all who have been officially connected with you.

We cannot, however, suffer you to leave us without some tangible mark of our regard, and, therefore, ask you to accept the accompanying testimonials as expressions of the feeling of respect which has prevailed in the service during your tenure of the position of its chief executive officer.

We trust, now that you are removed from all official cares, you may long live to enjoy the pension so well and faithfully earned, and that the testimonials now presented to you may recall many pleasing reminiscences of your official life.

In conclusion, we beg that you will convey to Mrs. Bouchette and the other members of your family our best wishes for their future welfare and happiness.

Signed on behalf of the subscribers:—
G. A. Maillieure, Chairman of Committee: Thomas J. Walters, Secretary to Committee; Z. Wilson, J. R. Audy, Jas. Barry, members of Committee; J. W. Peachy, Sec-Treasurer to Fund.
Customs Department,
Ottawa, 20th March, 1875.

REPLY:

Gentlemen,—I receive with unfeigned sentiments of pride and pleasure the address of the employees of the Customs Department, in common with those of the Customs Outside Service, who have so kindly united in a proceeding so honourable to me as a public officer, and so grateful to my feelings personally.

The assurance you give me that, in my retirement, I am followed by the good wishes of all who have been officially connected with me, is indeed most gratifying, and warmly and most heartily do I reciprocate those good wishes to all and each of you.

For the very handsome and magnificent testimonials which accompany the address, please to accept of my most grateful and affectionate thanks. This spontaneous offering is more than the mere "expression of the feeling of respect which has prevailed in the service during my term of the position of Chief Executive Officer" of the Customs. It is to me evidence of the personal regard of my brother officers, and certainly of their generosity of character; most of the contributors having, I am sure, on this occasion, consulted their hearts more than their official incomes, which are not in all cases commensurate with their arduous and responsible duties.

A severance from official life relieves me, no doubt, from official cares; but the event is not without its shadows as well as its lights. Old friendships, cemented by constant official intercourse, though not sundered, are at least interrupted in their pleasant, frequent and personal relations; but, as you most happily remark, such testimonials as you have this day so gracefully placed in my hands may, nay will, recall many pleasing reminiscences of my official life.

I thank you sincerely for the kind wishes expressed in the conclusion of your address, for the future welfare and happiness of Mrs. Bouchette and the other members of my family, and I may confidently assure you of the grateful feelings with which they will bear in mind the remembrance of this day.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

Ottawa, March 20th, 1875.

After the presentation was over, the company retired to Mr. J. R. Audy's room, where a lunch was in readiness for them. After partaking of the refreshments provided, the usual toasts and speeches followed.

The health of Mr. BOUCHETTE having been proposed, that gentleman responded in a very feeling and interesting address, in the course of which he referred to his many pleasant associations with the members of the Civil Service during his connection with the Customs' Department for 24 years. He paid a high compliment to the efficiency of the service both inside and out.

SENATOR HOWLAN followed, speaking in the most flattering terms of Mr. Bouchette while at the head of the Department. He also adverted to the general efficiency and satisfactory condition of the Dominion Civil Service.

The health of Mr. Johnson, the new Commissioner, was next proposed and drank with enthusiasm.

Mr. JOHNSON responded, thanking them for the honour done him. He expressed his gratification at the compliment paid Mr. Bouchette, his predecessor, and hoped that he might retire under such favourable auspices.

Mr. BOUCHETTE next proposed the health of the Hon. Mr. Burpee, Minister of Customs. The speaker expressed himself highly gratified at the honour conferred upon him by the attendance of the Minister on the occasion, and referred at some length to the many acts of kindness received at the hands of that gentleman. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. BURPEE made a few remarks in reply. He said it afforded him extreme pleasure to be present on such an interesting occasion. He sympathized with the compliment which had been paid Mr. Bouchette, and thought that gentleman was exceedingly deserving of it Indeed, his whole experience, not only of his own Department, but of all the other Departments of the Civil Service in Ottawa, was one of intense satisfaction at the able administrative capacity which characterized the officers. In the discharge of their duties, they were of very great assistance to the Ministers, who, for the time being might be entrusted with the conducting of public affairs. It would ever afford him pleasure to extend to them that courtesy, which he had at all times experienced at their hands.

The party, after the singing of the National Anthem, retired, well pleased with the success that had attended their demonstration to an old and highly respected member of the Civil Service.

"Go away! Leave me with my dead! Let me fling myself on his coffin and die there!" That was in Nebraska six months ago, and now the widow has won another trusting soul, and number one's portrait is in the attic, face to the wall.—*Detroit Free Press.*

It is simply absurd to talk about a woman being qualified to fill every position in life that a man fills. For instance, what woman could lounge around the stove in a country grocery, and lie about the number of fishes she caught last summer?—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

POLICE COURT.

Before M. O'Gara, P. M.

SATURDAY, March 20.

Joseph Skeffington was arraigned on a charge of interfering with the police while on duty. He was fined $10 and costs, or go to gaol for a week.

John Gleason was up on a charge of disorderly conduct on Sunday last. He was discharged with a reprimand.

Cornelius O'Neil was up on a similar charge, and was similarly dealt with.

Adolphus Guertin and George Campbell were placed in the dock for the larceny of sundry articles from the wholesale store of Messrs. Dufresne and McGarity. The case was postponed until Monday.

If the James brothers carry six revolvers and two bowie knives each, besides a Henry rifle, Quad says he shall peg right along in the office, and make no attempts to secure that $10,000 reward.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Jane, what letter in the alphabet do you like best?" "Well, I don't like to say, Mr. Snobbs." "Pooh! nonsense! tell right out, Jane. Which do you like best?" "Well" (blushing and dropping her eyes), I like (u) the best.

"Why, Ichabod, I thought you got married more'n a year ago." "Well, Aunt Jerush, it was talked of, but I found out that the girl and all her folks were opposed to it, so I just gave 'em all the mitten, and let the thing drop."

Machinery has reached a great state of perfection. An exchange remarks: We recently saw some burnt peas put into the hopper of a coffee-mill, and in less than two minutes they were occupying a place in a grocery window, labelled "Fine Old Mocha."

The Silber lamp burns coal oil, with a finer light than gas. W. Hearn, druggist, east end of Sappers' Bridge. 3793

MARRIAGE.

On the 16th inst., at St. Stephen's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. A. J. Broughall, Rupert Etherege Kingsford Esq., to Alice Laura Marian only daughter of Geo. T. Kingston, Esq., Dir of the Magnetical Observatory.

Miscellaneous.

LOST.—On Saturday afternoon, a red Morocco Leather Pocket Book, containing Miss H. Horton's Cards and forty-five dollars in envelope. A reward of three dollars will be given to any one bringing the same to the Governor General's Office. 3799

THE Annual Meeting of the OTTAWA AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY will be held on Wednesday first, the 24th inst, in Knox Church, City Hall Square, at 7.30 p. m.

All are invited to attend

The following morning (Thursday the 25th), the Friends of the Bible Society will Breakfast together in the UNION HOUSE, City Hall Square.

Tickets of Admission for both Ladies and Gentlemen..................*Price*, $1.00.

May be had at the Bookstores of Messrs. Durie & Son, Messrs. Henderson & Co'y, and Mr. E. A. Perry.

Breakfast to be served at 9.30 A. M., precisely. Those who intend being present are requested to meet a little before that hour.

Ottawa, March 22nd, 1875. 3799

THE BRITISH CANADIAN

Land & Settlement Co.

(LIMITED)

[Incorporated under the Companies' Act, 1862 and 1869.]

Capital, $1,250,000, in 25,000 Shares of $50 Each.

FIRST ISSUE, 10,000 SHARES,

Of which a Limited Number have been reserved for Canada.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Arthur, Esq., merchant, Woodlea, Bothwell, near Glasgow.
John Cunningham, Esq. [of Chanelton], of Smart & Cunningham, ironfounders, Barrhead.
Matthew Fairley, Esq., of M. Fairley & Co., merchants, Glasgow.
Adam Houston, Esq., of Houston & McNairn, produce merchants, Glasgow.
Charles Maitland, Esq., of R. Meikle, John & Son, Pass Crest Brewery, Alloa.
James Robertson, Esq., of John Robertson & Co., cotton spinners, Newhall.
James Salmon, Esq., J.A., of James Salmon & Son, architects, Glasgow.
John Spencer, Esq., merchant, 125 West Regent street, Glasgow.

LAW AGENTS.

Brown, Dunlop & Lindsay, Writers, 87 New Regent Street, Glasgow.

MANAGERS AND SECRETARIES.

W. G. & J. W. Lindsay, Accountants, 3 West Regent street, Glasgow.

BROKERS.

Moore & Brown, 166 St. Vincent street, Glasgow.
Dykes & Maclagan, 79 St. Vincent street, Glasgow.

COMMISSIONERS IN CANADA.

John Dunlop, Esq., Craigowan, Woodstock.
Col. David Shaw, Kingston.

The Company is formed to take up and develope lands in Manitoba or North-West Territory, extending to

250,000 ACRES,

Obtained in free grant on condition of settlement from the Dominion Government.

First—By settling upon the lands suitable emigrants from Great Britain or other countries, to whom free grants of alternate lots for moderate sized farms will be given by the Company along with advances for passage money, implements, seed, &c.; and,

Second—To hold for increased value the alternate reserved farms, and sites suitable for towns, or lying in the line of projected railway routes to the west or of mineral value. Two millions of emigrants leave Britain in the course of every ten years, and from the knowledge acquired of the business and the facilities possessed by the Company for obtaining the proper class of emigrants, it is expected that the number stipulated for by the Government to be settled in ten years, viz., one thousand families, may be accomplished in about half that time. Seven townships were selected last summer situated on both banks of the Little Saskatchewan River, and admitted by all who have been in that part of the country to be of the most fertile and beautiful character to be found in the North-West.

Prospectuses, with full details, can be obtained, and applications for stock made at the office of

Capt. MacCuaig,

Travellers' Insurance Co. 3797

HAY & OATS FOR SALE.

Apply to Wm. M. BEATTIE & Co., George St. near Central School. 3786-lm

Remedies.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, *labels, stopper, and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Miscellaneous.

JARVIS,

Late Jarvis & Arless.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

69, Sparks Street.

T. H. HARRISON, *of Hearn & Harrison,*

Spectacle & Eyeglass Manufacturers, is now staying at 87, Sparks street.

Surveyors & Engineers

Will do well to call and get prices of all kinds of

Engineering Instruments, Transits, Theodolites, Levels, Surveyors' Compasses and every other kind, Scientific and Philosophical Instruments

H & H.—Opticians, Montreal, are the only Spectacle and Thermometer Makers in the Dominion.

Catalogues Free.

MEN WANTED, British Columbia.—The Dominion Government is about to build a line of Telegraph through British Columbia, which will form the B. C. Section of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph line. The Section is about 600 miles in length, through a generally wooded country the timber requiring to be cut down and cleared a distance of [illegible] on each side of the wire. To do this [illegible] or 300 men will be wanted, principally choppers and woodmen. The Contract has been awarded to Mr. F. J. Barnard and work will commence about the [illegible] May and will occupy [illegible] months.

The Government is also about to commence the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway on Vancouver Island. This work will afford employment to hundreds of workmen. The [illegible] for this road will shortly be shipped from England, and the work of construction will commence early in the spring.

There is a great scarcity of labourers in British Columbia of the class required for these works; and men of energy, who wish to try their fortunes in the Pacific Province, may now safely do so. Ordinary labourers are [illegible] per month and found; choppers [illegible] found.

The land laws of the Province are exceedingly liberal in free grants. Home [illegible] by those who wish to settle [illegible]

For the information of those who wish to emigrate, it may be added that a [illegible] by rail from New York to San Francisco is about $60; steerage passage by New York and Panama [meals include] $55; San Francisco to Victoria, steerage passage $25 [meals included].

Further particulars respecting the above matters may be obtained by applying to EDGAR DEWDNEY, M.P., Ottawa, Ont.

Railways.

CANADA CENTRAL

AND

Brockville & Ottawa Railways

For Ottawa via Brockville.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY.

LEAVE.

Brockville G. T. Junction [illegible]
Ottawa [illegible]
Renfrew [illegible]

ARRIVE.

Ottawa [illegible]
Renfrew [illegible]
Brockville [illegible]

10.40 a.m. Train from Ottawa makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train for the West at [illegible] p.m.

4.15 p.m. Train from Brockville makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train from the West, arriving in Ottawa at [illegible] p.m.

A. B. FOSTER, Managing Director.

Brockville, Jan. 11, 1875.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Of uniform Gauge with the Grand Trunk Railway.

The old reliable, quickest and best route. Shortest line to all points East and West.

ALTERATION OF RUNNING TIME And acceleration of trains.

On and FROM THURSDAY, 17th DEC., Trains will run [illegible] as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

No.	Leave Prescott Junction	Connecting with	Arrive Ottawa
1 Express	1.40 P.M.	Grand Trunk Mail from [illegible]	[illegible]
†3 Mail.	5.00 A.M.	Grand Trunk Express from East and West	[illegible]
5 Express	4.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express from West	[illegible]

† Every day.

GOING SOUTH.

No.	Leave Ottawa.	Connecting with	Arrive Prescott Junction
2 Express	10.45 A.M.	Grand Trunk West and Central Vermont and Rome & Watertown Ry.	[illegible]
4 Express	2.00 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express East	[illegible]
8 Express	10.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk East & West & Rome & Watertown Railway	[illegible]

Passengers by this train have [illegible] at Prescott Junction.

Pullman or Sofa Cars on Nos. [illegible]

Sure connections with Grand Trunk to and from both East and West.

Time faster than by any other route.

Trains are run on Montreal time.

THOS. REYNOLDS, Managing Director.

Dec 15 1874.

THE TIMES

is published every lawful morning. Price [illegible] cents per week, sent to subscribers [illegible] (Canada), SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The rate for Transient advertisements TEN CENTS PER LINE, for [illegible] for each insertion. For Special [illegible] CENTS PER LINE, and for Paragraphs, Reports of Meetings, Financial Statements of Banks, Railway Companies, Insurance Companies, and matters of like description, [illegible] amongst the Reading Matter, FIFTEEN CENTS PER LINE.

Special Contracts are made for a definite period.

Condensed Advertisements on the First page when not exceeding Twenty Words, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, and ONE-AND-A-HALF CENTS for each word over twenty. The advertisements referred to are as follows:

Any one specified article [illegible]

For Sale or Wanted
Lost or Found.
Board Wanted.
Business for Sale.
Business Wanted.
Houses for Sale.
Houses to Rent.
Houses Wanted.
Board and Lodging.
Cattle Strayed or Stolen.
Farms Wanted.
Farms for Sale or to Rent.
Live Stock for Sale or to Rent.
Money Wanted or to Loan.
Situations Wanted.
Situations Vacant, &c. &c.

Professional and business cards [illegible] the first page for one year, when not exceeding twenty words, once a week, [illegible]; and every day, [illegible] each word over [illegible] in the same proportion.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths [illegible] and deaths with funeral notices [illegible]

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and contains news of the week from all parts of the world, valuable agricultural matter, and the chief editorial articles of THE DAILY TIMES, price $1.00 per annum in advance.

Complete and trustworthy Market Reports, Latest Telegraphic Despatches, Parliamentary Reports, and all other matter [illegible] class weekly newspaper.

Subscription Rates for the Daily Times.

When paid weekly, [illegible]
When paid yearly, [illegible]
Ottawa, 21st Dec., 1874.

THE TIMES (Daily Edition) is published every lawful day (and Weekly Edition every Friday), by Alexander Mackintosh and John Charles Roger, sole proprietors, at their office on Wellington Street, in the City of Ottawa, Canada.

VOL. VIII. N[illegible]

Wants.

WANTED.—One or two [illegible] apply at NOONAN'S [illegible]

WANTED.—Situation as ASSISTANT in Ottawa [illegible] experience; Associate of the O[illegible] References given.—Box 20, Farm[illegible]

WANTED—A thorough house-maid. Apply to Mrs. [illegible] Stewart street.

WANTED.—A Good General [illegible] small family in the city. [illegible] office. March 11th, 1875.

WANTED.—A Partner in a [illegible]

WORK FOR ALL [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—A [illegible]

HELP WANTED. [illegible] SCHUYLER SMITH & [illegible] Publishers.

$100 TO $150 PER MONTH [illegible] RIVER WIRE CO., 75 King [illegible] Toronto, Ontario.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY [illegible] STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female [illegible] Augusta Me.

A BUSINESS THAT WILL [illegible]

Houses to Let.

FURNISHED HOUSE To Let [illegible] by letter to X Y Z, TIMES office.

TO LET.—Nos. 4 and 6 Brooklyn [illegible] apply to Wm. M. Beattie & Co [illegible] Street, near Central School East.

Rooms to Let.

WELL-FURNISHED BEDROOM [illegible] Address "F." Times office.

TO LET, after the session, Two [illegible] FURNISHED BEDROOMS, [illegible] Address A. W., Box 859.

TO SENATORS and M. P.'s.—[illegible]

Board & Lodging.

BOARD [illegible] Jan. 25, 1875.

Hotels.

ALBION HOTEL, Court House Avenue, OTTAWA, Ont.

W. H. CHALKER, [illegible]
R. BERTGRAHAM [illegible]

Omnibus to and from the Cars and Boats.

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

The shortest, cheapest and quickest passage to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow. This is one of the largest, fastest and safest lines in the world. Vessels will be despatched as follows:—

FROM PORTLAND.

PRUSSIAN [illegible]
SCANDINAVIAN [illegible]
MORAVIAN [illegible]
PERUVIAN [illegible]
SARMATIAN [illegible]
POLYNESIAN [illegible]

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN....$70 to $80 | STEERAGE [illegible]

THE STEAMERS OF THE Glasgow Line [illegible]

D. W. COWARD, Agent, 17, Sparks [illegible]

Ottawa July 22 1873.

ANCHOR LINE.

STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY.

PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION UNSURPASSED.

Rates of passage from New York [illegible]

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry or Belfast:

Cabin $60 to $70 gold, according to accommodation.

Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

For passage or other information apply to Henderson Brothers, 7 Bowling Green, New York, or their Agent.

GOLDTHWAITE & MUSGROVE, [illegible]

[illegible] Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I [illegible] Camomile Pills. [illegible] To the Proprietors of NORTON'S [illegible] PILLS.

The Times

VOL. VIII. NO. 3800 — OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1875 — PRICE 3 CENTS.

Wants.

WANTED.—One or two Servant Girls, apply at NOONAN'S RESTAURANT. 3796-31

WANTED.—Situation as DRUGGISTS' ASSISTANT in Ottawa. Three years' experience; Associate of the O. C. Pharmacy. References given.—Box 20, Farmersville, Ont. 3795

WANTED—A thorough house and parlour maid. Apply to Mrs. W. A. ALLAN, Stewart street.

WANTED.—A Good General Servant, in a small family in the city. Apply at this office. March 11th, 1875. 3790

WANTED.—A Partner in a first class Tailoring Establishment must be thoroughly acquainted with Book-keeping and also capable of attending to financing. First class references required. Address C., this Office. 3784-tf

WORK FOR ALL.
At home, male or female; $35 per week, day or evening. No Capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with the cent return stamp, M. Young, 173 Greenwich street, New York.

PARTNER WANTED—A Partner having a Capital of about $800 is wanted to assist in carrying on a patent manufacture, the returns of which are immediate and the Profit over 100 per cent, and the Sale unlimited. For further information apply to J. BERMINGHAM. 3786

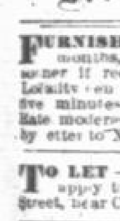
HELP WANTED.
100 men and women wanted to sell a complete history of the "Life, Labours and Death of Livingstone," also "The Family Bible," both Protestant and Catholic, beautifully illustrated, together with Maps, Charts and a great variety of pictures. For particulars address SCHUYLER SMITH & CO., Publishers, London, Ont.

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH and expenses sure to Agents everywhere, selling our New Braided White Wire Rope Clothes Line. Sells readily at every house. Samples free. Address, HUDSON RIVER WIRE CO., 76 King Street west, Toronto, Ontario.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted. All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all their time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post Card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. y3/ Slaw.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female Agents in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars FREE. P. O. VICKERY & Co., Augusta, Me.

WANTED.—We will give Men and Women A BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having spare time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars and address J. LATHAM & CO.



AGENTS WANTED.

Houses to Let.

FURNISHED HOUSE To Let for twelve months, from the 1st of May next, or sooner if required. Rooms good and lofty. Locality central and convenient, being within five minutes' walk of Parliament Buildings. Rate moderate. For further particulars, apply by letter to X Y Z, TIMES office.

TO LET—Nos. 4 and 5 Brooklyn Terrace apply to Wm M. Beattie & Co. George Street, near Central School East. 3788 1m

Rooms to Let.

WELL-FURNISHED BEDROOM, with Private Sitting Room, to Let, on Queen Street, three minutes' walk from Parliament Buildings. Breakfast if required. Address "F." Times office.

TO LET, after the session, Two or Three FURNISHED BEDROOMS, with use of Sitting Room in a private family. Breakfast if required.—A., W., Box, 339. 3795

TO SENATORS and M. P's.—Mrs. McIntyre, Wellington Street, opposite the Bank of British North America has a Parlour and four Bedrooms, suitable for Senators or Members of Parliament—with or without Board. The Rooms are well warmed with stoves and drums, also lofty ceilings and well ventilated. 3789

Board & Lodging.

BOARD with or without rooms, and rooms without board. Table and rooms first-class. Corner of Sparks and Bank streets, and within two minutes' walk of the Parliament Buildings.
MRS. FORGIE.
Jan. 25, 187-. 37 9-6m

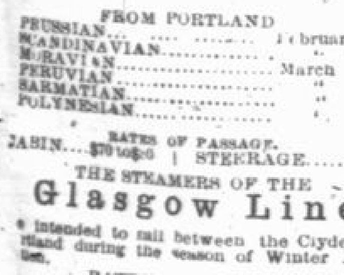
Hotels.

ALBION HOTEL,
Court House Avenue,
OTTAWA, Ont.
W. H. CHALKER, -- -- Manager
R. BERT GRAHAM - - -Proprietor
Omnibus to and from the Cars and Boats free. 3784

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE
OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

The shortest, cheapest and quickest passage to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow. The fleet is one of the largest, fastest and safest in the world. Vessels will be despatched as follows:—



FROM PORTLAND

PRUSSIAN	February	27
SCANDINAVIAN		27
MORAVIAN	March	6
PERUVIAN	"	13
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POLYNESIAN	"	29

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Hull, March 9, 1874. 2512y

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Report of the Committee on the Pacific Railway Survey Accounts.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. WALLACE.

Monday, 22nd March.

The Committee on the Pacific Railway Survey Accounts met this morning, Mr. Wilkes in the chair.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE, who was in attendance, stated that his attention had been called to a report in the Ottawa *Citizen*, from which it appeared that Mr. Fleming had stated in evidence that he (Mr. Mackenzie) was animated by a feeling of hostility towards Mr. Wallace, and that was the reason why the accounts had not been settled. He wished to say that this was not the case, and his evidence would show that when the difficulty about the accounts arose he did not even know Mr. Wallace.

Mr. FLEMING denied that he had ever made such a statement. It was evident that the reoport was inaccurate.

The official record was then referred to, but no such statement could be found as coming from Mr. Fleming.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE, on being called and examined by the Chairman, made a statement of which the following is a summary:—

On taking charge of the Department, he found that Mr. Fleming was still Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway, and also Chief Engineer of the Pacific Railway Survey, having practically to do everything in connection with that survey, engaging engineers at such rates and in such a way as he thought proper. He found also that he disbursed money upon the same principle, obtaining large credits in British Columbia and elsewhere, and making advances to engineers in a manner as, in his opinion, would advance the comple tion, as quickly as possible, of an exploratory survey of that vast country. There were, of course, difficulties in conducting the survey, both in managing the finances, and the technical business of his department. He (Mr. Mackenzie) took early steps to relieve Mr. Fleming of part of his burden, and placed Mr. Schreiber in charge of the Intercolonial Railway works generally, Mr. Fleming retaining the position of chief engineer, and having, so far as the chief works were concerned, complete control still. He alluded in this connection particularly to the Miramichi and Restigouche Bridges. He (Mr. Mackenzie) had not been in office probably more than two weeks when he became aware that the financial department of the Pacific Railway Survey was in an unsatisfactory condition. He made enquiry as to the progress of the work of auditing the accounts of that Department, and found it unsatisfactory. He thought the delay arose from the extreme difficulty of the work, rather than from any deficiency on the part of Mr. Taylor, the accountant, who had been engaged nearly one year over the accounts. He (Mr. Mackenzie) however ordered all the vouchers to be brought to him at his office, hoping to be able to look into them technically himself, but when they came in a trunk three or four feet long, two feet wide, and about as deep as wide, he saw it was hopeless to attempt to do anything with them himself. He then sent for Mr. Langton, had a conference with him, and finding that his views agreed in regard to the necessity of a change, determined to inaugurate a new system, and made some particular changes then, with the view of relieving Mr. Fleming entirely from any kind of responsibility connected with money matters, and to have payments made in a different way, and in the meantime to have a new set of books opened. He accordingly advertised for a thoroughly competent accountant, and finally decided upon Mr. Radford as the most suitable person he was able to find. Mr. Radford, after some hesitation, accepted the position. Mr. Taylor, in the meantime, he intended should help Mr. Radford until the accounts were adjusted. During all this time he never heard mention made of Mr. Wallace, and never knew he had any kind of connection with the office from the time he became a candidate for Parliament in 1872. He assumed it was not possible Mr. Wallace could have any connection with it in future, as it was entirely contrary to Parliamentary practice and sound business principles. About the month of March or April, when he was pressing his officers to get the accounts into some business-like shape, Mr. Fleming mentioned to him that there was something he wanted to get Mr. Wallace down about, and he (Mr. Mackenzie) said, "very well, if it is necessary." He had supposed that it was to explain some matter that required Mr. Wallace's personal presence. He never dreamt that this was a continuation of Mr. Wallace's employment. That was the only occasion on which the name of Mr. Wallace ever came up between Mr. Fleming and himself. He never knew Mr. Wallace, and never knew he was in the office until he learned it accidentally in the beginning of November. Towards the end of October this matter of Mr. Skeers came before him. If he remembered rightly, it was on some application for a settlement—for some allowances claimed. When he made enquiries into it he sent for Mr. Radford, and asked him if Mr. Steers was still employed, and after getting his explanations was astonished to find that Mr. Steers had received nearly one thousand dollars from the public money, and instead of paying it to the Department had put it into his own pocket, and alleged he had claims against said Department. He sent for Mr. Fleming and asked what sort of a system it was that permitted a man to deduct alleged claims from money coming into his possession. He (Mr. Mackenzie) spoke very angrily about it, for the whole thing appeared most extraordinary. He believed he made immediate enquiry into the condition of the books, and requested Mr. Radford to bring him the papers. Mr. Radford reported that Mr. Steers declined to give over some papers, upon which he sent a peremptory order for their production. In the meantime, he ascertained that Mr. Fleming was entertaining Steer's claims for extra services. He then sent an order to Mr. Fleming not to consider any claims whatever until all the money was paid over, as the Government would require the money that belonged to the country to be paid into the Treasury before even looking at the claim. Upon that Mr. Fleming appears to have requested Steers to see him (Mr. Mackenzie), but he declined to hear Mr. Steers, and gave him the alternative of at once paying in the money or of having criminal proceedings taken against him. Steers left witness, stating he would pay the money in. However, instead of doing so, he sent an impertinent letter to the Department, shewing receipts by him of large amounts, and giving credit to the Department for the money he had retained. This led him to make further inquiry into the state of the books, and he complained very much because Mr. Radford had not sooner made him acquainted with the state of affairs. This prevented examination made it appear that Mr. Wallace had been constantly in attendance at the office from the time his formal resignation was sent in, or at any rate that he had drawn a large amount of money, paying himself by cheques from funds at his disposal. He (Mr. Mackenzie) found that Mr. Fleming was not at all aware of this, and when asked for explanations, replied he knew nothing about it, expressed astonishment that any money had been in Mr. Wallace's hands, and could not tell where the account was kept, or anything about it. He (Mr. Mackenzie requested Mr. Fleming to go to the bank and get information. He brought back this statement (produced) showing that at the date of Mr. Wallace's resignation there was a balance to his credit in the bank of $4,889 and 44 cents, and the various sums which were paid in to his credit in the Bank of Montreal made the amount standing to his credit on 28th February, 1873, $8,279 and 44 cents. Against this sum were charged the various amounts set forth in the statement, which he (Mr. Mackenzie) put in evidence to show the dates of the credits and dates of the payments. He (Mr. Mackenzie) expressed to Mr. Fleming his astonishment that such a state of affairs could possibly exist. He asked Mr. Fleming how he thought it compatible with his position, or with his (Mr. Mackenzie's), that Mr. Wallace should be coming to his office for a year and a half without his knowledge, and drawing sums of money against the accounts when he had ceased to be an officer of the Department. Mr. Fleming merely said he was not aware of this state of things. It would be observed that the last amount was drawn in the month of October. He (Mr. Mackenzie) had no conversation with Mr. Fleming about Mr Wallace's salary, or about the salary of any officer except that of Mr. Steers. He found another officer in the Department had had for years about $3,770 charged against him without any apparent return. He called for that officer and asked him what it meant, and he explained he had some vouchers against that amount. He requested him to place them before the Department. He spoke to Mr. Fleming, and called attention to the extraordinary circumstance that he had allowed this large amount of money to remain at the debit of this officer without making enquiries. Witness then gave directions to Mr. Radford to have that account closed, and to close every account so far as the vouchers in his possession enabled him to do, and then to report. He reported that in this particular case vouchers to the amount of $1,800 were sent in, leaving a balance of something more than that amount, and he was not aware that the account is closed to this day. The whole system of managing the accounts of the Pacific Railway may be briefly characterized as being most unbusiness like, and it was of such a nature as to make it utterly impossible to ensure accuracy or correctness, and left open the temptation to do wrong. He had taken the necessary measures to have all that corrected, and at present no money is paid out except through the regular accountant. Mr. Radford and the engineers were thereby relieved from all responsibility, which they never should have undertaken. The Department might supervise those matters, and thereby practically make the survey a board of the Public Works Department, so far as the regular authorizing and making of payments were concerned. He did not know whether the Committee desired any further statement, but he had made it as general and as brief as possible; but if there was any specific question desired to be put to him by any of the committee or any party interested in the matter he should be most happy to answer.

By the CHAIRMAN—What information had you as to the condition of the "Wallace Accounts during these investigations?

WITNESS—I made enquiries as to their condition and the result of my enquiries were set forth in a letter addressed by me to Mr. John Stuart of Hamilton. That statement was correct, as I gathered from the accountant's information to me. There are two accounts; 1st, the cash account proper, in which there should be a statement of the amounts received and paid out. It would then be proper to enquire whether the amounts had been properly paid out, and there ought to have been in the office a book showing the absolute payment and receipts. I asked for that book upon one occasion and was told that Mr. Wallace took it away with him, I therefore ordered the Secretary of the Public Works Department to telegraph Mr. Wallace to send it back.

THE CHAIRMAN—What date was this?

WITNESS—I am not sure, but information on that point can be furnished by the Secretary of the Department.

The CHAIRMAN—You were, of course, led to understand that the statement of account furnished you was correct?

WITNESS—Of course. Indeed, I had no reason then or now to believe otherwise.

CHAIRMAN—The information you conveyed in a letter (information received from the accountant) showed you that, apart from the cash account, there was a large deficiency in the vouchers.

WITNESS—I do not know, and cannot say anything about the vouchers. The vouchers may have been there as far as I know. I gave the statement as I got it.

Question—Were you aware, prior to your assuming charge of the Department, that any such system obtained in the Department as engineers having large amounts of money placed to their credit?

WITNESS—I did not know.

Question—And, of course, you were not aware that any large sums were placed to the credit of subordinates?

Answer—As I have already stated, I said to Mr. Fleming, when we came to have some explanations about this matter, that whatever might be thought of amounts placed to his own credit, I thought it extremely inconvenient and improper, and it was a system susceptible of great abuse; that all financial operations ought to be confined strictly on business principles to one account, and that the authority for payment of money should be obtained before the accountant paid any out. The fact that Mr. Fleming stated to me that he was not aware of any of the payments made to Mr. Wallace until he went to the bank and got a statement, proved the looseness and impropriety of the system.

Question—Did you ask him why he did not ask Mr. Wallace to hand over any balance at his credit upon his resignation?

WITNESS—Mr. Fleming was not aware that there was any balance at Mr. Wallace's credit, but stated that he had perfect confidence in Mr. Wallace's integrity.

After some further evidence had been given, which, however, tended to produce nothing that would throw additional light upon the subject,

Mr. TAYLOR was called and examined shortly.

Mr. JAMES BAIN, Principal Accountant Public Works Department, was next examined, and stated that all vouchers and communications would be addressed to Mr. Braun. The vouchers would then be handed to witness. He remembered receiving the Pacific Railway survey vouchers.

WITNESS and assistants had them audited for the first year, and then entered. As the rule was that everything should be certified by the engineer in charge, the majority of them lay over, as they were not so certified by Mr. Fleming. The vouchers for 1871-2 came in separately, and were not classified. Generally the amounts for each person were in one large envelope. Mr. Fleming's vouchers, after being examined, were usually kept together, as they were numbered. Witness denied the truth of Mr. Fleming's statement that the vouchers had been repeatedly scattered over the floor of his office, and stated that these were coverings and papers contained in the covers of the voucher, which he did not consider at all necessary to form a part of the voucher, which might have been lying on the floor, but were afterwards carefully put together and placed in a box with the other accounts. Witness did not think anything could have been lost without his knowledge. The vouchers were sent to the Credit Office in the fall of 1873. Witness said he found the vouchers (produced) in his desk about three weeks ago.

Mr. BOWELL here remarked that it was evident that vouchers did get lost.

WITNESS said he could not account for the document being in his desk. It had the appearance of being attached to other papers originally. It appeared to Witness as if something had been torn off the bottom of the document. He could not say whether the part torn contained the date or not. He sometimes separated the statements from the vouchers.

The Committee adjourned.

By Telegraph.

MID-NIGHT DESPATCHES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Death of an Actor.

LONDON, March 22.—Mr. L. H. Bateman the well known theatrical manager died to-day.

The Revivalists.

Moody and Sankey have held a conference with the ministers of all denominations to consider the question of continuing the revival movement which they have opened with such extraordinary success. It was arranged that Moody should by telegraph invite to England some of the most popular preachers in America and Australia.

Death of a Nobleman.

The Count de Sarnac, the French ambassador, died to-night after a short illness.

Steamship Arrival.

Arrived, SS. Sarmatian, from Portland.

AUSTRIA.

Unveiling a Statue.

VIENNA, March 22.—The statue of Moning, the patriot, of Venice, was unveiled to-day with splendid ceremonies, and great enthusiasm on the part of the public. The day was observed as a holiday. The city was richly decorated, and to-night there is a general illumination.

WEST INDIES.

Trouble in Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 22.—Disturbances are reported at Morant Bay caused by the Coolie labourers. Men-of-war and a detachment of marines left Port Royal at midnight for the scene.

UNITED STATES.

An Editor in Trouble.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Grand Jury to-day found a true bill of indictment against Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune* for libel of ex-Governor Shepherd; and W. Scott Smith, a newspaper correspondent, was also indicted for the alleged libelling of James McFarland, who is engaged in the same professional business.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mortality in Fiji.

LONDON, March 22.—Advices from the Fiji Islands state that measles have broken out among the natives, and many deaths have resulted therefrom. Count de Jarnac, French Ambassador here, is dangerously ill of pleurisy.

SPAIN.

Spanish Insurrection.

MADRID, March 22.—The projected combination with Carlists has proved a failure. Only eight of the Insurgent chiefs followed the action of the Government of King Alfonso. Senor Castelar has resigned his professorship in the Ministry in consequence of the Government re-establishing in schools and colleges the exclusive use of text books and prospectuses prescribed during Queen Isabella's time, and otherwise changing the manner of public instruction.

UNITED STATES.

Beecher-Tilton Scandal.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Beecher's friends talk of the present trial continuing until July. That Mrs. Tilton will not be called to testify seems to be generally conceded. Judge Morris and Pryor say that they would rather like to see Mrs. Tilton on the stand, but they want the defence to call her, as she is more properly their witness. People who have indulged in the delusion that this unhappy pair are ever to meet and dwell together again are not probably ever to be gratified. Mr. Tilton said recently, when addressed on this question, nothing was ever further from my intention. After Mrs. Tilton cooperates with the defence to do me the last injury in her power it will be impossible for reconciliation in this life, although I expect to work for her support as before. They will throw her aside in Plymouth Church without compunction as soon as they have used her to ruin me.

The Centennial Exhibition.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—A despatch says that preparations are being made by the executive departments to take part in the centennial exhibition, $50,000 having been voted by Congress for that purpose. Railroad companies have proposed to the Post Office Department to build a magnificent postal railway car in which the entire system of carrying and sorting the mail while under way will be exhibited. It is also proposed to extend the free delivery system to the centennial grounds so that exhibitors may be accommodated with an early delivery of letters and workings of the system to be exhibited at the same time.

Preparations for the annual inter collegiate regatta indicate that the contest of next summer will be more largely attended and will attract greater attention than any which has preceded it. Thirteen crews will compete in the University race, and six colleges in the Freshmen race. The colleges which will be represented this year are, Yale, Harvard, Amherst, West Rhyne, Williams, Cornell, Princeton, Hamilton, Union, Dartmouth, Columbia, Trinity, and Brown. In the Freshmen race, Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Brown will be among the contestants. It is altogether likely that the race will be rowed on Saratoga Lake, although arrangements have not been entirely completed. It is probable that four or five of the old Yale crew will row, although one of their best oarsmen was injured so badly during the winter as to be compelled to give up rowing. Three of Harvard's representatives last year are likely to row again, and two or three of Princeton's. It is optional with crews whether or not they will carry a coxswain. This year each member of a successful crew will receive a prize cup, given by the citizens of Saratoga.

POLICE COURT.

Before M. O'Gara, P. M.

MONDAY, March 22.

Isabella Warren was arraigned for the larceny of clothing from Mrs. Hardy's Home for Unfortunate Women. The case was adjourned for a week owing to the absence of Mrs. Hardy.

Adolphe Guertin and George Campbell for the larceny of stuff from the wholesale store of Messrs. Dufresne & McGarity, were each sentenced to six months imprisonment.

Maggie Maloney was up on a charge of being a prostitute. She was sent to gaol for two months at hard labour.

Michael Corcoran was arraigned for disorderly conduct on the public streets. He was remanded for a week.

James Trifere was accused of driving a cart without a license. He was let go on the condition of at once paying for the tin label.

CITY COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the City Council was held last night. Present—His Worship the Mayor, Alds. Rocque, Chabot, Heney, O'Connor, McDougal, Waller, Robertson, Birkett, Rowe, Christie, Bronson, David, Pratt, Bangs and Groulx.

A communication was read from Messrs. Horsey and Sheard asking the appointment of a Clerk of Works for the new City Hall.

On motion of Ald. Rocque the matter was referred to the Board of Works and the architects to appoint a suitable person.

A communication was read from a number of persons who had not received their tavern licenses for the present year.

Ald. McDOUGAL moved, seconded by Ald. CHABOT, that the communication be received and referred to the Police Commissioners, with the respectful request that they issue a few more licenses.

A long discussion ensued as to the advisability of granting more licenses.

Ald. PRATT moved an amendment appointing a committee to wait upon the Police Commissioners with a view to the issuing of ten more licenses.

The amendment was lost on division.

The original resolution being then put was carried.

A communication was read from Mr. Wm. Hodgson, asking for remuneration while in the service of the corporation in connection with the plans for a new City Hall. The communication was referred to the Board of Works.

A petition was read from the civic officials regarding salaries.

On motion of Ald. ROBERTSON the Finance Committee were instructed to take up the question of official salaries, with a view to their payment monthly by pay-sheet and a general readjustment.

FINANCE REPORT.

Ald. WALLER presented the third report of the Finance Committee, recommending the payment of the following amounts:

New City Hall, paid on contract	$2,300 00
Interest on real estate	859 43
Dr. Vancontlandt, on account of Arbitration on Lot 17, Sparks Street	275 00
Miscellaneous	246 11
Total	$3,780 54

On Motion of Ald WALLER the report of the Finance Committee was received and adopted.

BOARD OF WORKS REPORT.

Ald. HENEY presented the first report of the Board of Works. It recommended the acceptance of the following tenders for the supplies required for the present year:

For the supply of cedars—Isaac Cuff, at 4c. per foot.

For planks—James McLaren & Co., at $9 per thousand.

For hardware—Alex. Kent & Co. Nails, $3.90 per 100 lbs.; No. 2 shovels, $12 per dozen; spikes, $5.75 per 100 lbs.

On motion of Ald. HENEY the report of the Board of Works was received and adopted.

FIRE AND LIGHT REPORT.

Ald. BIRKETT presented the second report of the Fire and Light Committee. It submits, in connection with the steamers "John Heney" and "Chaudiere," that the necessary repairs and running expenses of these engines be paid. It also recommended the payment of $650 per annum, to each Company, made up as follows:—

In lieu of premiums	$350 00
30 men, at $6 apiece	180 00
Guardian	100 00
Secretary	20 00
	$650 00

This arrangement to take effect from the 1st of April next.

It next recommended the disposal of hand engines, and the disbanding of the Volunteer Fire Companies, with the exception of the Hook and Ladder Companies whose services will be retained as heretofore. It recommended the dismissal of Mr A. Lepage, as his services were no longer required such service to terminate on the 30th of April next. It recommended in order to reduce the running expenses of the steamer "Conqueror" the disposing of two horses now kept for the reels, and to dispense with the services of the two men now employed thereon, their salaries to terminate on the 30th March next. It recommended that clothing be supplied for the men employed at the different fire stations. It also recommended the distribution of some flannel in store among the two Orphan Asylums. It further represented that Mr. James Langley, hoseman at No. 3 Station, and Edwin Elliott, at Station No. 2, had tendered their resignations, which had been accepted.

Ald. BIRKETT moved the adoption of the report, which, after the expunging of the clause relative to the dismissal of Mr. Lepage, was carried.

REPORT OF THE MARKET COMMITTEE.

Ald. ROBERTSON presented the first report of the Market Committee. It set forth that the shops and stalls of the different markets were leased on the first of January for the sum of $3,273, for the current year. It recommended some repairs to the Chaudiere Meat Market, and suggesting the cleaning up of all the market buildings. It stated that the market tolls had been leased to Mr. Michael Starrs for the sum of $11,045, and that he and his sureties, Messrs. Mansfield and Goulden, had executed the necessary contract. It recommended the abolition of licenses to vegetable dealers, who were in the habit of evading the payment of the regular market fees by retailing other produce, and suggested that all manner of farm produce be hereafter brought to market first. It stated that the letter of Mrs. Parsons was duly considered, and that the Committee would not grant the sum of $8,000 for the remaining lot owned by her, and necessary to complete the By Ward Market extension. They would, however, be willing to pay her the sum of $6,500, on the terms set forth in her letter.

On motion of Ald. ROBERTSON the report was received and adopted.

THE JURY CHARGES.

On motion of Ald. WALLER, seconded by Ald. ROBERTSON, the By-law to appoint an arbitrator in the matter of the jury charges between the county and the city was introduced and read a first time.

The By-law was then introduced and read a second and third time and passed, the blank being filled up with the name of Mr. Alex. Gibb.

OFFICIAL PRINTING.

On motion of Ald. GROULX, the City Clerk was instructed to advertise for tenders for the official printing of the Corporation.

After some further routine business, the Council adjourned about 12 o'clock.

The Detroit *Free Press* asks, if Mr. Bergh can send a man to gaol for three months for killing a mad cat, we'd like to know what he can do to a boy who feeds marbles to a parrot?

A little American lad who had just commenced reading the newspapers asked his father if the work "Hon." prefixed to the name of a member of Congress meant "honest."

No, Mr. Indiana man, we don't want to buy any autographs of Gen. Washington at $3.50 each. We can write all we want, and do as well as Washington used to.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Said a pompous husband whose wife had stole up behind and given him a kiss, "Madam, I consider such an act indecorous." "Excuse me," said his wife, "I didn't know it was you."

FRESH ARRIVALS

At their New [illegible] Premises, Opposite their Old Stand

Fresh Fragrant Tea,	at 40c.,	worth	50c.
Choice Selected do	50c.,	do	60c
Extra Choice do	55c.,	do	65c.
Finest in the City.	65c.,	do	75c.
Bologna Sausages,	at equally low prices		
Breakfast Bacon,	"		"
Spiced do,	"		"
Selected Hams,	"		"
Stilton Cheese,	"		"
Print and Tub Butter	"		"

Pickles and Sauces in large variety.

Also a very choice stock of

Wines, Brandies, Rum, Gin, &c.

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Ottawa, Mar. 10th 1875. 3789

Ready this Week.

THE CANADIAN

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Containing the latest Election Returns, and much other useful information

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WANTED.

A Good Blank Book Ruler.

Apply immediately at

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New Advertisements.

Book Ruler Wanted: This office.
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Sabbath School Papers: H. C. King.
Books: P. Naughton.

The Times.

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1875

THE WALLACE ACCOUNTS.

A Committee has for a considerable proportion of the Parliamentary session been engaged into an inquiry into the muddled-up and perfectly inextricable accounts of Mr. William Wallace, M. P. while acting as paymaster to the Canadian Pacific Railway survey. We have no desire to anticipate the finding of that Committee, and therefore pronounce no other opinion upon the very extraordinary nature of the evidence which has been adduced, than to say that we are in no way moved from the somewhat decided stand we felt called upon to take at a very early stage in the controversy. Yesterday the Premier was called before the Committee, and to a *resume* of his evidence, as elsewhere reported, we direct the attention of our readers. His first work was to dispose of one of those nicely manufactured little tales which, for want of a real grievance, Conservative journals feel called upon to serve up to their innocent readers. It was stated, for example, that Mr. Fleming asserted in evidence before the Committee that but for the hostile feeling of the Premier towards Mr. Wallace, the difficulty in regard to these accounts would have been settled. Mr. Mackenzie, on the other hand, presuming that such a statement had been made, positively denied its accuracy. Mr. Fleming next denied that he had made such a statement, and upon the evidence being referred to, it was found that he was not even credited with having made it. So much for one deliberate falsehood.

The Premier then entered briefly but concisely into a history of the Wallace accounts so far as he knew of them. That history is not very creditable to Mr. Wallace, put the best construction possible upon it; and it is a remarkable fact that when he was given the privilege of cross-examining Mr. Mackenzie by means of questions put through the chairman, he had no other resource than try to upset the witness upon a question in regard to the technicalities of book-keeping. If that be Mr. Wallace's only resource, he deserves commiseration. There was a general impression abroad, notwithstanding the extraordinary muddle into which he has got about his Pacific Railway accounts, notwithstanding that he violated, if not the Independence of Parliament Act, at least the proprieties of that high court, by retaining his seat while in the employment of the Government—notwithstanding all this, we say, there was an opinion abroad that however bad a bookkeeper he might be proved to be, he would at least appear to be a man who desired to be honest in his business transactions. He risks very much even of this qualified opinion when he refuses to face the real question at stake, and adopts the role of the technical special pleader. A not very severe cross-examination, we take it, would prove him to be as ignorant in the theory as he was in the practice of book-keeping. However, of that matter we shall leave the committee and Parliament to judge. We need scarcely add that, even in the matter of book-keeping, he undertook to cross swords with one for whom he is no match.

MR. PLUMB—HIS SPEECH.

When the honourable—the facetious—the learned—the eloquent member for Niagara moved for papers connected with the negotiations for a Reciprocity Treaty, conducted by Mr. George Brown—or rather when he forgot to put his motion in the Speaker's hands, and had to depend upon the forbearance of the House and the Government for leave to bring the matter up again—the right hon. member for Kingston got quite uneasy about it. The House laughed at Mr. Plumb when he made his oration, the public came to a conclusion regarding him which it would not be complementary to mention, the reporters for the press either left the gallery or threw down their pens, and Sir John Macdonald became absorbed in the subject and the very extraordinary treatment it was receiving that he could not see the fingers or pencils of the official reporters moving. The case reminds us very much of the oft told story of the Great Commoner, who on one occasion went into the English House of Commons with a friend—just as sober as himself—and declared, when that friend failed to see the Speaker, that he saw two of them. We find that Sir John, however, was not content to express his doubts about the conduct of the official reporters to his friend, Mr. Plumb; he also communicated them to the House, and succeeded in convincing people that he is neither so shrewd nor so fair as he claims to be. Last night the irrepressible—the "sweet"—Plumb was again on his feet renewing his request for the correspondence on the reciprocity question, and lo! his motion had for a seconder the right hon. member for Kingston. Perhaps it is no wonder that Sir John was afraid his friend was not reported in the official record of the debates. Perhaps he wrote the speech himself and got Mr. Plumb to deliver it. Well, we don't know, and therefore can't say, but, were it the case, it would explain the great interest which the leader of the Opposition took in Mr. Plumb's speech from the beginning. However, this much must be said, that if Sir John did "coach" the hon. member for Niagara, the lesson was but poorly learned, and the pupil scarcely a credit to his tutor. If Mr. Plumb had been able to give the world some new ideas on reciprocity much of his senseless twaddle could have been forgiven. But the subject was thread-bare already, and a thread bare orator dealt with it; so it was by no means surprising that there was small interest attaching to what ought to have been an important discussion.

Mr. Charlton, member for North Norfolk, made a most admirable speech in reply. The only fault which could have been found with it, indeed, was the too powerful nature of the arguments he advanced in favour of the treaty—arguments which will be readily seized upon by the Protectionists of the United States as a means of helping to defeat any new attempt that may be made to revive negotiations with a prospect of success. In truth, this very fact to which we have alluded has all along fettered the hands and tied the tongues of the friends of reciprocity from one end of this Dominion to the other. The more violently the treaty was attacked upon this side, the greater its chances of being adopted on the other; and its supporters were content to leave its success here to the good sense of the Canadian people, preferring rather to forego that triumph which a full and free discussion might have afforded them as a party to the chances of their arguments, if advanced, defeating it at Washington.

Parliament of Canada.

Third Parliament--Second Session.

SENATE

FRIDAY, March 19.

The House met at three o'clock.

MARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS BILL.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT moved the House go into Committee of the Whole on the Marine Electric Telegraphs Bill, as amended in the Committee on Banking, Commerce and Railways.

Hon. Mr. BOTSFORD said the question of order raised yesterday as the rights and privileges of the House, had not been decided.

Hon. Mr. BUREAU said he withdrew the question.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole; Hon. Mr. Shaw in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY said his construction of an article in the Toronto *Globe*, on the subject of the rates for cable messages and the proper policy towards such companies, was disputed yesterday by the hon. member not now in his place, Mr. Brown. The article appeared on the 27th of February, and after saying the present telegraph company could not maintain their monopoly, it went on to advise:—"Let it reduce its rates still further, and let Canada insist on no higher charge being made by any company than, say 25 cents per word, and then, whether there be one company or ten, it will matter little to the general public." (Hear, hear) The article added, "At the same time it would not do to let the present opportunity pass without making sure that the public should, for all future time, be guaranteed against exorbitant charges." (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Further, we are told, "When extravagant charges are impossible, the great temptation to coalition is withdrawn, and the great evil of such coalition is obviated." This article, besides sustaining the position he (Mr. Dickey) took yesterday, went a great deal further, because it implied the present Company had an enormous advantage over others in doing business, and, if it had, it showed the utter folly and absurdity of our wiping them out of existence, and preventing the country from having the benefit of their competition. This editorial went a great deal further, and showed that if this change was to be made, it was to be now or not at all.

Hon. Mr. ALEXANDER was surprised that the promoters of this bill, who professed themselves anxious for competition and chief telegraphy, should oppose the amendment before the Chair—that the maximum rate should not exceed 50c per word. Without it, what was to prevent the Direct Cable Company or any other, arranging with the Anglo-American to fix any rate they thought proper?

Hon. Mr. MILLER said at first he thought this a very reasonable and desirable amendment. (Hear, hear). But when he saw, afterwards, the warmth with which it was advocated by the foes of the bill, he became suspicious as to their objects, and as to the probable effect of this amendment on the ultimate fate of the measure. He would not wish to do anything that would cause its rejection by the House of Commons. Representatives of the Direct Cable Company expressed themselves perfectly satisfied this maximum rate should be established. There was a very serious question at the back of all this; by the 18th clause Parliament was to bind itself to compensate the Anglo-American Company for any interference with their rights. At present it could charge what it liked for messages. He was informed it had given notice of its intention to reduce the rates on the 1st May next, to 50c. a word; but we had no official notification of this purpose; and before that date the company might say that, on further investigation, they could not make that reduction, or to less than four or five shillings. In addition it might be alleged, after competition had commenced, with a consequent loss of business, that it had been caused by the reduction to 50c., and they might under this clause, claim compensation from Canada. He did not mean to say this might be the legal effect of the amendment, but he feared it. He thought the House would hesitate before putting the Government in the position of being called upon—not one year only, but year after year, as long as the Anglo-American Company existed—to pay large sums in damages, in consequence of this limitation of their tariff. The amendment might have other undesirable effects. For these reasons, although he would prefer the maximum fixed at 50 cents, however contrary to the principle of the bill, which designed to encourage competition, to avoid exposing Canada to serious claims for damages, and rather than endanger the bill, he would accept it as it was and vote against the amendment.

Hon. Mr. READ said if there was no other reason for his voting for this amendment, one would be found in the opposition to it of the parties inspiring this bill. (Hear, and laughter.) Other parties were inspiring it besides members of the House. Another reason lay in the question—what excuse could we give to the tax payers of the country for the large amount of damages that might be imposed upon them by the passing of this measure? He quoted remarks of the Secretary of State, when the House was going into Committee, on a former occasion, to show that, under the bill, more than one company might claim damages. He thought Canada should not have to pay for the reduction of telegraph rates to all the people of this continent. If this amendment was objected to, he thought the title of the bill should be changed to "A bill for stock jobbing operations." He had no doubt fortunes were being made out of it.

Hon. Mr. BUREAU said that since this clause had been introduced by an adversary of the bill, the House might reasonably suspect that something extraordinary was contemplated. It was necessary to bear in mind the difference between English and American legislation. In the former, whenever the interests of individuals were touched in any necessary legislation, the right to an indemnity was always acknowledged, but the rights of individuals were never allowed to stand in the way of the public necessities. In the United States, whenever a private company acquired rights it was much more difficult to interfere with them. The hon. gentleman proceeded to read from a decision of the Lord Chancellor, who laid down the principle that Parliament has the right to change, alter or abolish the rights of any company, but only on condition of giving compensation. He (Mr. Bureau) characterized the amendment as contrary to the spirit of the bill, and might have unfortunate consequences. He hoped the House would not consent to an amendment so unjust and so contrary to the general tenor of the bill.

Hon. Mr. MACPHERSON said he believed the object of the supporters of the amendment was to limit the cost of telegraphing by the cable, but he feared it might have the very opposite effect. He was free to admit that nothing Parliament could do could prevent the two companies, or any number devising means of uniting. Now, if we fixed a low maximum rate, we might deprive ourselves of the only remedy against the continuance of a monopoly—that was the establishment of a new company, and healthy competition, the only sound way of establishing a true rate—that was fair compensation for the work. He had no faith in any other mode of keeping down rates, and competition could only be secured by leaving the companies perfectly free to charge what they saw fit—namely, the lowest possible charge that would pay; below that we could not expect rates to be brought. The Anglo-American had promised to reduce their charges 50 per cent. next May. That would be an experiment; they might find them too low, and were they to be prevented, even if we had the power, which he did not believe, from raising their charges if they should find it necessary for fair compensation. Surely not. He thought the passing of this amendment might interfere very seriously with the carrying out of the objects of the bill, and would, furthermore, be an infringement of sound commercial principles, which we ought to avoid committing ourselves to in this House. He hoped the amendment would not pass.

Hon. Mr. WILMOT said he was decidedly in favour of putting in this restriction.

Hon. Mr. McLELAN opposed the amendment, which would, he believed, conflict with the original object of the bill, and tend to render it inoperative. The object sought—cheap telegraphy—would best be secured by free trade, nor did he think that restricting the charges on telegraphy would reduce its cost.

Hon. Mr. KAULBACH said the object of his motion was to promote cheap telegraphy, and protect the public against imposition. He read the article on this subject in the *Globe*, inspired, no doubt, by the hon. gentlemen sitting opposite me, and its remarks fully agreed with his own views. The article not only favoured the fixing of a maximum of twenty-five cents instead of fifty cents, but the encouragement of competition in every way. Now, this Company, speaking from long experience, after having accomplished so much in telegraphy that was beneficial to the world, declared they could send messages for fifty cents a word. Their policy had been one of gradual reduction, in accordance with which this last change was to be made—and not, as unfairly imputed, because of the prospect of competition through this bill. The Company should be the best judges of what they could do the work for. They had studied their own interest, no doubt, in making these reductions. He was surprised how some hon. members could have changed their views as to the propriety of this amendment since yesterday. His hon. friend (Mr. Miller) had argued this Company had no vested rights, and now objected to this amendment—having changed his mind in a day—on the ground that it would enable them to obtain cumulative damages. If they had no rights, why fear damages? (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. MILLER—You are going to give them a right.

Hon. Mr. KAULBACH—The question of right must be settled before an action for damages could be instituted. The hon. gentleman had gained nothing by his change of opinion. The first view was more in the direction of the public interest. We had a duty towards this company, which had done so much for the country. They should be fairly and justly dealt with, which would not, or need not, prevent competition. Both companies would probably carry on operations. He contended it was the duty of Parliament, in the public interest, to prevent either company charging more than a maximum rate.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY replied to the arguments of Hon. Mr. Miller and other opponents of the amendment.

Hon. Mr. BOURINOT said when the bill first came from the Commons he supported it, and would support it now, but he had stated the maximum charge ought to be limited to 50 cents. He had heard nothing to convince him that he was wrong in taking that view, which he still entertained, and should vote accordingly.

Hon. Mr. BENSON said he had not heard enough to change his opinion in favour of a maximum rate, but would not vote for anything that would imperil the bill, and, seeing the earnestness of its opponents in their advocacy of the amendment, he doubted the prudence of accepting it. He would give no vote that would endanger the bill in any respect, and for that reason would vote against the amendment.

Hon. Mr. TRUDEL replied to the remarks of the hon. gentleman who had spoken in French (Mr. Bureau). He could not understand that hon. member's argument that this amendment would have the effect of obstructing or killing the bill. The principal question discussed was as to the power of this legislature to take the means recommended by the advocates of the bill to put an end to a monopoly, and, if it was, was it in the interest of the public to do so. It was held by the hon. gentleman opposite that the bill might be passed without injury to the Anglo-American Company, but this was inconsistent with the views of himself and his friends on this question, who professed their anxiety to abolish a monopoly, which was sought by practically telling the company—if you don't renounce the privilege you enjoy in another country, we will take away the rights you enjoy in the Dominion. He thought, as to the question of damages, Canada would run much less risk in fixing a maximum tariff than in refusing the company permission to land on her shores, unless they abandoned rights elsewhere. Establishing this maximum seemed a surer mode of reducing tolls than encouraging a new company which would have to sink millions in laying cables and other works, and make enormous efforts and sacrifices to beat or compete with the present powerful, well-established Company. It was evident that when four shillings a word was necessary to pay a modest dividend on six millions sterling, a larger price would be necessary to afford a dividend on the eight or ten millions that might be required by a rival company. The public business would be injured by the heavy rates needed to produce returns upon this enormous capital. He contended there was no reason to doubt the statement of the present Company's intention to reduce the charge to fifty cents in May. There was a contradiction between the allegations that this Company was very rich and powerful, and that it was not able or likely to make this reduction. Considering the principle of this legislation was not sound or wholesome, he believed it his duty to vote for the amendment, which would improve the bill, should it pass.

Hon. Mr. GIRARD said that, though at first in favour of the amendment, he now thought it would be imprudent to adopt it, as it might lead to excessive claims against the Dominion for damages. Let them wait for the promised reduction by the Company, and not risk demands for compensation for loss by a compulsory reduction.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER replied, in French, to Hon. Mr. TRUDEL, denying his assertion that the bill would have the effect of destroying the rights of the Anglo-American Company. The law of the Dominion did not authorise them to land on our shores, nor confer more rights than any other company was entitled to. This Company had a monopoly, however, in Newfoundland, and the Government deemed it their duty to say to the Company—if you don't consent to place other companies in the same position on that Island, you shan't have the right to use our shores. The hon. gentleman went on to reply to various remarks and arguments hostile to the bill, contending that the present Company, by reason of its long existence, experience and extensive business, had an advantage over any new companies, and had no reason to complain of this bill, fear competition, or make excessive demands upon the Dominion. He said the Government had endeavoured to meet the wishes of the House in every way, by the utmost latitude to the advocates of the company's claims, by frequent delays, and by the concession of certain amendments designed to protect every existing private right. He thought it was now the duty of the House, in the public interest, to pass this measure, which had been agreed to in Committee, without further opposition or loss of time.

Hon. Mr. DEVER said he rose to say he opposed this amendment, as he thought every hon. member should who was consistly in favour of the principle of free trade in telegraphy on either side of this question. From his standpoint, he thought the amendment, if carried, would destroy all chances of the formation of companies in other countries more distant than Great Britain, and he appealed to the Opposition, was not the object to destroy the whole force of the bill and leave it worthless to promote free competition, which every member professed to have no objection to. In fact, he could not believe that the gentlemen who gave such valuable information on the history of submarine telegraphy before a Committee of this Chamber, and who are in opposition to this bill, could feel other than that, even from their own showing, no injustice is being done them by securing to our own people what belongs to them justly. He would further say, that he felt satisfied no loss could be suffered by those people, as alleged, having the Government of Newfoundland, the mother country, and our own Government to fall back on, for any proper grievances they could make out. He therefore would vote against the amendment, and hoped the bill would pass, as he certainly believed no injustice could be done to anybody, from all he heard.

Hon. Dr. CARRALL briefly stated his reasons for opposing the amendment, fixing the maximum charge per word at fifty cents. The Committee divided, when it was lost; contents 16, non-contents 38.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT then moved the adoption of the 12th clause, which was carried, as also the 13th. He then moved the 14th clause with the amendment agreed to in Committee some days ago, requiring, as a preliminary to action under this provision, the publification of the Order in Council in the *Canada Gazette* for three months.

Hon. Mr. ALEXANDER said there were two ways of abolishing this monopoly and securing free trade in telegraphy, which they all desired—one a reasonable, fair and honourable way, and the other the contrary. He went on to argue that the whole power of dealing with this question rested with Newfoundland. After the efforts of this Dominion Legislature, in the face of the exclusive rights granted this company by another colony to do away with its privileges, could we blame Newfoundland if she determined to stand on her right and act solely with a view to her own commercial interests, independent of Canada altogether? We might, by this legislation, provoke Newfoundland to put a heavy toll on the company's messages or exact a portion of its earnings. Should we act thus towards the company before another was established; and if another could not get powers from Newfoundland, of what use was the bill? He thought the Government had made a great mistake in regard to this bill, which was one neither fair nor creditable.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER—(Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. ALEXANDER proceeded to remark that the fair, just and honourable course for Canada would have been to propose to the Mother country and the United States that the three should treat with Newfoundland and the company, with a view to a reasonable proposition for the settlement of the difficulty, and for free trade in telegraphy. They should strive to maintain the honour and reputation of this country for justice, and to imitate the example set by England. The Government should withdraw the bill till next session. (Ironical cheers and laughter.) At any rate he would favour a compromise—something to counteract the evil effect of this clause. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER replied to the last speaker, saying the numerous regrets to which he had just given expression would have to be increased by a fresh regret, arising from the Government's determination not to withdraw the bill.

In reply to Hon. Mr. DICKEY,

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER said if the bill passed through Committee to day Government intended moving the third reading to-morrow unless the House objected. On the motion for third reading his hon. friend (Mr. Dickey) or any other hon. member would have the opportunity of proposing any amendment or recording his vote.

Hon. Mr. READ strongly deprecated any infringement or disregard of the vested rights of the company in this case, and cited the action of the British Parliament on a similar occasion to show its keen appreciation and liberal recognition of private rights when the claim of the parties interested was presented.

(Continued on fourth page.)

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1874. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1875

MAILS.	CLOSE.	DELIVERED.
Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, etc.	1.15 p.m.	8.30 a.m. … 4.30 p.m.
N. B., Charlottetown, P. E. I., and all places in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland	1.15 p.m.	4.30 p.m.
Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, etc., and Western U. S.	[illegible]	8.30 a.m. … 7.20 p.m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Matter posted up to 10.10 p.m. will be forwarded East and West in supplementary packages the same night.

BRITISH MAILS

Via New York, close every Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, at 8 p.m.

Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 11.45 p.m.

A supplementary bag for Canadian steamers will be closed at 1.25 p.m. in which only unregistered matter can be sent

POSTAGE STAMPS

Are no longer sold at this office, but may be purchased from any of the licensed stamp vendors throughout the city.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Newfoundland, Great Britain and India.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits will be received at this office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time.

EXCEPTIONAL POSTAGE.—Postage to Hull, New Edinburgh and Rochesterville, 1 cent per half ounce, if post paid; if unpaid, 3 cents.

Office hours from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

For Money Order and Savings Bank business from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office, Ottawa, Jan. 26, 1875.

Painters.

T. PRUNEAU, Junr.,

SIGN WRITER, HOUSE DECORATOR, PAINTER, PAPER HANGER, &c

Glazing, Whitewashing, Coloring &c., done at the shortest notice, and in a workmanlike style.

A large assortment of NEW PAPERS, BORDERS, &c., just received, at [illegible]

Opposite the Post Office

[illegible]

Travellers' G[uide]

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTA[WA RAIL]WAY.

Leaves.....10.45 a.m., 2.00 p.m.
Arrives.....7.35 a.m., 4.10 p.m.

CANADA CENTRAL RAI[LWAY]

Leaves...........10.40 a.m.
Arrives.......... 1.20 p.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAIL[WAY]

Leaves Prescott Junction going west. ....1.40 p.m.
Leaves " " east. 4.45 p.m.

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND [OGDENS]BURG RAILWAY.

Leaves Ogdensburg.. 8.00 a.m.,
Arrives in New York.10.00 p.m.,
Leaves New York.... 6.00 p.m.,
Arrives in Ogdensburg .... 1.15 a.m.,

CENTRAL VERMONT RAI[LWAY]

Leaves Ogdensburg for Boston ....12.15 p.m.,
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston. 8.00 a.m.,

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TWO WEEKS ONLY.—The cle[arance sale] of boots and shoes, at J. & G. N[eelin's] Rideau street.

Bargains in children's and misse[s' ...] las, at J. & G. Neelin's, 42 Rid[eau ...]

At the auction sale on Sa[turday ...] Winnipeg city lots, "the Bu[...] perty," by Mr. Bermingham, a[...] of one hundred and sevente[...] each was realized, and a fair nu[...] considering the exciting hard ti[mes.]

Moore Bros. are selling Self-fe[eding] Heating Stoves, so low, that it w[...] buy and keep them over for ne[xt] use. All other goods in the[...] wonderfully low prices; corne[r ...] and O'Connor streets.

Baskets, woodenware, tinware, [...] very, very cheap at Moore Bros.

Offices to let in the Victoria C[...] Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig.

SABBATH SCHOOL PAPERS.—The [Christian] at Work Co., in addition to *The [Christian] at Work*, issues also five smaller papers for the Sabbath school and[...] which are handsomely illustrated under the editorial supervision [of] Rev. Dr. Talmage. They are ev[...] and non-sectarian, and supply a[n impor]tant place in the field of Sabbat[h school] literature. The low rates at whi[ch they] are sold make them accessible [to] schools whose resources are re[...] The publisher, Horatio C. King, [...] Chambers street, New York, will b[e happy] to furnish samples of all the pape[rs and] full particulars on application.

THE HUMAN HAIR.—To give it s[...] and lustre, to improve its texture, [pre]vent its falling out, and quicken its [growth] —in short to make it as intend[ed, the] crowning personal charm of both s[exes,] this is the work *Burnett's Cocoa[ine]*[...] accomplish if faithfully used. Th[e] stimulating property in this prep[aration] which greatly assists the growth [of the] fibres, at the same time rendering [it] smooth, silky, and elastic.

HORSES SAVED.—The lives of tho[usands] of horses have been saved during th[e past] year, and the credit is due to "D[...] Condition Powders and Arabian [Heave] Remedy." This preparation is bei[ng ex]tensively used, and exacts from [all the] highest praise. Nothing of the ki[nd has] ever before been half as success[ful or] given such universal satisfaction; [it can]not be equalled. We can conf[idently] recommend it, and would advise [all who] own horses to keep a supply of [it on] hand—it may be the means of [saving] your horse's life. Remember the [name] and see that the signature of Hurd [...] is on each package. Northrop & [Lyman,] Toronto, Ont., proprietors for C[anada.] Sold by all medicine dealers.

FALSE MODESTY.—For people to [allow] disease to become seated upon them [rather] than consult a physician, or to s[...] many do for years with the different [forms] of piles, without going at once to the [drug]gist for Fowle's Pile and Humo[r Cure,] which is an infallible cure.

HEMORRHOIDS (OR PILES) are perm[anent]ly cured by Mathieu's Pile Ointme[nt or] money refunded. Price $1 per pot, [...] pots for $5. Sold wholesale and re[tail by] the Wingate Chemical Company, Mo[ntreal,] and retail by all druggists, or will [be for]warded to any address on receipt o[f price] by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre Dame [street,] Montreal.

HOUSE KEEPERS! If you desire t[o have a] profitable tea call to Baskerville & [...] and have them to select for you. [If the] tea is not pleasing to your taste th[ey will] refund the money for what you [...] Their wines, liquors and general gr[oceries] are of the best brand.

People's Tea Store, 36 Rideau stre[et.]

Thomas' Excelsior Electric Oil—[...] Ten times its weight in Gold

Pain cannot stay where it is use[d. It i]s the cheapest medicine ever made. [One b]ottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty [cents] worth has cured an old standing [cough.] It positively cures Catarrh, Asthm[a and] Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured [pain] in the back, and the same quantity [...] back of eight years' standing. The f[ollow]ing are extracts from a few of the [many] letters that have been received fro[m] different parts of Canada, which, we [think] should be sufficient to satisfy the [most] sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparta, O[nt.] writes: "Send me six dozen Dr. Th[omas'] Electric Oil. Have sold all I had fro[m you] and want more now. Its cures are wonderful." William Maguire, of [...]lin, writes: "I have sold all the agen[...] it acts like a charm—it was slow at [first] but takes splendidly now." H. C[...] Iona, writes: "Please forward six [...] of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am nearl[y] out; nothing equals it. It is high[ly re]commended by those who have use[d it.]" J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes: "[Send] at once a further supply of Electric [Oil, I] have only one bottle left. I neve[r had] anything sell so well, and give such [gene]ral satisfaction." J. Thompson, [...]ord, writes: "Send me some mo[re El]ectric Oil. I have sold entirely out[. No]thing takes like it." Miller & Re[...] Verton, P. Q., write: "The Electr[ic Oil] is getting a great reputation here, [and is] daily called for. Send us a further [supply] without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb, [...] Buckingham, P. Q., write: "Send [us one] gross Electric Oil. We find it [sells] well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Pri[ce 25] cents.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y[.] NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toront[o, On]tario, sole agents for the Dominion.

Note.—*Electric*—Selected and [Elec]trized. 3727

JOB MOSES FEMALE PILL[S.]

This well-known medicine is no i[mposi]tion, but a sure and safe remed[y for] Female Difficulties and Obstructions [from] any cause whatever; and althou[gh a] powerful remedy, they contain n[othing] hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal [Affec]tions, Pain in the Back and Limbs, F[atigue] on slight exertion, Palpitation o[f the] Heart, Hysterics and Whites, thes[e pills] will effect a cure when all other [means] have failed; and although a po[werful] remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, [anti]mony, or anything hurtful to the co[nstitu]tion.

Full directions in the pamphlet a[round] each package, which should be car[efully] preserved.

For full particulars, obtain free, [of the] agent a pamphlet, or refer to adv[ertise]ment.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIE[TOR.] $1.00, and 12½ cents for postage, [enclos]ed to Northrope & Lyman, Toronto, [On]t., general agents for the Dominion, w[ill ins]ure a bottle, containing over 50 pi[lls, by r]eturn mail.

For sale by all druggists.

Travellers' Guide.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Leaves.....10.45 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 10.45 p.
Arrives.... 7.... a.m., 5.10 p.m., 7.10 p.

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Leaves.....................10.40 a.m., 5.00 p.m
Arrives..................... 1.20 p.m., 7.40 p.m

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Leaves Prescott Junction
going west.............1.40 p.m., 1.57 a.m
Leaves " " east. 4.15 p.m., 4.35 a.m

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILWAY

Leaves Ogdensburg.... 8.00 a.m., 2.25 p.m.
Arrives in New York. 10.00 p.m., 7.00 a.m.
Leaves New York..... 6.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m
Arrives in Ogdensburg......... 1.15 a.m., 7.45 p.m.

CENTRAL-VERMONT RAILROAD.

Leaves Ogdensburg for Boston..........12.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston. 8.00 a.m., 12.50 p.m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TWO WEEKS ONLY.—The clearing sale of boots and shoes, at J. & G. Neelin's, 12 Rideau street.

Bargains in children and misses' Prunellas, at J. & G. Neelin's, 42 Rideau street.

At the auction sale on Saturday of Winnipeg city lots, "the Burrows property," by Mr. Bermingham, an average of one hundred and seventeen dollars each was realized, and a fair number sold considering the exciting hard times.

Moore Bros. are selling Self feeding and Heating Stoves, so low, that it will pay to buy and keep them over for next winters use. All other goods in their line at wonderfully low prices: corner Sparks and O'Connor streets. 3794

Baskets, woodenware, tinware, &c., going very, very cheap at Moore Bros. 3789

Offices to let in the Victoria Chambers. Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig. 3760

SABBATH SCHOOL PAPERS.—The Christian at Work Co., in addition to *The Christian at Work*, issues also five smaller monthly papers for the Sabbath school and Home, which are handsomely illustrated and are under the editorial supervision of the Rev. Dr. Talmage. They are evangelical and non-sectarian, and supply an important place in the field of Sabbath-School literature. The low rates at which they are sold make them accessible even to schools whose resources are restricted. The publisher, Horatio C. King, No. 102 Chambers street, New York, will be happy to furnish samples of all the papers and full particulars on application. 3800

THE HUMAN HAIR.—To give it strength and lustre, to improve its texture, to prevent its falling out, and quicken its growth—in short to make it as intended, the crowning personal charm of both sexes—this is the work *Burnett's Cocoaine* will accomplish if faithfully used. There is a stimulating property in this preparation, which greatly assists the growth of the fibres, at the same time rendering them smooth, silky, and elastic. 3796

HORSES SAVED.—The lives of thousands of horses have been saved during the past year, and the credit is due to "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy." This preparation is being extensively used, and exacts, from all the highest praise. Nothing of the kind has ever before been half as successful, or given such universal satisfaction; it cannot be equalled. We can confidently recommend it, and would advise all who own horses to keep a supply of it on hand—it may be the means of saving your horse's life. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers. 3796

FALSE MODESTY.—For people to allow disease to become seated upon them rather than consult a physician, or to suffer as many do for years with the different kinds of piles, without going at once to the druggist for Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure, which is an infallible cure. 3729

HEMORRHOIDS (or PILES) are permanently cured by Mathieu's Pile Ointment, or money refunded. Price $1 per pot, or six pots for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the Wingate Chemical Company, Montreal, and retail by all druggists, or will be forwarded to any address on receipt of price by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 3762

House Keepers! If you desire to get a profitable tea call to Baskerville & Bros. and have them to select for you. If the tea is not pleasing to your taste they will refund the money for what you return. Their wines, liquors and general groceries are of the best brand.

People's Tea Store,
36 Rideau street,

Thomas' Excelsior Electric Oil—Worth Ten times its weight in Gold.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity a lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from the different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparts, Ontario, writes: "Send me six dozen Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Have sold all I had from you and want more now. Its cures are truly wonderful." William Maguire, of Franklin, writes: "I have sold all the agent left; it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes: "Please forward six dozen of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am nearly run out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes: "Send at once a further supply of Electric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well, and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, writes: "Send me some more Electric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P. Q., write: "The Electric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb, & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write: "Send us one gross Electric Oil. We find it takes well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 50 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y. and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ontario, sole agents for the Dominion.

Note.—*Electric*—Selected and Electrized. 3727

JOB MOSES FEMALE PILLS.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, those Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, obtain free, of the agent a pamphlet, or refer to advertisement.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR.

$1.00, and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrope & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all druggists.

Clothing.

The retail Clothing Business so long carried on by Joseph Metcalfe is now transferred to the Firm of JOHN SMITH & CO. Mr. Smith's knowledge of the Ready Made Clothing business (14 years experience), and their determination to keep the best class of Goods to be had, and to sell at the lowest prices possible, will be a GUARANTEE to Mr. Metcalfe's old Customers and the general public, that they will have every satisfaction in buying their Clothing

—AT THE—

CLOTHING Establishment,
59 Sparks Street.

3781

Thos. Lawrence

Has re-opened his

Clothing Establishment

AT

76 Sparks Street

And will dispose of the balance of his Winter Stock at reduced prices.

A large lot of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

On hand, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Mr. LAWRENCE will be glad to receive orders from his old friends and customers as formerly.

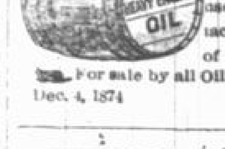
Feb. 19, 1875.

Hardware, &c.

THIS EXCELLENT Machine Oil has for the last 12 years been used by the leading Manufacturing establishments of the Dominion.

For sale by all Oilmen.

Dec. 4, 1874 3710-y



OUR BRANDS OF **ARCTIC** —AND— **Heavy Engine Oil**

Are unequalled by any Machine Oils in the market. Guaranteed not to freeze. Orders solicited.

W. J. CRAVEN & Co.,
441 St. Paul-st., Montreal.

Agent for Ottawa District—
3741y CALDWELL & Co., Sparks-st

OTTAWA

Mills' Supply Agency

OTTAWA, ONT.,

No. 17 Sparks-st., Near Russell House.

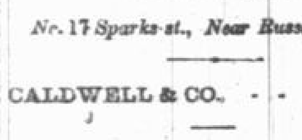
CALDWELL & CO. - - Managers

Saws, Belting, Files, Packing, Files re-cut, Axes, Judson's Standard Governors and Graduating Valves, Steam Pumps, Rue's Little Giant Injector.
Also, Agency of the GLOBE GAS LIGHT COMPANY, &c.

March 26, 1874.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.



No.24 No.24

The Largest and Best

Assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware

In the city is to be found at

THOS. BIRKETT'S.

N.B.—Our prices and quality of goods he defies competition.

Remember the

Sign of the Anvil, 24 Rideau-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 21, 1874.

NEW FIRM.

THOMAS SHORE & COMPANY,

(Successors to LEE & THOMPSON.)

Beg leave to call the attention of the Public to their large and varied assortment of all descriptions of

FINE AND COARSE HARNESS

which they are offering to the Public at the lowest rates. They have also always on hand all descriptions of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Riding Saddles Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Bags, Whips, and everything in connection with their line of business.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. None but the best workmen employed.

THOMAS SHORE & CO.
Sparks Street, near Bank.

H. MEADOWS & CO.,

Have in stock the latest and best

COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!

Hot Air Furnaces fitted up in public buildings and private dwellings.

City reference given.—The following are a few: Quebec Bank, Ontario Bank, Bank of Commerce, Central School East, Magee & Russell, G. May, Esq., John Tilton, Esq., John Thompson, Esq., James Hope, Esq., Bronson & Weston, L. Crannell, Esq., and many others.

Illustrated pamphlets and estimates given on application

H. MEADOWS & CO.,
35 Sussex-St.

Oct 3, 1874. 3688

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.
ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—*Boston Globe.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE one year............$4.00
$4.00 includes payment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10.00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year $7.00; postage free.

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4.00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20.00, without extra copy: postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE now comprising 49 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2.25 per volume. Single volumes by mail, postpaid, $3.00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express orders of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

Books & Stationery.

HENDERSON & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

Have Removed to their New Premises,

Russell House Block,

No. 1 SPARKS STREET,

OPPOSITE NEW POST OFFICE.

3795

BOOKS ON SALE

AT P. NAUGHTEN'S
RIDEAU STREET.
West of Ottawa.

Nichol's Literary History of the 18th century, portraits, 8 vols. 8vo, half calf gilt. $30.00
Dickens' Works, 11 vols. original Editions with all the plates by Phiz, half calf gilt, $...
Hammond on the Psalms and New Testament, 6 vols. 8vo. whole bound in calf gilt fine Set, $15.00
Josephus, finely illustrated, 4to half calf gilt, Back, $6.00
Cabinet Maker's Assistant, a series of original Designs for Modern Furniture, 100 plates, folio half calf, $10.00
Pictorial Gallery of Art, 2 vols. folio half calf gilt, $9.00
Engineer's and Machinists' Assistant, numerous fine plates, 2vols 4to, half calf, $7.50
Pictorial Dictionary of the Bible, 2 vols. folio, $6.00
P. N. has numerous Architectural Books on sale
Books bought for Cash. 3800

Government Notices

REPORTING of the SENATE.

:O:

TENDERS,

For reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, in English, addressed to the Law Clerk of the Senate, will be received by that Officer, at his Office, in the Parliament Building in Ottawa, until noon on

Tuesday, the 23rd March, inst.,

The Reports not ordinarily to be verbatim, but sufficiently full to give a fair and accurate rendering, in English, of each Speech delivered, either in that language or in French, and of the proceedings of the Senate.

The Reports to average, say, four columns of 1400 words per sitting of the House.

Each Tender to state a sum per week during next Session for reporting and for editing the reports, including the services of a competent Assistant, and also a sum per week during the same Session for performing the same services, with the assistance of a competent person to be employed and paid by the Senate.

Law Clerk's Office,
THE SENATE,
Ottawa, 11 March 1875.

SALMON ANGLING.

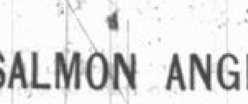
IN THE UNDERMENTIONED Salmon Rivers will be LEASED for a term of FIVE YEARS. Competition above upset prices named. LESSEES to maintain guardianship at private cost. Applications will be received to 1st MAY next.

River	Natashquan (*North Shore*)	$800
do	Trinity (*near Point des Monts*)	100
do	St. Margaret (*en bas*)	100
do	Trout (*near Moisie*)	50
do	Mistassini (*near Godbout*)	20
do	Becscie, do	20
do	Malbaie (*near Percé*)	100
do	Grand Pabos, do	200
do	Little Pabos, do	100
do	Tobique (*New Brunswick*)	100
do	Nashwaak, do	100
do	N. W. Miramichi, do	200
do	Jupiter (*Anticosti Island*)	100
do	Salmon, do	50

By order of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

ADDRESS,

W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries
Ottawa.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, Feb. 19, 1875.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT on American Invoices until further notice: 13 per cent.

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

Bookbinders.

A. MORTIMER,

BOOKBINDER,

PAPER RULER, AND

Account Book Manufacturer,

SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Ruling, Perforating, Numbering

—AND—

GENERAL BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENT.

All orders for Books requiring printed headings carefully attended to.

Au. 3. 2589v

PRESS NEWS AGENCY.

The undersigned begs to acquaint his brother journalists that he is prepared to act as Correspondent, and to furnish Telegraphic Despatches or Letters, &c., by mail, or to transact any business in connection with the Press requiring to be done at the Capital.

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Rideau-St

CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

The Great Blood Purifier and Restorer

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases and sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It cures old sores,
Cures ulcerated sores on the neck,
Cures ulcerated sore legs,
Cures blackheads, or pimples on the face,
Cures scurvy sores,
Cures cancerous ulcers,
Cures blood and skin diseases,
Cures glandular swellings,
Clears the blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of testimonials from all parts.

Sold in bottles 2s 3d each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all chemists and patent medicine vendors throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Apothecaries Hall, Lincoln, England.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co., Coleman-st., London
Newbery & Sons, 37 Newgate-st., London.
Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon-st., London.
Sanger & Sons, Oxford-st., London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS IN CANADA.

Montreal—Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Lymans, Clare & Co.
Toronto—Elliot & Co., Wholesale Druggists
Shapter & Owen
Hamilton—Winer & Co.
Halifax—Avery, Brown & Co

A Repository of Fashion Pleasure, and Instruction."

HARPER'S BAZAR

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The *Bazar* is edited with a contribution of tact and talent that we seldom find in any journal and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion.—*Boston Traveller.*

The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates, in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patrons for the children's clothes, to paterfamilias by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading-matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

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Opposite Heney's New Block.

Jan. 11, 1874.

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HAVE OPENED A NEW ESTABLISHMENT ON SPARKS-ST

With a well-assorted stock of FIRST-CLASS

Plain and Fancy Furniture,

Manufactured by the best Houses in Canada and the United States, which they will sell at a

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Call and judge for yourselves. Remember the place,—SPARKS-ST., 2ND OR WEST OF CONNOR-ST.
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Children's Rubbers, at 35 cts.
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At a shade over first cost, at Lamb's Clearing Sale. In fact, you can save lots of money by buying your feet wear at Lamb's Clearing Sale, which will be opened to the public only a short time, as the stock is fast disappearing. A good opportunity for buying out a good and well established business. Personal application to

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Mar. 10. 1875. 3789

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Chemist & Druggist,

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JAMES VAN BRIDGER,
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Plantagenet, March 8th, 1875. 3789-2w

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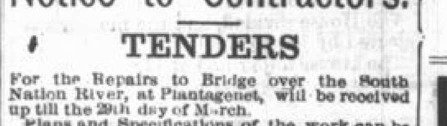

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RODOLPHE MATTE,
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Ottawa, February 13th, 1875. 3770

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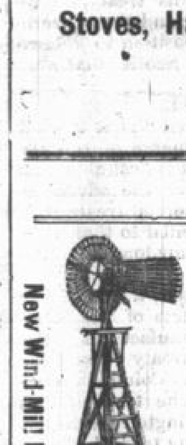

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ATTEND promptly to fitting up Water Services, Baths, Sinks, &c., with Hot and Cold Water Pipes, Gas Pipes and Fixtures, Hot Air Furnaces. Estimates for work in any of the above lines on application.

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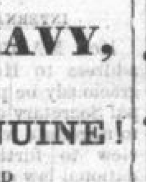

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Rawling's English Soda Water, Potass Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale and Brighton Seltzer Also Glasgow Peas Meal.

Dec. 24 1874. THOS. PATTERSON.

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HOUSEKEEPERS, REMEMBER THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE, 36 RIDEAU-ST., OTTAWA. We are offering General Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and Provisions, (Teas and Sugar in particular) at prices that cannot be competed with in this city. Our Wines and Liquors are all of the best quality, and our Goods generally guaranteed to customers. Protect your own interest; let not hearsay lead you to this place or that place. Try the Goods, and judge for yourselves.

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2464

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GREAT CLEARING SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS.

Commencing FRIDAY, 5th MARCH. inst.,

Our entire STOCK will be sold out at an

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POSITIVELY, the Greatest Bargains ever offered in the City.

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Ottawa, March 4th 1875 3786

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AGENT FOR MALLOCH & ADAMS, ARNPRIOR.

Dry Goods.

For the best FITTING SUITS,
Go to **CHAS. BRYSON'S**
For the best FITTING COATS,
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FIRST-CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

JOSEPH DIMBLEBY,

Has received and is opening out a large stock of

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In Scotch, English, and Canadian Tweeds.

Meltons, Fancy Vestings, Diagonals, West of England Broadcloths, &c., &c. &c.,

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Agents for HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S, J. & C. FISCHER & CO'S, HARDMAN & CO'S, THE MATHUSHEK CO.'S Piano Fortes; W. BELL & CO.'S Cabinet Organs and celebrated Organettes.

Of the above list we might single out The Hallet, Davis & Co's Piano Fortes, and The W Bell & Co.'s celebrated Organettes, but for a medium priced Piano Forte, we cordially commend "The Hardman." The Hallet, Davis & Co's Pianos have long been recognized ever where as being among the very best made in America. The reports of the Judges at the different Exhibitions at which they have been exhibited, together with the opinions of the most distinguished Pianists and musicians in the world, present a weight of testimony in their favor that cannot be resisted, and assure the purchaser of his receiving a superior instrument in every respect.

Every instrument fully guaranteed.
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N.B.—W. M. Somerville, will not be responsible for any debt without his written order, nor acknowledge any receipt but his own.

OTTAWA

Marble and Granite Works,

Established 1861, by

BY W. M. SOMERVILLE,

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Cemetery Fencing, Grates, Railway and Building Castings

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The largest and Best-selected assortment of

Monuments, Headstones Obelisks

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CEMETERY FENCING, suitable for the various Cemeteries.

The newest design in CEMETERY FENCING.

A well-arranged stock of MANTLES, in American, Italian, and Coloured Marbles of new and chaste designs. GRATES from the best American and Canadian Houses, Receding or Protector either Plain or Mounted.

June 18, 1874.

IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD

USE THE

Diamond Yeast Cakes

USE THE

Norwich Egg Powder,

For making all kinds of Cakes WITHOUT EGGS.

To be had of all Grocers.

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Sole Agents for Ontario. 3784-1y

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DR. McKINLEY, of Chicago, residing in Hamilton Ont., to educate his son, cures Chronic Drunkenness. Send for printed matter by the ladies of Chicago.

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FOR SALE.

Apply to Wm. M. BEATTIE & Co.,
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PILE AND HUMOR CURE.

For Internal and External Use

WARRANTED A SURE & PERFECT CURE for all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Tetter, or Ring-Worm, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the Skin.

One Bottle warranted to Cure all cases of Piles; From One to Three Bottles in all Cases of Humors.

This remedy has been faithfully tested and found to be an almost infallible cure for the above named diseases. Its success has been so universal that the Proprietor guarantees a cure to those who will use his medicine, or in case of failure to refund the money paid. Since it was first introduced he has received many thousands of testimonials, proving its efficacy for the cure of the awful diseases it is recommended for. The Pile and Humor cure is entirely vegetable in its composition, and can be used in perfect safety in all cases. There is no danger of its driving the humor in, as it cures on the surface and the patient's bodily health continually improves while under this treatment.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dec. 14 1873

(Continued from second page.)

Hon. Mr. VIDAL said he would like to see in an unfriendly spirit to the Government or the bill, to call attention to what appeared an omission, which, if it was, could be remedied without difficulty or subject. Possibly it was the intention of the framers of the bill to exclude from its provisions any company desiring a charter of incorporation from Newfoundland, at any rate, should any such company exist, it was entirely prohibited from coming under any of its provisions. This appeared to him an omission. C[illegible] from the Dominion, from any of its Provinces, or the Imperial Legislature might take advantage of the bill, but not any possessing a Newfoundland charter.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—Yes; they also could come in; there is no difficulty on applying for a charter. Anybody could obtain one.

Hon. Mr. VIDAL—But why should Newfoundland be excluded in that very direct and marked manner from the privileges granted to the other Provinces of the Dominion?

Hon. Mr. SCOTT repeated there was no obstacle to any such company availing themselves of the bill, to which he saw no objection on this ground. Getting a charter would depend upon a very small fee.

Hon. Mr. VIDAL said he would like to see where or how a Newfoundland company could come in under the bill. Any imperial organized company would come in, but he could not see any reason for a company outside the Dominion, not so organized, having to apply by petition. He thought leaving a distinction of this kind was a serious omission, at least.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY said the 15th section, under which companies might be incorporated, seemed to be confined to companies authorized by any special Act of the Parliament of Great Britain. The 15th clause did not, apparently, provide for any cases of incorporation except those therein specially mentioned.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—The hon. gentleman desired that any Company incorporated in Newfoundland, should be placed in the same position as those companies referred to in the fifteenth section? (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. VIDAL—Yes.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—I see no objection at present. I will consider the clause, though I see no reason for the change.

The fourteenth clause, as amended previously, was adopted, as also those following, and the preamble, when the Committee rose and reported the bill with amendments, which were concurred in.

The Bill reglating Gas Inspection was read a third time and passed.

THE NORTH-WEST POLICE.

Hon Mr. SCOTT, in moving the second reading of the bill, explained that it was to regulate the police of the North-West Territories, more effectually to prevent desertions and to prevent the men from obtaining spirituous liquors. It also gave to minor officers, in certain cases, powers attaching ordinarily to stipendiary magistrates.

The bill was read a second time.

IMMIGRATION.

On the order for the second reading of the bill amending the Immigration Act,

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST said that by the Immigration Act of 1852 there was a provision made by which a capitation tax was charged on every passenger coming into the ports of the Dominion. But when Government determined to abolish that tax the inter-oceanic companies combined together and had raised the rate of passage to £6 6s. When the Government found the companies acting in this manner they concluded to take steps to secure a reduction in the rate of passage, and so as to facilitate immigration to this country. An arrangement was entered into with members of those companies, which was of a confidential character, but by the arrangement it was provided that the capitation tax should be abolished in Canada, and that a certain sum should be paid to reimburse the companies who had paid the capitation tax after 1872, and in consideration of this compensation, the rate for passengers was to be reduced to £4 15s. Under these terms emigrants were carried by the Canadian companies into our Dominion ports. At the same time, he found that these companies were trying to form new combinations. The American companies were unwilling to reconstruct an association, and the Canadian companies—the Allan, the Dominion, and the Temperley lines—proceeded to form a new combination to increase the rates. Under the arrangement made with the companies last year, emigrants were offered a passage to this country at the rate for labourers of £2 5s, and that for others better able to pay, £4 5s. It became consequently his duty as a member of the Government to see that the promises made in Europe to immigrants should be fulfilled on the part of this Government and its agents; and when they became aware of the intention of this new combination, they thought it their duty to take steps to prevent a rise in the rates if possible. With this object Government proposed to re-enact the capitation tax, which was not chargeable against emigrants, but only against the ships, because the law provided that the companies could not charge emigrants anything except the price of their tickets. By that combination the emigrants would be obliged to pay a larger sum than that arranged for last session. The proposal of the Government to reinforce the capitation tax was sufficient to bring the Canadian companies to agree to bring emigrants for the same rate as last year. Notwithstanding this last agreement the Government thought it prudent to have power to prevent any future combinations from conspiring to raise the rates with the consequence of diminishing emigration to this country, and this was one of the objects of the present bill.

The bill was read a second time.

Several bills were received from the House of Commons and were read a first time.

Hon. Mr. SIMPSON presented a petition from the Montreal Board of Trade against the bill to permit Damon Rivers Averill to take out a patent for improvement in paint.

It being six o'clock the House rose.

AFTER RECESS.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT moved the second reading of the bill relating to the

OTTAWA BOOM COMPANY.

He explained that this bill was much required. Some danger was anticipated, of the booms interfering with navigation and impeding steamers and boats, but the public were amply protected against such a difficulty by the third clause, which provides that before the Company proceeds with the construction of booms, piers and other works, the plan for such works shall be submitted to and approved by the Minister of Public Works. The bill was read a second time.

INTELLIGENCER PRINTING COMPANY.

Hon. Mr. READ, in moving for the second reading of the bill to incorporate this Company, explained that it was urgently needed, and though it was one properly belonging to the Local Legislature, it was brought here because the Ontario Legislature does not meet again till next fall. Read a second time.

[*To be continued.*]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, March 22.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and read the first time:—

Hon. Mr. Smith—Respecting the Trinity House and Harbour Commissioners of Quebec.

Also—To amend Act respecting the appointment of harbour masters.

Also—Bill respecting certificates of masters of inland and coasting ships.

Hon. Mr. Fournier—To remove certain difficulties in the administration of criminal law.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE desired to say a word with reference to the question of privilege he had raised the other day respecting the petition concerning the Victoria election. On that occasion he fancied he saw his hon. friend from Victoria present, otherwise he would not have brought up the matter. It had since been intimated to him (Mr. Blake) that the hon. gentleman was absent when the question was previously brought up, and he wished to make this explanation because the hon. gentleman had informed him he desired to refer to the matter in the House. He (Mr. Blake) hoped the House would give him an opportunity of bringing up the subject again.

Mr. CAMPBELL said the object of that petition could only be this—to leave a false impression on the mind of the House. This Parliament, he held, was not in a position to deal with the matter. It was not in a position to disprove the allegations it contained. These allegations against the Sheriff for instance were false, and that gentleman could not come here and defend himself. The petitioners said the returning officer had only returned from Texas in October. That was true. But they did not say when he went to Texas. This omission would lead to the supposition that the returning officer was a penniless stranger. That gentleman left his native country in September last and returned in October, and that was the length of time he was in Texas. This fact alone would show how little dependence could be placed in the statements of the petitioners. They went further; they said he (the returning officer) was his (Mr. Campbell's) brother-in-law. So he was, but the sheriff happened to be his brother-in-law too. There was another charge, namely—that the returning officer did not own a dollar's worth of property in Victoria. This statement was made in the form of a petition—he supposed because in any other shape such a statement would afford good ground for a libel suit. These petitioners could come here and slander a man behind his back, where he had no opportunity of defending himself—when it would not be safe to do it anywhere else. The statement was a gross slander. The returning officer had held a respectable position in the county, and had also a large stake in it. The other statements in this petition were of the same nature, and he did not see why it should be brought here at all. If there were charges of this kind to be made, they should be taken before the court, which would in a few days try the case.

On motion of Mr. JETTE the House went into Committee on the bill to incorporate the Royal Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada.

Mr. WOOD called attention to the fact that this was not a "mutual," but a "stock" company, and the word "mutual" should be struck out of the bill wherever it occurred. A mutual company was one in which all the policyholders were stockholders, and this company had a stock of $500,000. Under this title it would act under an assumed name, which was wrong.

Mr. YOUNG said that point had been taken up by the Committee on Banking and Commerce, and the general opinion was the word ought to stand. After it had been discussed there the matter ought to be allowed to stand where the committee left it. The fact was a great many of these companies did a "mutual" business, though they were stock companies, the policyholders having an interest in the profits as well as the shareholders.

Mr. WOOD said he had taken objection to this in Committee, but was told by the chairman that the House was the proper place to bring it up.

Mr. JETTE said it was true that the company would have a certain amount of stock, but it was also true that the policy holders would be shareholders in the company.

The bill was reported without amendment, and read the third time.

On the motion that the bill be now passed,

Mr. WOOD moved—That the word "mutual" be struck out of the title wherever it occurred.

The motion was lost, and the bill passed.

The following bills were read the third time and passed:

To incorporate the National Insurance Company (as amended by Committee on Banking and Commerce).

To amend the Act incorporating the Great Western Railway Company (as amended by the Standing Committee on Railways).

To incorporate the Steam Users' Association (as amended by Committee on Banking and Commerce).

The bill to change the name of the Mutual Insurance Company to the Dominion Life Insurance Company and to amend its Act of incorporation was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The bill to change the name of the St. Lawrence Navigation Company (steam) and to confer on it certain powers was read the second time and referred to same Committee.

On motion of Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE the bill (from Senate) to regulate construction and maintenance of Marine Electric Telegraphs was read the first time and referred to Committee on Banking.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Mr. PERRY asked whether it was the intention of the Government to keep up, during the winter season, steam communication between the Province of Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, in accordance with the terms of the Union of Prince Edward Island with the Dominion of Canada.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—It is the intention to do it if it is found at all possible. Every effort will be made to accomplish it.

GAS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. CHARLTON asked whether the Government will take into consideration the de'ective arrangement for lighting the gas in the House of Commons, and consider the propriety of providing an electrical apparatus for the simultaneous lighting of the gas burners in the Chamber, thereby preventing the unwholesome stench that now poisons the air of the Chamber when the gas is lighted?

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE thanked his hon. friend for the suggestion as the architect of the House of Commons had been very ill he was hardly able to answer the question; but the suggestion of his hon. friend would be attended to.

Mr. McDONALD (Cape Breton) asked whether, in view of the large amount of shipping frequenting Lingan Harbour, Cape Breton, for coals, and fishing vessels taking refuge in it from easterly storms, the Government would send the Government steam dredge to deepen the bar at the entrance, or send an engineer to examine and report on it?

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—I believe the hon. gentleman's colleague has already had an official answer from the Department stating that this will be attended to as soon as possible, but I cannot specify any particular time.

Mr. GILMOR asked whether, in the event of the Government of the United States granting an appropriation of $24,000 for dredging and deepening the River St. Croix, the Government of the Dominion will grant a similar sum for the same purpose?

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—The Government have for the last five years put some $24,000 or $25,000 in the estimates for dredging the St. Croix river, but according to the report of the engineer of the United States Department in that State it would require an appropriation of something over $100,000. Our appropriation was to be met with an equal appropriation from the States for the purpose, but I did not feel justified in proceeding with the work unless they were prepared to do the same thing, as the cost was entirely disproportionate to the benefits to be derived. If the United States, however, will make an appropriation to obtain a certain depth of water, such as can be accomplished at a moderate cost; and will be prepared to ask a vote for the purpose at any time the United States will comply with the provision mentioned.

THE VETERANS OF 1812.

Mr. BROUSE asked whether the Government has decided to divide the $50,000 granted for pensions to the veterans of 1812, irrespective of the number who may be entitled to participate in such grant; and if not, do they propose to offer a fixed sum to each without regard to the rank he may have occupied in the service; and may not the successful applicants reasonably hope that they may receive an uniform pension of $100?

Hon. Mr. VAIL—It is quite impossible for the Government to give an answer to that question at the present time. We must wait until we see the number of men who may apply.

THE RECIPROCITY NEGOCIATIONS.

Mr. PLUMB moved an address for correspondence in relation to negotiations for a treaty of commercial reciprocity with the United States. He said that during the recent discussion they had with regard to measures of reciprocity with the United States, the basis upon which all those negotiations were carried on was evidently too wide. The consequence was that complications arose, resulting in the defeat of the treaty, the draft of which had been published. Those who were generally supposed to have favoured the adoption of the treaty, on this side, had not taken very fair part in the discussion; but it seemed to be very desirable that every expression of opinion might be made with regard to the great questions involved in that treaty, because it was very evident that negotiations were considered to be at an end. It would be remembered, that shortly after the House opened, the First Minister in reply to some remarks of the leader of the Opposition stated, that he intended to bring down the papers with regard to the matter and that the draft treaty would be laid before the House, but the sanction of the Government as well as the Senate of the United States would be required to the treaty. He (Mr. Plumb) thought the sanction of the Government of the United States was never given and that the proposition that had been made was binding upon one side only, and there was not the slightest indication given by the Government of the United States that it was binding upon their side. He thought this was a peculiarly hard feature of the case, but the Premier had stated he was satisfied, that when the treaty would come up it would bear favourable comparison with some other treaties that had been made. He trusted there would be a full and thorough discussion of this question. Last year, when the House opened, they were told that owing to the reckless prodigality of the late Government in undertaking large works, it was necessary to increase the taxation on the country, and it was further held that the building of the Pacific Railway was a project which the resources of the country could not meet. In order to provide for the expenditures to which the country was already committed, it was deemed necessary to impose further taxes. That view was opposed by the Opposition, but a measure was brought with such haste into the House that no time was taken to consult the great interests of the country before it was submitted to Parliament. That measure, in a modified form, passed. At the same time that the Government were adding to the burdens of the people, one of the leaders of the Ministerial party was in Washington, offering terms to the United States Government which involved an immense diminution of the revenues of this country. The negotiation was offering free trade upon a large scale with the United States, taking in some of the principal articles of domestic manufacture, and, at the same time, including, as it was necessary to include, free trade with Great Britain in these same articles. In addition to that, in the draft treaty it was proposed that the Dominion should give up an important claim—a very large claim, if we take the estimate of the negotiator—in connection with the Treaty of Washington. There was also an agreement to construct large public works, to some of which, it was true, we were committed, but it included new ones. A very short period was fixed for their completion, thus involving a very large expenditure within a short period. There was also a very large outlay provided for in the construction of works, for which there was no pressing necessity, and which were in the hands of private companies, while there was no corresponding work to be undertaken on the other side for our benefit. All these works involve such an increase of expenditure and so large a diminution of the revenue that it would seem, if the theory upon which fresh taxes were imposed was correct, any additional revenue could only be provided by direct taxation. It was not at all strange that those neogtiations were carried on with the idea of direct taxation. It was no new idea with the negotiators of the draft treaty. While on the one hand one portion of the party in power were raising fresh taxes, it was proposed, on the other hand by one stroke of the bill to reduce the revenue so far as to make it necessary to resort to direct taxation. On one occasion Mr. Brown remarked:—The further free trade is carried by Canada the more she will prosper. If we could abolish the tariff altogether and pay the expenditure by direct taxation, we should do more for the prosperity of Canada than all that was ever dreamed of by protectionists." Mr. Brown's views were strengthened by those of another gentleman, who, though not a member of the Government, was a prominent supporter of theirs, and whose order in this House seemed to be Parliament's first law. He referred to the hon. member for Chateauguay, who not long ago remarked, "It is the imperative and solemn duty of the House to adopt measures to increase our annual revenue by at least three millions. Our population ought to be familiarized with direct taxation. It would be, from all points of view, a blessed reform if a number of considerable items were paid by the local or municipal funds." Who knows where direct taxation would fall. The most likely mode of collecting it would be from property, and there is no scale of taxation which falls equally upon land. The larger properties, as a rule, pay the smaller sums, and it would principally fall upon the farmers. It would not fall upon the man who has bonds and debentures locked up in his chest, but upon the farmer. Although this treaty was, he considered, a direct bid for the farming interest, the fact that the final result of it would be direct taxation, would take away every possible contingent profit and advantage that the agricultural interest might derive from it. While war prices ruled in the United States, great advantages resulted from reciprocity, but of late years prices had fallen and western farmers could now compete successfully with ours. This changed the whole aspect of the case. He did not pretend to say that there was not a feeling in the country in favour of a renewal of the treaty, but the manufacturing interest had to be consulted. It was important that the Government should state whether the treaty was to be renewed, or whether the subject was to be dropped altogether. If it were ratified he failed to see why Canada should be irrevocably bound by it for 21 years.

Mr. CHARLTON said the discussion on the reciprocity question in Canada, had been principally confined to the enemies of the proposed treaty, and any remarks he might make in regard to it, he desired to be regarded as simply a statement of his own views. It was well, he thought, that the Government had abstained from the discussion of this question while the treaty was pending in the United States Senate, as our case might have been prejudiced had they appeared before the Canadian public as vindicators of the treaty, and placed before it the benefits that Canada would derive from its adoption. He held, however, that the time had arrived when reticence was no longer necessary, and in his remarks he would present no advantages that Canada would derive from this treaty, that had not been urged by the United States as objections from their stand-point of the treaty. The hon. member for Niagara told the House, with reference to the negotiations, that the Government of Canada had bound itself to the provisions of the proposed treaty, while the Government of the United States was at liberty to reject them. He could not understand that such was the case. The Secretary of State, the President of the United States, the British Minister at Washington and the Hon. George Brown, acting in their respective capacities for the United States, Great Britain and Canada, negotiated the treaty, and it was rejected by the Senate. But, had it been ratified by the Senate, it might have been rejected by the Parliament of Canada, and this Government, in any future negotiations, was in no way bound to the principle of the proposed treaty, any more than was the Government of the United States. Then the hon. member drew somewhat upon his imagination in picturing the wealth population and resources which this country would possess at the expiration of twenty one years, the period during which the treaty would run. The hon. member had stated that Canada would, by that time, have quadrupled its population, which would, indeed, be the most marvellous growth ever recorded. The highest rate of increase of the United States was 23 per cent., but the average was somewhat less. It was a simple fact that in all the discussions upon the treaty, and in all the diatribes which had been uttered respecting them, the Hon. George Brown occupied a very prominent position. In fact, it might be suspected that had some hon. member on the Opposition side of the House, instead of a leader of the Reform party, negociated the treaty, it would have been more acceptable to the hon. members opposite. The treaty had been made to operate against the Reform party, and the course taken by the Opposition throughout has been an unpatriotic one. Their opposition having been dictated by no regard for the interests of the country, but by a desire to drag down a prominent man and injure the party which was wielding the destinies of the country. The hon. member for Niagara told the Government the other day that they ought to have forseen the political change which was impending in the United States, and that the present was an unfavourable time for negociating a treaty. Indeed, the Government ought to have known that the American people did not know, viz.: That at the coming elections the Democratic party would return a majority to the House of Representatives.

Mr. PLUMB explained that he said that the Hon. Mr. Brown, from his intimate knowledge of American politics, ought to have known this fact.

Mr. CHARLTON said that if Mr. Brown ought to have foreseen this result, then he was expected to know more than the Democratic party themselves know, because they were astonished at their success; and more than the Republican party knew for they were equally astonished at the success of their opponents. But, even, had Mr. Brown or the Government foreseen that the Democratic party would have had a majority in the House of Representatives at the next Congress, it made no difference in the treaty making power. The Senate was still Republican and would remain so for years to come, and, moreover, the executive and the whole treaty negotiating and treaty making power was in the hands of the Republican party and would remain so for years to come.

Mr. CAMPBELL said when the Province of Nova Scotia entered the Confederation it was hoped that its resources would have been developed and its industries fostered, but the patience of the people had been almost worn out, and their interests well nigh trampled out of existence. As for this treaty, he regarded it as an abortion and the Government had shown no disposition to relieve the industries of Nova Scotia that were suffering.

The motion was carried.

Mr. DE COSMOS moved "That in view of extending the commerce of the Dominion on the Pacific, it is desirable that the Government consider the advisableness of securing a commercial treaty with the Hawaiin Kingdom similar to that negotiated between that kingdom and the United States."

The latter treaty, he said, was for a free exchange of the products of the Sandwich Islands and the manufactures of the United States. This treaty would be unfavourable to British Columbia inasmuch as it would turn the trade of that Province to the Washington territory. The value of the shipping trade between British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands amounted last year to $60,000, yielding a revenue to the country of $25,000, which was yearly increasing.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—There is no objection to the motion of the hon. member for Victoria passing, although I am not able to say what the Government could do in the matter further than to institute such enquiries as will enable us to take advantage of any favourable circumstances that may arise. I am aware of the great importance to our Pacific end of the Dominion of obtaining the greatest possible benefit from the trade of the Sandwich Islands, and other parts of the Western Pacific, and I can only say the Government will do everything in their power in order to meet the views the hon. gentleman has expressed in his speech on the motion, though, at the present moment, I cannot possibly say what we can be able to accomplish.

The motion was carried. At six o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

AFTER RECESS.

STEEL RAILS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL.

Mr. PALMER asked—Whether or not two thousand tons of steel rails were purchased last autumn for the Intercolonial Railway, and if so, who acted for the Government in making such purchase, and from whom were the same purchased, and at what price were public tenders asked for, if so, how?

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—Tenders were taken, under the direction of the Department, by the Chief Superintendent, by sending samples to all the great iron firms in England. The lowest tender was that of Messrs. Wilson, Cammel & Co., at £11 10s., delivered at Halifax and St. John. That tender, being the lowest, was accepted, and the rails were to be delivered next season.

Mr. PALMER—What was the price of the rails for the Pacific Railway?

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—They were to be deliveredin Montreal at $50.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Hon. MALCOLM CAMERON moved an address to Her Majesty praying she will graciously be pleased to cause her principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to negotiate with foreign powers with a view to further improvement in international law and the establishment of a system of international arbitration. He said that some days ago, when the hon. member for Grenville introduced a proposition to this House, he gave a very interesting, elaborate, and physiological disquisition on the exercise of gymnastics in schools, for which the House and the country would feel obliged, but he was somewhat surprised when the hon. gentleman concluded his address with a proposition which was entirely unheard of in this country, and which had been sprung upon the House and the people—viz., for the introduction of military training in our schools. He (Mr. Cameron) felt bound to acknowledge that he was so much taken by surprise that he rose suddenly and drew a proposition which he intended to submit to the House, and which he thought it was now his duty to himself as well as to the hon. member to make some apology for, because nothing could be well done that was done so hastily, and what he had said had led to various erroneous ideas being entertained throughout the country. He thought that when he had stated that he was a volunteer and the son of a soldier it could not be supposed that he intended to insult the military profession. He knew the value of volunteers and soldiers and the honour which they had earned in every land in the discharge of their duty; but that had nothing to do with the question whether men ought to be soldiers or not, or whether making a man a soldier was not the very worst use to which he could be applied. He did not mean by stating that to either insult or injure those noble men who had discharged their duty at all times and in all countries. It was this that made it appear to him necessary that he should put his views in a better shape before the House. It was this induced him to look into the question which had been so recently discussed in England, because he thought there was no higher duty before the Parliament to-day than that of expressing the opinion of Canada in the question of settling disputes by international arbitration instead of by war. The christians' true mode of adjusting differences was by a reference to competent authority not to barbarousor savage war, and in using those words he used only the words of the first men and first soldiers of Britain. The resolution which he proposed was very nearly similar to one proposed by that great and lamented man Richard Cobden in the House of Commons as early as 1834, and on that occasion the sentiments of Lord Palmerston were so much in accord with those of Mr. Cobden that he would not vote against the resolution directly, but he voted for the previous question, carried it, and the matter was then disposed of. In forming this resolution he (Mr. Cameron) had followed the exact words of a proposal made last year by Mr. Richards in the British House of Commons, for which he obtained the support of a majority of the House. In that debate Mr. Gladstone, like Lord Palmerston and Lord Derby, expressed himself cordially in favour of the principle, but doubted whether the time had come when there was any prospect of nations resorting to that mode of settlement of disputes. The vote on that occasion gave a majority of ten against the previous question, and then the resolutions were adopted unanimously as appeared by reference to the *Hansard*. He (Mr. Cameron) regretted that the duty of bringing that important question before the House had not devolved upon a more able member, but he could offer the same reason for his action as that given by Mr. Richards, who said that for twenty-five years he had been deeply interested in this question, had studied it, had written respecting it, and had come to the conclusion that the great bulk of the country was with him He felt from the very few remarks made in the House the other day, he would be sustained to-night by hon. members, and from the letters he had received from different portions of the country, he had no doubt the proposition would receive the hearty concurrence of the people.

Mr. RICHARD seconded the motion, contending that, in view of the beneficial results already arrived at through special arbitration, it should be resorted to more extensively in the interest of material and moral progress.

Mr. BROUSE said no one could have listened to the speeches made by hon. gentlemen without coming to the conclusion that Canada was indeed becoming a great nation, when we were assuming the privilege of dictating to the powers of the earth the principles of peace. While he agreed with most that had been said by the hon. gentleman who moved these resolutions, he would ask the House for a moment to look at what they contained. They endeavoured to establish the principle that we might have a system of national arbitration that would settle satisfactorily all differences between countries. He (Mr. Brouse) held that so far as the difficulties which end in war were concerned it was impossible as a rule, to settle them by such a system. What was the power which compelled submission to arbitration between individuals? It was the power of the law, and without that power these arbitrations would be useless. Juries alone could decide in most cases the quarrels of nations. He attributed the cause of the Crimean War to the operations of the Peace Society in England.

Mr. DYMOND, while proposing to act as mediator between the hon. members for South Ontario and South Grenville, defended Messrs. Bright and Cobden and the Peace Society of England from the charge made against them by the last-named hon. gentleman that they had brought about the Crimean war. The true cause of that disastrous war was the abject condition of England, and the demoralized condition to which the aristocratic class had reduced the army; and but for Lord Palmerston's hasty and ill-considered negotiations the war might even then have been averted. He believed peace could only be provented by the establishment of international free trade. He moved, in amendment: That this House will at all times be ready to give its best consideration to any practical legislation tending to promote international intercourse; and thus by establishing unity of interest between Canada and foreign states, secure the maintenance of peace.

Mr. PLUMB ridiculed the idea of the Parliament of Canada being able to settle the question of international arbitration.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD would like to hear the views of the Government on this matter. Her Majesty should be addressed only on matters of grave importance, and such addresses, when sent, should, if possible, be sanctioned by the Ministry of the day.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said that while sympathizing with the resolution, he did not know that its success would be attended with practical results; and he suggested that both motion and amendment should be withdrawn.

The were accordingly withdrawn.

Mr. DE COSMOS moved a resolution declaring the expediency of creating a court for the trial of actions for divorce in each of the Provinces of the Dominion.

Mr. BECHARD moved in amendment that all Divorce Courts within the Dominion be abolished.

The House divided, and the motion was rejected by 134 to 5.

The House adjourned at 11.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The audience on Sunday was as large as the hall could accommodate, and the platform was graced by men of position—to wit, the Hon. Mr. Ferrier and Messrs. Rymal, Ross, Cushing and half a dozen of others. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cameron, Mr. McGillivray, who was in the chair, called upon the last named gentleman to speak.

Mr. Cameron said he would only occupy their time a few moments while Mr. Ross, one of the Western champions of temperance was arranging his thoughts, but he would take occasion to hint to him and to his fellow-workers in Parliament that they must not be dismayed at the difficulties they encountered in dealing with the subject. Matters were now very much as when a large tree had been felled and it became desirable to extract the stump. It was then that the tug came. The machine used might be found inadequate and all the gear might break and give way, but nevertheless the old stump was bound to come out, and by perseverance it was sure at last to be rooted up. He hoped that whatever was done in Parliament the question would not be left in its present unsatisfactory condition, but that the Government would not be influenced to make known their policy in relation thereto.

Mr. Ross then took the floor, and in evident allusion to the discussion of the previous Sunday, said the friends of temperance could not afford to waste their energies in quarrelling, but ought to concentrate their energies more than ever in pressing the subject upon the consideration of the Government. The advocates of prohibition had now arrived at the stage immediately precedent to legislative action, and it was not a time, when the citadel had been approached and the enemies guns might be spiked, to fall out upon minor points. It was a comparatively easy thing for speakers to state their opinions and views as to what ought to be done, but it was quite another to deal with the political difficulties and exigencies which necessarily surrounded a question of this nature, and he kindly thought that any one conversant with the real state of the case would envy his (Mr. Ross's) position and responsibilities at this moment. In view of these difficulties temperance men ought to be more indulgent and more patient. Last week it had become his duty to review the work of the last 15 or 20 years. Until now Parliament had only been asked to allow the subject to be examined and to permit information to be obtained, and the result had been that it was proved the people demanded the law, that it was a necessary law, and that when it had been adopted it had done good. The next step was to ask the House of Commons to commit itself to the principle, but immediately it was found that there was some formidable difficulty in the way, and the difficulty so far, had not been surmounted. Whether it would be surmounted this session he could not say, but it was evident that we had approached the stage, if indeed we had not already arrived at it, when temperance men would have to choose between allegiance to their particular political parties and the cause they profess to have so much at heart. This course had been found necessary in connection with other great reforms, and now, that a measure of a *quasi* revolutionary character was engaging the sympathies of the people, it would be found equally necessary. And if he had rightly estimated the character of the temperance men of Canada, when the issue was fairly placed before them, they would give their adhesion only to the party that would engage to carry the Prohibitory Liquor Law. He warned them to be ready, and to brace themselves resolutely to their task after the work demanded their best energies. He claimed for himself that he had proceeded in this enterprise with all the prudence and caution he was master of, and he intended to be guided in the future by the same principles, and he had very strong hopes of ultimate success. The resolutions he had presented to the House affirmed the principle of prohibition as an adequate remedy for the vice of intemperance, and as they had been adopted, something had been gained. Two attempts to take the next step had failed, but if it did not succeed this Session, perhaps it may the next. If, however, this Parliament refused to legislate, there were two remedies left to the temperance people. The first was the constitutional one he had already adverted to, of only voting at the next general elections for men who would pledge themselves to prohibition, showing in this way that they gave that question precedence over all others. The other way was to submit it directly to the vote of the people in the form of a plebiscitum, and he hoped the Government might be persuaded to adopt this course. This could be done irrespective of political partizanship, and would not oblige electors or members to dissociate themselves from their parties. Men had a right to their opinions, and some temperance people thought that the public mind was fully prepared to deal with this important measure, but he must heartily say that he doubted it, and that in his opinion there remained much to be done before the people were ripe for a vote. The speaker then went on to say that the people, who were the parties most concerned, had the best right to decide questions of this kind. Neither Parliament, nor Government, nor even Her Majesty the Queen, were the highest courts, but the people, and if the people willed a prohibitory liquor law they would have it in spite of all opposition.

The Hon. Mr. FERRIER was the next speaker, but he only occupied a few minutes. He considered that the cause of temperance was intimately connected with the highest and best interests of the people, and said the Confederation would never develope its full power and grandeur until the principle contended for (prohibition) had been recognized and faithfully acted upon. The principles of temperance, he was happy to say, were being inculcated in all our schools, and the rising generation gave promise of being, in this respect, largely in advance of their fathers.

Mr. Jos. RYMAL, M.P., spoke next, and very much in the sense of the previous speakers. He stated, however, that he had never been accused of being very friendly towards the Tories, but if he found that a Tory could do better in this cause than one of his own party, he would give him his aid, irrespective of all political considerations.

Mr. CUSHLING, M.P., spoke last, and expressed a fear that temperance was being put in the place of religion. He did not say it was. He only came there to learn, but he gave religion the first place in all things, and was sure that the man who was truly devout would be both honest and temperate. However, if on examination he found that the Prohibitory Liquor Law rightfully claimed his support it certainly would have it.

M. HANNAM then announced a lecture by the Revd. W. Affleck this evening. The meeting was dismissed in the usual way.

Local Intelligence.

Y.M.C.A.—A very interesting lecture is promised this evening in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Sparks street, on "Earth's Battlefields," by Mr. A. M. Manning, of Almonte.

MAPLE SUGAR.—The last few days have been very favourable for the manufacture of maple sugar. Some of this year's sugar has already been offered for sale in the city. Those capable of judging, predict a good season for the manufacture of this staple article.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.—The presentation of the address of the Wesleyan General Conference to His Excellency the Governor General will take place at Rideau Hall this afternoon at 2 o'clock. It has been handsomely engrossed, and reflects much credit upon the engrosser.

LEFT FOR HOME.—Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who has been here for some time with a view to prevent the passage of the Marine Telegraph Bill, left for New York yesterday. The Hon. Lawrence Oliphant and G. VanNorman, the advocates of a free system of telegraphy, as opposed to monopolies, also left the city yesterday.

LECTURE.—The Committee of the Ottawa Young Men's Christian Association have much pleasure in announcing that the Rev. J. F. Stevenson, LL.B, of Montreal, will lecture on Thursday eving, the 25th instant, in the Metcalfe street Wesleyan Church. The subject is "English Life 150 years ago." The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock. Price of admission 25 cents.

FIXING A DRAIN.—The drain at the corner of Elgin and Slater Streets having become stopped up, men were employed yesterday in effecting the necessary repairs. The stench from the opening in the street in that locality shows that the work was not undertaken one day too soon, as it might have ended in some pestilence had it been neglected any longer.

CURLING AT RIDEAU HALL.—The return match between Mr. Inglis, of the Ottawa Curling Club, and His Excellency the Governor-General was played yesterday morning on the Vice-Regal Rink. The game was a long one, and evinced on the part of both contestants some fine play. The result proved adverse to the *auld* man, who fully expected to reverse the game of a previous occasion. The match this time ended with the following score: Earl Dufferin, 21 points; Mr. Inglis, 18 points; leaving His Excellency winner by 3 points. The Orphans' Home will rejoice in the receipt of another bag of flour at Mr. Inglis' expense. At the request of His Excellency, Mr. Inglis consented to secure a couple of rinks to play another match at Rideau Hall to-day.

LAY PREACHING.—Mr. Robt. Wilkes, M.P., owing to the temporary illness of the Rev. W. J. Hunter, preached in the King street Wesleyan Methodist Church, on Sunday morning last.

THE CITY ASSESSMENT.—The assessors completed the assessment of Wellington Ward yesterday. This makes the third ward, leaving only By and Ottawa Wards yet to be assessed. There will be a material increase in the valuation of property this year over the previous one. Vacant ground has received every consideration at the hands of the assessors, and justly so, as it has for years hindered the progress of the city.

NEW EDINBURGH READING.—The last of the winter series of readings in aid of the building fund of the Presbyterian Church, New Edinburgh, took place last night in the Music Hall, which was well filled, a considerable number from the city being present. In addition to the usual readings and singing there was a farce, which caused considerable amusement. At the close, Rev. Mr. Sym announced, as the result of the readings, in addition, after paying expenses, of about $200 to the building fund. He also stated that the entertainment would be resumed next winter, which fact will be received with pleasure by those who have spent many pleasant evenings this season at the New Edinburgh Music Hall.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

DANDIES' HOTEL.—L Coultee, Aylmer road; G W Kettes, Prescott; H K Baker, Toronto; W F Simmons, do; A Cavendish, Montreal; Thos. Lambert, Aylmer; J M Mathews, Montreal; James Hastings, New York; R Butler, Kemptville; H DePeneier, Wakefield; A R Ward, Smith's Falls; T B Prentiss, Aylmer; R Lambert, do; W J Conroy, do; Chas Stavely, Quebec; Dr S T Lewis, Rochester, NY; John Dawson, England; D W Avrill, Rochester, NY; W Mivahan, Toronto; James Longstreet; John Edmunds, Buckingham, Geo Douglas, Montreal; Geo Hubbill, Hubbill's Mills; Talbot Ainsworth, Portland, Me.

DIED.

HAY DON.—In this city, yesterday [Monday, 22nd March], Robert Hamilton, Esq., of Hamilton's Hotel, Dalhousie Street.

The funeral will leave his late residence on Thursday, 25th instant, at two o'clock p.m.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend without further notice.

Miscellaneous.

THE following is a correct account of the Expenses of Mr. D. J. O'DONOGHUE, M.P.P., at the last General Election for the Local Legislature, held in the City of Ottawa, Jan. 18th, 1875, to the best of my knowledge, the bills having been presented for payment as required by law, except bill I paid for school house for meeting, of $2, as enumerated below:

Cab hire, driving Mr. O'Donoghue during personal canvass	$5 00
Printing and advertising	40 00
Stalls for meetings	17 00
The above was contracted by Mr. O'Donoghue.	
Schoolhouse [meeting]	2 00
Expenses of Agent, election day	2 00

JOHN CASEY,
Financial Agent.
MR. O'DONOGHUE.

Ottawa, March 17th, 1875.

CITY OF OTTAWA ELECTION, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

I hereby certify that the above is a copy of the account of election expenses handed me by the Agent of D. J. O'Donoghue, Esq., M.P.P., in conformity with the Election Law.

W. M. F. POWELL,
Ret. Officer.

3803

The Christian at Work

T. DeWitt Talmage, Editor.

Without Premium, $2.50; with Premium, $3.25. To Clergymen, $2 cents less. A CHOICE OF TWO PREMIUMS. Agents Wanted.

Also, Five Sabbath-School Papers

Under the same editorial supervision. Each published monthly, and suitable for School or Home. The best and cheapest published. Beautiful Premiums with these papers.

GOOD WORDS, MY PAPER, GOOD CHEER, OLD AND YOUNG, SOAN TAGGART (German).

We number our papers, but do NOT date them, making them good at

The Times

VOL. VIII. NO. 3801 — OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1875 — PRICE 3 CENTS.

Servants.

WANTED—A Good General Servant, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply at this office. 3791

WANTED—A Partner with a capital of $500 to assist in the sale of a patent Tea-Pot. Samples can be seen and particulars given at the Office. 3792

WORK FOR ALL.—Ladies or gentlemen, make or remove $20 per week at their own homes. Address, with stamp, Lock Box 1, Greenwich street, New York.

PARTNER WANTED—A Partner having a small capital will find a good business in carrying on a patent manufacture, the terms of which are immediate and the profit over 100 per cent. Only the undersigned need apply. For information address J. BERMINGHAM. 3788

HELP WANTED.—Men and women wanted to sell a complete history of the "Life, Labours and Death of Livingstone," also "The Family Bible," both Protestant and Catholic, beautifully illustrated. Together with Maps, Charts and a great variety of pictures. For particulars address SCHUYLER SMITH & CO., Publishers, London, Ont.

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH, and expenses, or allowance, to Agents everywhere, selling our New Braided White Wire Rope Clothes Line. Sells readily at every house. Samples free. Address, HUDSON RIVER WIRE CO., 78 King Street west, Toronto, Ontario.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—Agents wanted. All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all their time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Postcard to Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. y37 1daw.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female Agents in their locality. Works NOTHING like it. Particulars FREE. P. O. VICKERY & Co., Augusta, Me.

WANTED.—We will give Men and Women A BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY from $5 to $20 per day in their own neighborhoods. No humbug or trifling. Address, with stamp, Lock Box 1, Greenwich street, New York.

Lost.

LOST—On Sunday last, in St. Alban's Church, or between that and Wilbrod street, a lady's gold brooch. The finder will please notify H. B. S., at this Office. 3-01

LOST—On Tuesday, the 23rd inst. (supposed to be in Wright's Hotel), a Russia Morocco Pocket Book containing a large sum of money. The finder will be liberally rewarded by enquiring for the Proprietor, Times Office. 3-01

Houses to Let.

FURNISHED HOUSE To Let for twelve months, from the 1st of May next, or to suit if required. Rooms good and lofty. Locality healthy and convenient, being within five minutes' walk of Parliament Buildings. Rate moderate. For full particulars, apply by letter to X Y Z, Times office.

TO LET—Nos. 4 and 5 Brooklyn Terrace. Apply to Wm. M. Beatie & Co., George Street, near Central School East. 3788 1m

Rooms to Let.

WELL-FURNISHED BACK ROOM, with Parlour, Bedroom, to Let, on Cambridge street, five minutes' walk from Parliament Buildings. Breakfast if required. Address "F." Times office.

TO LET—Large Front Room, Two or Three Single rooms, in a private family. Breakfast if required. A. W., Box, 330. 379

Board & Lodging.

BOARD—Large Front Rooms, and board for two or three gentlemen, in a private family, without children. Table d'hôte. Rideau and Waller streets, and within two minutes' walk of the Parliament Buildings. MRS. FORGIE. Jan. 26, 1875. 37 9-3m

Hotels.

ALBION HOTEL
Court House Avenue,
OTTAWA, Ont.
W. H. CHALKER, - - Manager
R. BERT GRAHAM, - - Proprietor
Omnibus to and from the Cars and Boats free. 3 81

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
The shortest, cheapest and quickest passage to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow. The fleet is one of the largest, fastest and safest in the world. Vessels will be despatched as follows:—

FROM PORTLAND
PRUSSIAN ..... February 24
SCANDINAVIAN ..... " 27
MORAVIAN ..... March 4
PERUVIAN 18
SARMATIAN 29
POLYNESIAN 29

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN ..... $70 to $80 | STEERAGE $30

THE STEAMERS OF THE
Glasgow Line
are intended to sail between the Clyde and Portland during the season of Winter Navigation.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN $60,
INTERMEDIATE 40,
STEERAGE ..... 25.
An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. Children under 1 year of age, free; under 7 and over 1, half price; under 14 and over 7, three-fourths. For through tickets and every information apply to D. W. CUMARD & CO., Agents, 17, Sparks-st.
Ottawa, July 22, 1874.

ANCHOR LINE.
STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY.
PASSENGERS ACCOMMODATION UNSURPASSED.
Rates of passage from New York
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Belfast:
Cabin $50 to $70 gold, according to accomodation.
Return tickets at reduced rates.
For passage or other information apply to Henderson Brothers, 7 Bowling Green, New York, or their Agent
GEO. J. MUSGROVE, Ottawa.

BERKELEY, Ont., —Sent emen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking "Norton's Camomile Pills." I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered exercruciating pain for a length of time, having tried every remedy prescribed, but without any benefit. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be suffering.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLEN. To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. 3805.

Business Cards.

PATENTS.
GIBBS & COURSOLLE,
SOLICITORS OF
Patents of Invention,
(TRADE MARKS REGISTERED)
63, SPARKS-ST., OTTAWA.
3789

DONALD M. GRANT,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent.
Insurance purchased and Loans negotiated.
OFFICE—No. 3 Bell's Block, Elgin-st., Ottawa.
Nov. 27 1874. 2428

Bankers.

P. D. BROWNE,
Banker, Montreal.
Dealer in Greenbacks, U. S. Bonds and Checks. Commercial paper discounted. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and U. S. Interest allowed on deposits. 3690-6awly

BOND BROTHERS,
Bankers and Stock Brokers, Montreal.
Negotiate sales of Property and Patents, and organize Companies. Money invested in first class securities, pay 7 and 8 per cent. Interest. Stocks purchased and carried on a margin; 7 to 10 per cent. interest at lowest current rates.
Dec. 3, 1874. 3709y3awk

Legal Cards.

R. C. W. MacCUAIG,
Official Assignee.
City of OTTAWA, County of Carleton.
3765-1f

WILLIAM MOSGROVE,
Barrister, Conveyancer, &c., Solicitor in Chancery.
Office—Opposite the Russell House, over Gibson's Confectionary.
Money to lend on Real Estate. 3727-1y

O'CONNOR & O'DOHERTY,
Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.,
Mosgrove's Building, Rideau-st., Ottawa.
HON. JOHN O'CONNOR, Q.C. G. J. O'DOHERTY
Dec. 4, 1874.

SCOTT, STEWART & GORMULLY,
Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys and Conveyancers, &c.,
Bell's Block, Elgin-st.
HONBLE. R. W. SCOTT, Q. C.
McLEOD STEWART. J. J. GORMULLY.
Oct. 17, 1874.

O'CONNOR & HOGG,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.,
OTTAWA, ONT.
DANIEL O'CONNOR. W. D. HOGG.
Sept. 9, 1874. 3387

WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK,
Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys, Conveyancers, Notaries, &c., &c.,
Office—Bell's Block, opposite Russell House.
W. H. WALKER. R. CASSELS, Jr. P. PENNOCK
July 21, 1874. 2825

J. W. W. WARD,
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, &c.,
Office Over Mr. R. Blackell's Flour Store, corner of Sussex and Rideau-street, Ottawa.
269ly

TAILLON & CHRYSLER,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, &c.
Office—Hardy's Block, Rideau-street.
O. TAILLON, | E. A. CHRYSLER.
June 3, 1875.

PINHEY, CHRISTIE & HILL,
Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.,
(Of the late firm of Lewis & Pinhey.)
OFFICES—Elgin Street, Ottawa.
C. H. PINHEY. A. J. CHRISTIE. H. P. HILL.
Feb 5, 1874. 434-3m

W. MARSHAL MATHESON,
Barrister, Attorney, Notary, &c.
Office—Master in Chancery Chambers, Court House, Ottawa, Canada.

L. W. P. COUTLEE, B.C.L.,
Barrister, Advocate, &c. for the Province of Quebec.
Barrister Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., for the Province of Ontario.
Main Street, Hull, P. Q. 3235-3m

C. V. H. FERLAND,
Advocate.
Temporary Office at Dr. Jos. Beaudin's, Main Street, Hull.
Hull, March 9, 1874. 39-1y

O. ARCHAMBAULT,
Notary Public and Advocate,
Has opened an Office in the Village of Hull, Province of Quebec, for the transaction of all Notarial and Legal business, either in the Province of Quebec or Ontario. Special care given to the collection of accounts in both Provinces.
Hull, Oct. 26, 1874. 366.

THOMAS P. FORAN,
Advocate, Solicitor, &c.
No. 12 St. James Street, MONTREAL.
Sept. 9, 1873. 2869-3m

Medical Cards.

DR. LOGAN,
Homœopathic Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Residence—Albert Street. Office hours from 6 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 4 p.m. Special attention given to diseases and displacements of the uterus. 1751

DR. J. P. LYNN,
May be Consulted at his Office, corner of O'Connor and Albert-sts.
Ottawa, Oct. 28, 1874. 2401.

DR. BURROWS, C.M.L.C.P.S.L.C., M.C.P.S.O.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal, Surgeon Northumberland and Durham Cavalry, Late Associate Coroner N. and D.
Office and Residence:—Corner of Hugh and Sparks sts. 2556-6m

DR. O. C. WOOD,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,
OTTAWA, ONT.
Day Office—Sparks-st., Centre Town. Night Office—at his residence, Maria-st., Centre Town. Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by a new but certain, speedy and almost painless process. Reference given to parties successfully treated if required.

DR. J. D. R. MACDONELL,
Ottawa South side of Rideau-st., near Gloucester. Consultations at all hours. 2454.

FISH! FISH! FISH!
MR. MOSES LAPOINTE desires to inform his customers and the public generally that he has removed his place of business from his former stand to the new Fish Market on the south side of York street. He will be happy to meet his friends in his new stand, and do his utmost to supply them with the latest importations of fresh and other kinds of fish; also all kinds of Poultry and Game.
MOSES LAPOINTE.
Ottawa, Feb. 2, 1875.

TALMAGE'S PAPER.
THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK.
"THE BEST RELIGIOUS PAPER."
A CHOICE OF
TWO BEAUTIFUL PREMIUMS.
An Illuminated Portfolio of Twelve Gems by Hemdscheil, each 8½ x 10½ in., or the superb Chromo, "The Twins," 22x28 in., after Landseer. Price $3.25, including postage. No extras of any kind. Without Premium, $3 per annum.
ATTENTION, AGENTS.
Liberal commission and exclusive territory. Samples and circulars free. Send Postal Card at once to
HORATIO C. KING,
Publisher
Box 5604, New York.
Oct. 28.

Auction Sal

BY J. BERMINGHAM.
IMPORTANT AND PEREMPTORY
AUCTION SALE,
The subscriber has just received direct from England the largest consignment of Costly Books ever brought to Central Canada, being Seventeen Cases of the Finest London Editions of Standard Authors in elegant calf bindings, which he is instructed to sell at public auction without any reserve, commencing on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock and evening at 7.30; and to be continued each evening during the week at 7.30 until the entire consignment, which consists of a few thousand volumes, is sold. The Books are Splendidly Illustrated, Elegantly Bound, and suitable for gentlemens' private libraries, comprising the most recent editions of Encyclopedias, Chambers', Appletons, &c. McCulloch's Commercial Directories, Beydell, Shakespeare in Photo. Histories of England, comprising Knight's Splendid Pictorial Edition, 8 Vols., over 3,000 Plates; also Hume, Lingard, Smollett, Lord Mahon and Macaulay, &c., &c. The Works of Shakespeare and all the British Poets, including the celebrated Aldine Edition, 32 vols., Bell's Edition, 24 vols., Hugh Miller's Works, 11 vols. The Novelists including Scott, Dickens, Bulwer, Trollope, Thackeray, Lever, Reade, &c. De Quincey, Froude, May, Hallam, Gibbon, Chas. Reade, Captain Marryat, Chas. Lever, Lord Brougham, Wilson's Border Tales, Pepys' and Evelyn's Diaries. Fairholt's Notes and English literature, Knight's Pictorial London Gallery of Art, Lowden's Bibliographic Manual, giving a history of all books in the English language, Dictionary of Greek and Roman Arts, Lease's Stockings Wilkes' Gallery and thousands of other valuable works.
Catalogues will be ready for distribution on Monday, and can be had at the office of the Subscriber, Entrance opposite the Russell House. A general invitation is extended to ladies and gentlemen wishing to replenish the libraries, to examine the books on Tuesday, the 23rd, all day and night up to 10 o'clock, and on Wednesday, 24th up to the hour of sale, such a chance to purchase valuable books should not be overlooked. Clergymen, Senators and Members of Parliament, as well as the general public, should take advantage of it.
Sale without any reserve.
J. BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.
OTTAWA, March 20, 1875.

READ, MARK, LEARN,
AND THEN YOU WILL KNOW THAT
J. M. ROSS & Co.
Have in their SALE ROOMS the finest and cheapest
STOCK OF GOODS
IN THE CITY.
It is useless to attempt a description. Call and see their splendid Gallery of Paintings, Mirrors, Electro-plated Ware, Ten Thousand Vols. of Books, a Bankrupt Stock of Stationery, four hundred Albums, ten thousand Stereoscopic Views of all parts of the world, 100 Opera Glasses, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Cutlery, Work Boxes, and about 60 pairs of most elegant Bohemian Glass Lusters and Vases all for Sale, private, at one-half the prices usually asked in retail stores.
82 Sparks Street,
HENEY'S BLOCK.
Ottawa, March, 15, 1874. 3791

Miscellaneous.

THE BRITISH CANADIAN
Land & Settlement Co.
(LIMITED)
[Incorporated under the Companies' Act, 1868 and 1869.]
Capital, $1,250,000, in 25,000 Shares of $50 Each.
FIRST ISSUE, 10,000 SHARES,
Of which a Limited Number have been reserved for Canada.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. Arthur, Esq., merchant, Woollen, Bothwell, near Glasgow.
John Cunningham, Esq. [of Chamston] of Smart & Cunningham, Ironfounders, Barrhead.
Matthew Fairley, Esq., of M. Fairley & Co., merchants, Glasgow.
Adam Houston, Esq., of Houston & McNairn, produce merchants, Glasgow.
Charles Maitland, Esq., of R. McKie, John & Son, Pass Crest Brewery, Alloa.
James Robertson, Esq., of John Robertson & Co., cotton spinners, Newhall.
James Salmon, Esq., J.A., of James Salmon & Son, architects, Glasgow.
John Spencer, Esq., merchant, 125 West Regent street, Glasgow.
LAW AGENTS.
Brown, Dunlop & Lindsay, Writers, 87 New Regent street, Glasgow.
MANAGERS AND SECRETARIES.
W. G. & J. W. Lindsay, Accountants, 3 West Regent street, Glasgow.
BROKERS.
Moore & Brown, 166 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
Dykes & Maclagan, 79 St. Vincent street, Glasgow.
COMMISSIONERS IN CANADA.
John Union, Esq., Craigowan, Woodstock.
Col. David Shaw, Kingston.
The Company is formed to take up and develope lands in Manitoba or North-West Territory, extending to
250,000 ACRES,
Obtained in free grant on condition of settlement from the Dominion Government.
First—By settling upon the lands suitable emigrants from Great Britain or other countries, to whom free grants of alternate lots for moderate sized farms will be given by the Company along with advances for passage money, implements, seed, &c., and
Second—To hold for increased value the alternate reserved farms, and sites suitable for towns, or lying in the line of projected railway routes to the west or of mineral value. Two millions of emigrants leave Britain in the course of every ten years, and from the knowledge acquired of the business and the facilities possessed by the Company for obtaining the proper class of emigrants, it is expected that the number stipulated for by the Government to be settled in ten years, viz., one thousand families, may be accomplished in about half that time. Seven townships were selected last summer situated on both banks of the Little Saskatchewan River and admitted by all who have been in that part of the country to be of the most fertile and beautiful character to be found in the North-West.
Prospectuses, with full details, can be obtained, and applications for stock made at the office of
Capt. MacCuaig,
Travellers' Insurance Co.
3797

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.
ALEX. TAYLOR
Successor to D. McLarnon,
—CORER OF—
RIDEAU & CUMBERLAND STS.
—DEALER IN—
FLOUR AND MILL PRODUCE.
A selected stock always on hand to suit all parties. Orders promptly attended to.
The highest price will be paid for all kinds of Farm Produce. 3772-1y

A. E. GENDREAU'S
New Parliamentary Tonsorial
PARLOUR
is now open.
FIRST CLASS Hair Dresser employed. Ladies' Combings done up in First Class style, and on the shortest notice.
Charges Moderate.
Mathewman's New Buildings, Wellington Street, between Dufferin Bridge and Kingsmill Street. 3767

Miscellaneous.

METROPOLITAN LODGE, No. 50,
I. O. O. F., M. U.
A meeting of the members of the above Lodge will be held on WEDNESDAY the 24th inst., at one o'clock. Business—Consideration for attending the funeral of our late Brother, Robt. Hamilton. Members to appear in regalia.
RALPH J. COOK,
Secretary.
381-3.

CARPENTERS' WORK.
TENDERS
Will be received by the undersigned for the Carpenters' Joiners' and Iron work, &c., of the
New Methodist Church,
UNTIL
1ST OF APRIL, NEXT, AT NOON,
Plans and Specifications may be seen at their office any day from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m. Tenders either the lowest or any tender will necessarily be accepted.
HORSEY & SHEARD,
Architects.
Ottawa, March 24, 1875. 3-01-1l

NOTICE
Is hereby given that I have revoked and countermanded all and every Power of Attorney heretofore given by me to Samuel Davis.
LOUIS PRENDERGAST.
New York City, March 15th, 1875. 3801 1m

NOTICE.
Several Sets of Single Harness
For Sale Cheap for Cash.
Enquire at
Rowe's AUCTION Rooms, Rideau Street.
Ottawa, March 3rd, 1875. 3784

NEW EDINBURGH
BRICK WORKS.
Orders for bricks left at the City Office, corner of Sparks and Elgin streets, will be promptly attended to. 3 91.

Grocers.

AUCTION SALE.
EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE
Have received the balance of their stock of
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, GLASSWARE,
and CROCKERY by Auction, commencing
On Saturday, 20th Inst.
at 7.30 p.m. and to continue next week on TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY.
GREAT BARGAINS.
3798

Burnett's Extracts
For cooking purposes.
Burnett's Extracts
"Preeminently superior."—Parker House, Boston.
Burnett's Extracts
LEMON, VANILLA, ROSE,
ALMOND, NECTARINE, CELERY,
ORANGE, PEACH, NUTMEG,
CINNAMON, CLOVES, GINGER.
Burnett's Extracts
"The best in the world."—Fifth Av. Hotel, N. Y.
Burnett's Extracts
"Used exclusively for years."—Continental Hotel, Phila.
Burnett's Extracts
The superiority of these Extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.
PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE,
MONTREAL, P. Q.
Agents for Dominion of Canada.
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON,
Proprietors.

HOUSEKEEPERS!
For your House-cleaning, by all means ask your Grocer, Druggist, or the Ironmonger for
SAPOLIO,
It surpasses everything for Windows, painted and plain Woodwork, and Tins, Brasses, and Scouring Knives, and all metals.
HAND SAPOLIO,
For Mechanics, Painters, Photographers, and for Bath purposes.
3799-1m

Remedies.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own imitation compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have further instructed their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

By Telegraph.

MID-NIGHT DESPATCHES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Spring Races

LONDON, March 23.—Nottingham Spring Handicap was one by "Mundi," but being disqualified, the race was given to "Castle" —"Wellan," who was second, "Patrick" and "Maplanfgult were placed second and third.

John Mitchell

The funeral of John Mitchell occurred to day at Newry, Ireland. His remains were buried in the church yard, notwithstanding that exciting placards had been distributed.

UNITED STATES.

Suits Pending

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Attorney-General has given instructions to the proper district attornies to institute suits against several of the Pacific railroads for amounts certified by the Secretary of the Treasury was due Government for 5 per cent of their respective net earnings, provided for by the Act of July 1st, 1862, or by any other Act or Acts in relation to the respective railroad companies.

New York Central Railroad.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The New York Central Railroad case involving several hundred thousand dollars claimed by Government as taxes on dividends declared by the company will be argued in the Supreme Court on Thursday. Senator Conkling will appear as council for the company and Attorney-General Williams for the Government.

Assault by a Negro.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—A negro named Simmo made a fiendish assault on a Mrs. Nelson in Maryland, opposite Alexandria, last night, while her husband was absent. He was arrested, but on the way to jail a mob overpowered the authorities, and hung the culprit on the limb of a tree.

Geological Survey.

The Secretary of the Interior has written a letter to President Barnard, of Columbia College, asking him to recommend a suitable person connected with the school of mines connected with that institution, for the purpose of making the proposed geological survey of the Black Hills country.

S. S. Caspian Arrived.

PORTLAND, March 23.—S. S. Caspian arrived at 10 p.m., with 27 cabin and 85 steerage passengers.

Stay of Proceedings Denied

ROCKLAND, Me., March 23.—Judge Virgin has denied the prayer of Wagner and Gordon, condemned murderers, for stay of proceedings.

Murder.

BOSTON, March 23.—Investigation into the mysterious death of Mrs. Bingham, at East Boston, last night, establishes beyond doubt the fact that she was murdered. The last seen of her alive she went to answer the door-bell, and it is supposed she then admitted the murderer. A lamp was found in the cellar, and as a villainous looking man had called two doors above and gained access to the cellar on the plea of examining the water pipes. It is supposed the man was guilty of her murder, and that Mrs. Bingham innocently accompanied him to the cellar to light his way. She is known to have had money on her person, and as this was taken, as well as four rings from her fingers, the murderer evidently intended robbery as well as a baser crime in which he seemed to have been foiled.

Tornado.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 23.—The path of the tornado was from two to six hundred yards wide. The cyclone was of a cylindrical shape, and travelled with fearful velocity from north to south. The front cloud was as black as night and half a mile high. The rear was illuminated with a bright light. It travelled nearly due east, varying a little to north. After the devastation of Camak the tornado seems to have divided, one point going east by north and crossing the Savannah river above and below Augusta, both proving equally destructive, laying waste everything in their track. Huge trees were broken, and in some instances carried three quarters of a mile. The tornado was preceded by a dull heavy roaring as of heavy artillery in the distance. It spent its greatest fury in about three minutes. An eye witness says the senses were utterly deadened and appalled; there was a crash, a roar, and the mingling of a hundred terrific and unearthly sounds. Houses were demolished, and noble oaks that had withstood the storms of a century were snapped in twain. A wail of distress comes up from the devastated, district, comprising eight counties of Georgia and two or three in South Carolina. The destruction of property is immense, and the list of killed and wounded is appalling.

The Trouble among the Miners.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 23.—Railroad officers are in receipt of information of such a nature from Schuylkill Region as to assure them that the threatened trouble among miners will not amount to anything serious.

The Vineland Shooting Case

Carruthers, the Vineland editor lies in a critical condition, though hopes of his recovery are entertained.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

UNITED STATES.

Coal Panic.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., March 23.—There is a panic in the coal market of this city. The coal supply is exhausted, and hundreds were turned away from the yards yesterday and to-day.

Robbery of Coupon Bonds.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—It has been discovered that seven per cent. coupon bonds, with all coupons attached, to the amount of $1,918,000, have been abstracted from the State Treasury, and are probably in circulation. These bonds were originally issued in aid of various railroad enterprises, but were exchanged for six per cent. bonds, and remained in the Treasurer's safe without cancellation.

Another Libel Suit on the Tapis.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Another libel suit is threatened, growing out of the Tilton-Beecher trial. The President of the Juvenile Guardian Society notified Assistant-Pastor Halliday, of Plymouth Church, that he will seek legal redress for aspersions cast by Halliday upon the Guardian Society in his testimony recently.

Horrible Murder.

BOSTON, March 23.—Last night the body of Mrs. Mary Bingham, a widow, 30 years of age, was found in the cellar of her mother's residence at No. 97 Webster Street, East Boston, under circumstances indicating a brutal murder. The body was fearfully bruised, and presented a sickening appearance. The mouth was filled with gravel, which was packed so solid that a knife was required to remove it. In the windpipe was found a large stone, which was with difficulty removed; also marks upon the neck as if she had been strangled. A thorough investigation of the affair will be made.

The Recent Railroad Accident.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 23.—An examination of the rails where the accident occurred to the New York Express on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad on Friday evening strengthens the suspicion that the track had been tampered with.

A Judicial Opinion of the Civil Rights Bill.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Judge Emmons in the United States Court delivered an elaborate and exhaustive charge to the Grand Jury in reference to the Civil Rights. He said: You ask whether it is a crime for which you have a right to find on enactment, the negro has been denied full and equal enjoyment of accommodations, advantages fairly, and the privileges of the theatres and the insurance of State. Such a denial is not an offence over which Congress can give this Court jurisdiction. These are matters which the State Government alone control. The parties who think themselves aggrieved can bring their civil action in this court at once, and any decision we may then make can be reviewed by the Supreme Court. He reviews the thirteenth amendment, and declares it abolished slavery and did no more. He also reviews the fourteenth amendment, and says the clauses forbidding the States to deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of the law or deny to any person equal protection of the laws have no application to this subject. They are intended solely to prevent an arbitrary transfer of property from citizen to citizen without legal adjudication or process, and to prevent the establishment of tribunals for one class of persons varying from those which determine the rights of all. These inhibitions, too, beyond all controversy, are aimed at the action of the State only, and have no reference to individuals.

CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE

(By Telegraph.)

TORONTO.

Strike—Election Protest—The Late Election of Bishop—An Octogenarian.

TORONTO, March 23.

The Grand Trunk conductors are preparing for a strike, but, before doing so, intend sending a deputation to see Mr. Spicer, at Montreal.

Col. Higginbotham's election for North Wellington is to be protested. This looks very much like spite, because Mr. Drew came so near getting in, but didn't.

It is stated that some legal technicality was omitted in the election of the Bishop for the Niagara diocese, and that a new election will have to take place.

Mrs. Susannah Wilson died on Sunday, at the age of eighty-six. She was married in this city in the year 1804, and may fairly be considered one of the oldest inhabitants. She was with her husband during the war of 1812, and was present at several engagements at Queenston Heights and Niagara, where she assisted in burying the dead.

MONTREAL.

Mortality—Consumption of Meat—New Telegraph Office.

MONTREAL, March 23.

There were 120 interments in the city cemeteries during week ending the 20th instant. In the Protestant Cemeteries there were 25 interments.

Mr. J. Montmarquet, Meat Inspector, makes the following report of the number of animals killed in this city during the past year:—Beeves, 37,019; sheep, 81,970; calves, 20,397; pigs, 39,835; grand total, 179,221.

The Montreal Telegraph Company have opened an office at Laprairie Junction, Quebec.

HALIFAX

Serious Fire—Controverted Election Bill.

HALIFAX, March 23.

An extensive fire occurred in Kentville on Saturday night. The buildings, which were occupied by David Strong & Co., I. L. Dodge & Co., John and George Blanchard and Mrs. Angers, were totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at $22,000; insured for $9,000.

The House of Assembly was engaged yesterday with the Controverted Election Bill, which is somewhat similar to the Dominion Act. No opposition is anticipated.

HAMILTON

Burglars at Work—Hard—Relief at Soup Kitchens.

HAMILTON, March 23.

About two o'clock yesterday morning the residence of Mr. Joseph Wilson, grocery, was entered by burglars, and, proceeding to his bedroom, one held a pistol to his head while the other woke him up. Under this compulsion he yielded his money, amounting to $150, while they helped themselves to valuables worth about $500.

A lad named Headless was arrested last week for stealing a purse from one Reid. It appears Reid subsequently forgave him on account of his widowed mother. For not appearing to prosecute the Magistrate yesterday fined Reid $20.

During the severe weather the average number of persons presenting themselves for relief at the soup kitchen only reached 40 per centage for a city of 30,000 inhabitants.

LONDON.

Obit—A Foundling—Fire.

LONDON, March 23.

Mrs. Warren, Matron of the Asylum for the Insane, died on Sunday morning, of consumption.

A female infant left at the Tecumseh House on St. Patrick's Day, and which was christened Patricia Marsh Tecumseh, has been adopted, and the money subscribed for her is invested at interest for her benefit when she is fifteen years old.

A car standing on the Great Western Railway track caught fire yesterday, evidently at the hands of an incendiary. The flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

GUELPH.

Banquet to Col. Higginbotham.

GUELPH, March 23.

On the arrival of Col. Higginbotham here on Saturday, he was entertained at a banquet to which fifty guests sat down. He left yesterday for Ottawa.

When the postmaster of Vicksburg was on his dying bed the other day, twenty-eight men hurried past the house with petitions praying that they might be postmaster.

The saddest thing in life is the spectacle afforded by a young person who has burnt all the hair off her forehead with a hot slate pencil and cannot afford to buy a row of curls.

A musician, noticing that his friends wearied at his performance, remarked, "You are aware that this is a very difficult passage." "I wish it was impossible," replied one.

Local Intelligence.

ARRIVED.—Col. Higginbotham, M. P. for Forth Wellington arrived in the City yesterday and is staying at the Union House.

INDISPOSED.—Mr. Greenway, M.P. for South Huron, has been confined to his room since Friday last owing to an attack of billious fever.

Remember the Bible Society meeting in Knox Church, at 7:30 to-night; and breakfast in the Union House to-morrow morning at 9:30.

PROHIBITION.—G. W. Ross, M.P. for West Middlesex, is to lecture in Montreal to-morrow night on "The Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic."

AT HOME.—Mrs. Burpee has issued cards of invitation for an "At Home" to be given at the Russell House, on Tuesday evening next, the 30th inst.

SPAN OF HORSES KILLED.—A span of horses were run over and killed on Friday night last, by a train on the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, in the vicinity of Carleton Place.

CANADA PACIFIC EXTENSION.—The contract with the Government for the construction of the proposed extension of the Canada Pacific Railway from Lake Nipissing in an easterly direction, was signed yesterday at a meeting of the Directors of the Canada Central Railway.

SNAPPING OF A TELEGRAPH WIRE.—A large piece of ice fell of the east side of the Merchants Bank on Metcalfe street yesterday and broke one off the wires of the Montreal Telegraph Company. The breakage was soon detected, when the necessary repairs were at once made.

BEETHOVEN QUINTETTE CLUB.—The Boston Beethoven Quintette Club is to be in Toronto on the 1st and 2nd of April. We understand they will visit some other places in Canada as well, and trust they will come to Ottawa, as their previous performances here were very much appreciated.

THE MARKET SQUARE.—The manure and other refuse off the Market Square has been piled in one corner much to the annoyance of those residing in that locality. Health Inspector Brown should view the situation and give the person entrusted with the keeping clean of the market site, a gentle hint.

POLICE COURT.—There was rather a slim attendance of delinquents in the Police Court yesterday. One drunk in the person of Napoleon Lafrance was disposed of with a fine of $5 and costs. Two others, named Napoleon and Felix Delimer, were up on a charge of disorderly conduct, but had their cases remanded till this morning.

THE METCALFE STREET CHURCH.—The work on the proposed new Methodist Church on Metcalfe street is being pushed forward so vigorously, that the congregation will shortly have to vacate its present place of worship. It is thought the present building can only be used a couple of Sabbaths longer. The trustees expect to be able to announce a temporary place of worship in a few days.

LECTURE.—The Committee of the Ottawa Young Men's Christian Association have much pleasure in announcing that the Rev. J. F. Stevenson, LL.B., of Montreal, will lecture on Thursday evening, the 25th instant, in the Metcalfe street Wesleyan Church. The subject is "English life 150 years ago." The chair will be taken at eight o'clock. Price of admission, 25 cents.

OBSEQUIES.—The funeral of the late Mr. Hamilton, of Dalhousie street, takes place this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The deceased having been an active member of the Metropolitan Lodge of Oddfellows and the Unity Protestant Benefit Society, both organizations will doubtless be largely represented at his funeral. The Oddfellows purpose turning out in full regalia out of respect to Mr. Hamilton, who was an officer of the Order.

CURLIANA.—Mr. Inglis, in accordance with an arrangement made the previous day with His Excellency the Governor General, proceeded to Rideau Hall yesterday with a rink of the Ottawa Curling Club to play a match with a rink chosen from the Vice-Regal Club. The ice was in splendid condition, and a splendid game was played. The greatest interest was manifested in the game throughout, which eventually resulted in a victory for the Ottawa players by six points. The following is the result of the match, and the names of those who took part in the contest:—*Ottawa Rink.*—Messrs. J. Harris, W. M. Hutchison, James Birkett, and H. Inglis, skip—15. *Vice-Regal Rink.*—Capt. Ward, Lieut. Hamilton, Lieut.-Col. Fletcher and Earl Dufferin, skip—9. A return match will be played this morning on the rink of the Ottawa Curling Club on Albert street.

Correspondence.

The Editor desires it to be distinctly understood that while inserting the communications of Correspondents, he is in no way to be held responsible for the opinions expressed therein.

MORAL SUASION vs. PROHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

DEAR SIR,—The Hon. Malcolm Cameron has long, and deservedly, I believe, enjoyed the reputation of being a consistent temperance man, and I take it that his efforts in the noble cause have entitled him to the gratitude of the country. Like him, and in the same line, though in a more humble way, I have endeavoured to "serve my generation," and I propose to do so to the end; but just at present the question arises, whether the cause will be best promoted by the passage of a prohibitory liquor law, than by the good old plan of persuasion; and I frankly confess that I have grave doubts on the subject. Indeed, I have an unpleasant feeling that to pass a prohibitory law, to prevent the manufacture, importation, sale and use of alcohol, wines and malt liquors—for that, I understand, is the Canadian idea, and a very thorough idea it is—would be a dangerous invasion of the great Protestant right of private judgment, yet I am anxious to know what the "Apostle of Temperance," as Mr. Cameron has been not unaptly called, thinks of it. Some time ago, if I remember right, he expressed at a public meeting in the Temperance Hall, one Sunday afternoon, something more than a fear that the prohibition agitation was a mistake, and as I felt he was not a man to be easily taken by clap-trap, I was a good deal impressed with his views. Now, "I want to know," as Mr. Samuel Slick would say, whether he is still of the same mind. There are many like myself, who will be glad to have his honest and out-spoken opinion, and I therefore hope he will

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The Times.

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, MAR 24, 1875.

COLORADO POTATO BEETLE.

The insect known as the Colorado Potato Beetle, which has already caused considerable destruction in the cultivation of the valuable tuber—the potato—has attracted of late the attention of the Board of Trade in England. To prevent the introduction of this pest into that country, my lords of the Board of Trade have requested the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs to direct their officers at the various ports of the United Kingdom to examine carefully all potatoes coming from the United States of America and from Canada, whether brought as merchandise or ships' stores, and to take care that all particles of haulms or stalks, or of loose soil which may be found with such potatoes, be destroyed by fire. Exporters and shipping masters ought to take care that potatoes shipped have no adhering stock or soil, which are considered to be the receptacle by which the insect is carried. The Colorado beetle has not done much harm in Canada, but for the little that it does, we ought to guard against propagating it elsewhere, and injuring our trade thereby.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

The motion of the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, for an address to Her Majesty in favour of international arbitration as a means of settling disputes between nations, instead of the system of resorting to the barbarity of war, which has obtained generally up to this period in the world's history, created quite a breeze in the House of Commons, on Monday evening last. The hon. gentleman who moved the motion has long been known as a prominent member of the Peace Society in this country; he has given extensive and careful consideration to the subject of International arbitration, and he made a speech marked by much of the ardour, as it was by all the ability, which is naturally begotten of the advocacy of a humane and Christian cause. So far as the theory with which he dealt was concerned, there can be no doubt that Mr. Cameron had all the argument on his side, and he used it to good advantage. When we come to apply the theory to our present circumstances, however, the matter bears a different complexion. Curiously enough, no one of those who took upon themselves the duty of replying to him, exposed the practical difficulties with which the system he advocated would certainly be attended. Dr. Brouse, for example, endeavoured, in the first place, to heap ridicule upon the idea of Canada, a mere colony, dictating to the nations of the world how they should settle their difficulty. It will be observed, however, that when replying to Mr. Cameron's assertion that it was preposterous to think we could successfully defend ourselves against invasion from the South of us, the hon. doctor changed his tone. If it were true that the voice of Canada was so weak that it would have no weight in the councils of the nations, what could be the cause of it? Dr. Brouse will not assert that it is because our moral status is low, or because our people are not equal in all respects—in education, refinement, wealth—to the people of any country in the civilized world. Upon what principle, then, could it be asserted that it was impertinence in us to pass a resolution in favour of international arbitration, while on the other hand it was boldly asserted that we could defend ourselves against any and all invaders, come from what direction they might. The two statements are perfectly incompatible with each other. If the hon. member for South Grenville was right in asserting that it was next to impertinent in us to attempt to "dictate," as he was pleased to term it, to the nations of the world, he must have been led to that conclusion by a sense of our weakness in respect of numbers, in respect of our capacity to enforce our views upon any subject akin to this—in respect of all, in short, which the possession of armaments, large standing forces of trained soldiers, and a large population confers upon a people. But the failure of the hon. member for South Grenville to be consistent with himself would in itself be no argument in favour of Mr. Cameron's theory, although it must be admitted that the absence of any argument against it was a point of great importance, as showing how unprepared were the advocates of arbitration by the sword to sustain their part in the discussion. There was some force in what was said on both sides of the controversy. As we have said ere now, the only drawback against which Mr. Cameron has to contend is that he is ahead of the times. The common interests of humanity demand that no step which can be taken with honour and propriety should be neglected to be taken with a view to prevent the horrors of war. It is an unnatural and an unhuman thing for men to deliberately train themselves in the most approved method of taking away that which is most dear to each of them—for men to learn, as though it were a grand accomplishment, to imbrue their hands in each others blood scientifically, artistically. If the quarrels which men are thus called upon to settle with their lives were as a rule of their own seeking, if it were not notorious that they have been, on the other hand, the result of the personal differences of foolish or vicious potentates, there would be some show of reason why the system should be maintained. It is probable that in Canada more than any other country under the sun there are strong reasons why each man should be prepared for every duty which can be required of a citizen. Every foot of land belongs to the people, and it is their personal interest to see that the land is not invaded; but in the Mother Country the rank and file of the army is made up of men who have no personal stake in the country, who have no such patriotic reasons for learning the art of self-defence, who have not the historic "hearths and homes" of their own to defend. They would suffer but comparatively little from a foreign invasion, they have nothing to gain by victory in war, and as little to lose by defeat. The aristocracy, who monopolize the fat offices and manage to shirk the leadership of active warfare, except so far as directing their subordinates is concerned, are those whose interest it is to maintain the martial spirit. The same cannot be said of Canada, however, for every man here has an interest in his country, of a tangible nature, and while it is right and becoming a Christian people to cultivate friendliness and good feeling with all the world, we are among those who think that we should not be unprepared when necessary to take more active steps, both aggressive and defensive, for the preservation of our rights and liberties than the motion of the hon. and venerable member for South Ontario would limit us to. There are none, or very few, in this broad Dominion who will not sympathize very strongly with the hon. gentleman in his desire for peace, but they are scarcely prepared, perhaps, to take such a decided position on the question as he would desire.

TEA DUTIES.

We quote an article from the British *Whig*, which appears fair and conclusive. It is quite evident, after reading the Finance Minister's answer to the question put him, that he had been misreported, since he was made to say that "he hoped the information given him was erroneous." What the Finance Minister said was, that the United States either abolished or considerably reduced the differential duty at the time of the re-importation of tea duties in 1861-2; the fact being that they had actually reduced it ten per cent., but not abolished it altogether. It is worthy of note, that numerous counter petitions have been presented, praying that the duty may not be imposed, as stated by the Minister of Finance.

THE TEA IMPORTERS AND THE DIFFERENTIAL DUTY.

The tea importers nurse their fancied grievance with an assiduity which shows that their profits under the late 10 per cent. differential duty must have been large when they strove so earnestly to have it restored. It is an unprecedented sight for a deputation of British merchants, in this age of commercial enlightenment, to wait upon a Government to ask it for a subsidy to enable them to import a foreign product like tea—for this differential duty is nothing short of a subsidy. Such a request in England to be protected against the United States would turn those who made it into laughing stocks. Subsidies to aid home manufactures find favour with some, but a subsidy to enable importers to bring in a foreign product like tea, has a close resemblance to a mercantile fallacy, if not the real article.

The tea men of to-day are more ingenious than their fathers were in discovering what the latter never did, that, in this matter, they were martyrized by a tyrannical Government. The differential duties on tea in the United States are nearly as old as the Republic, having been imposed to spite England. Up to the time of the late American war tea imported direct from the place of growth into the United States was free, while other teas had to pay a differential duty of twenty per cent, which was reduced to ten during the war. This ten per cent differential duty was continued until the first of July, '72, when tea was again made free in the States. The differential duty was abolished for three months—from July 1st, to October 1st, '72—when it was re-imposed.

Sir Francis Hincks, then Finance Minister, said in the session of '72 that he would impose the differential duty in Canada, if the Americans restored it. Why did not Sir Francis, in his young and palmy days, when also Minister of Finance, discover that Canadian importers required to be protected against an American differential duty of not, as now, ten, but twenty per cent? In the vigour of his intellect, he would not, it seems, countenance so unjust a subsidy to importers at the expense of the consumers. And, in good truth, the tea merchants of those days did not appear to have asked him. We have no record that either they or any Board of Trade grumbled that the American differential duty of twenty per cent. was making martyrs of them. And in those days the direct tea trade at Montreal was large, many cargoes, unlike at present, being then brought to that port. Sir Francis must have become inoculated by proximity to Spanish Cuba with false notions of trade, when on his return to Canada he perpetrated such a sin against its simplest laws, as to tax the tea-drinking public with an antiquated relic of commercial barbarism, simply because our neighbours were equally foolish. But he was not even prompt in his uncalled-for retaliation. As we have said, the United States re-imposed the duty on the 1st October, 1872. Why did not Sir Francis do likewise, as he previously threatened in the House he would? He waited until the 1st January following. Was it because he was so thoughtful of the importers' interests?

In reference to the public accounts we find that a large quantity of tea, between July 1 and 31st Dec, '74, was brought in from the United States, which stroke of business must have been profitable to the lucky operators. And, to show the certainty of their profits, and that the consumer was paying too much for his tea, we find that in the following year—1873—no less than nine hundred thousand pounds were imported from the United States and paid the 10 per cent. differential duty. Where did that 10 per cent. go to formerly? Assuredly into the pockets of the importer. No wonder he would like to coax the Government to restore that snug, ready made profit.

Instead of the importers having a genuine grievance, it is the country which has a right to complain at having been made pay an unjust subsidy into the pockets of the importers. If the tea-men were listened to every branch of industry and class of imports, in respect to which the duties of the two countries vary 10 per cent. in favour of the United States, would have equal grounds for whining about the injustice wrought it by the United States tariff, while it was only protected by 17½ per cent. here. Each one of these with a 10 per cent. higher tariff in the United States against it, would have an equal claim upon the Government to be subsidized in defence. It would be as wise and seemly for deputations representing these 10, 20, 30 and 40 per cent. differences between the two tariffs, to ask the Government to protect them against the American tariff, as they allege Canada is used as a slaughter market for United States surplus stocks.

But, after all, the sophistries of the tea-men should not obscure the just principle of trade involved in the matter. Tea is an article of national necessity, and all tea markets should be open to the consumer, who should not be debarred from the benefits of unfettered competition. Because the United States have imposed, since the early days of their independence, an arbitrary retaliatory duty against Great Britain, in this enlightened and practical age should we revive such a mischievous relic of trade antiquity, only to punish our own people? A few years ago a similar blunder was made, under the plausible name of a "National Policy," by putting an import duty on coal, another article of prime necessity, but manufacturers and consumers speedily secured its abolition as a grievous tax on the Canadian people, differentiating against foreign coal to our own loss, and the like of which we hope never again to see. The coal industry, too, gives employment to thousands of people, while the tea trade only to a mere handful.

Parliament of Canada.

Third Parliament--Second Session.

SENATE.

[*Continued.*]

CRIMINAL LAW IN MANITOBA.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on this bill, Hon Mr. Allan in the chair.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT explained that it was a very short bill, and intended to extend to Manitoba certain provisions of the Criminal Law now applying to Ontario and Quebec, for the more speedy trial in certain cases of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanors. The bill was reported without amendment, read a third time and passed.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

On the order of the second reading of the bill relating to the Postal Service,

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said this bill was of great importance to the people of Canada and involved important changes in the postal arrangements of the country. The principal change involved was the prepayment in all cases of mail matter. It was assumed that would be a great saving to the Department in doing away with the keeping of accounts, and it would simplify the whole work of the Department. Prepayment in all cases to be by stamps. Another feature of the bill was, that under arrangements made with the Postmaster General of the United States, all mail matter from that country should be prepaid, so that parties receiving letters or papers from across the line would always receive them free. Another important item was that making large deductions in the postage upon newspapers, pamphlets &c., reducing the amount per pound from four cents to one cent. Publishers of journals, periodicals &c., now had the privilege of weighing their mail matter in the aggregate, irrespective of the place to which they might be going—that is, the publisher was not obliged to weigh each separate parcel sent to each post office, but he might weigh the whole together, and pay the aggregate weight. Another feature was the return to the sender of all letters not taken out of the Post Office within a certain time. Heretofore the practice had been to advertise the uncalled letters, and after a certain period they were sent to the Dead Letter Office and destroyed. But hereafter, if the letter is not called for within a reasonable time—two or three weeks—it is sent to the General Office, there opened, and returned to the sender. He believed the Department would ere long introduce the custom now prevailing in the States of having printed directions on the outside of the letter to return the same to the sender if not called for within a reasonable time. Under the old system the advertisement of letters not called for cost at least $10,000 a year, which would be saved under the new system. Another important feature was the free delivery system, extending only to cities. This experiment entailed considerable expense, but it was thought the advantage to the people would be very great, and the Postmaster-General now believed, from the experience already gained, that within a few years the system would amply repay the increased expense.

Hon. Mr. READ asked if the Government did not intend to extend the free delivery system to other places. He thought at least the towns ought to be included in the arrangement.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT replied that it was not intended to extend the system at present beyond the nine cities of the Dominion, namely, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax. He had no doubt, however, that before long the system would be extended to towns.

Hon. Mr. BOURINOT thought the bill would be a great boon to all the people of the Dominion. He had been for many years a member of the Post-office Committee in Nova Scotia, and was gratified to see that many of the provisions embodied in this bill had already been for some years prevailing in that Province, as for example, the free delivery in towns. He would like to have seen a provision establishing a system of money order offices with the United States, and he was aware that several attempts had been made on the part of this country to get such an arrangement, but the Washington Government had declined to meet them. With regard to the prepayment of letters exacted by the bill, he thought it might bear rather hard upon some people, particularly in the country where from carelessness, or ignorance of this provision of the law, prepayment might be neglected. He would prefer to see the duty on newspapers entirely abolished. He considered them as the handmaid of education and among the great promoters of civilization, and they ought not to be taxed. He trusted that by and by the Government would see its way clear to remove that tax entirely.

Hon. Mr. WARK highly approved of the bill, which contained improvements he had vainly urged some years ago in the old Act. With regard to unstamped letters he thought they ought to be opened at once in the office where they were mailed, and returned to the sender, instead of being sent away to the Head Office. He scarcely thought the present very light impost on mail matter could be called a tax on newspapers.

Hon. Mr. KAULBACH said it was a wrong principle to tax newspapers. The revenue derived from that source was so small, that it ought to be wiped out.

Hon. Mr. McLELAN thought the bill was an admirable improvement in post office arrangements, and was glad to see that improvements suggested eight years ago were adopted in the present bill. As to the tax on newspapers, he considered it quite fair. There were such immense quantities of them carried through the mails that they ought to contribute something towards paying their transportation.

Hon. Mr. FLINT was opposed to any tax whatever on newspapers, and considered the revenue from that source so small that Government could well afford to dispense with it. Moreover, the exaction of prepayment by the publisher would have the effect of causing them to send the papers to their subscribers by some other means than the Post Office carriers. For instance, the *Globe* and *Mail* of Toronto were almost entirely carried to subscribers' offices by express agents and stage drivers, and had very little to do with the Post Office Department. And in the case of many country publishers, whose receipts were small, they would generally seek some other way of sending their papers to subscribers in order to avoid the postage. He was in favour of making the subscribers pay the postage on newspapers, but would like still better to see newspaper postage abolished altogether.

Hon. Mr. SMITH remarked that it was a great hardship on publishers to make them pay the postage on their own newspapers while, as is often the case with country papers, they lose their subscription into the bargain.

Hon. Mr. MACPHERSON said the postage on newspapers had been greatly reduced, and he did not see why the Post Office Department should be expected to carry newspapers free any more than letters. The whole charge of the Department was made as moderate as it was possible to be, and he did not think the carriage of newspapers ought to be made a burden upon the general revenue of the country. He asked whether it was necessary to prepay mail matter coming from the United States?

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—In all cases, and the same on mail matter going from here to the United States.

Hon. Mr. READ said this bill was in the right direction, and he had been looking forward to it for years. But the free delivery system ought to be extended to towns as well as cities. The postal delivery of letters was one of the greatest luxuries that could be given to the people. In England this system prevailed throughout the whole country, in rural parts as well as in cities.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST called attention to the 34th clause, which provided that the Postmaster General might extend the free delivery system wherever and whenever he deemed it expedient.

Hon. Mr. BROWN thought the country was greatly indebted to the present Government for this measure, which was as much in the interest of the publishers as of the people. He did not see why newspapers should be carried for nothing any more than letters, and thought Government had fixed the rate of postage upon newspapers at a correct and reasonable figure. He apprehended that the deduction made on postage would eventually produce as much revenue as the Government had before, by encouraging increased use of the mails. Under the present system of charging newspaper postage a great many small sums were lost in each office. The bill was a great boon to the journalists. All Canadians in the United States would now have largely increased facilities for subscribing to Canadian journals. The Post Office Department was doing well in confining the free delivery system at first to the cities.

Hon. Mr. BENSON wished that towns of ten thousand inhabitants should be included in the free delivery system; that would include only about three more places. He suggested to the Government an amendment to that effect.

After some more discussion, the bill was read a second time.

UPPER OTTAWA BOOM COMPANY.

Hon. Mr. SKEAD, in the absence of the Hon. Mr. Hamilton (Inkerman), explained that the object of this bill was to give the Company power to construct some nine or ten booms, at various places on the Upper Ottawa. The plans would be submitted for the approval of the Minister of Public Works, before the works were constructed. The bill was read a second time.

The House then adjourned.

SATURDAY, March 20, 1875.

The House met at three o'clock.

MARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BILL.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT moved the third reading of this bill.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY said he had an amendment to propose. While the bill contained one principle with which no one in the House was disposed to quarrel—that of regulating marine electric telegraphs—it also contained two exceptional principles with which the House might be disposed to differ. The first of these was one which protected, specially exempted one particular company from the operation of that Act. He thought it his duty, on the second reading, to expose what was, to his mind, the injustice, the one-sidedness of endeavouring to exempt from the operation of the Act that particular company. The Minister of Agriculture took a very strong stand in favour of that clause, and warned the House that if they did not so exempt that company, the well-known John Young Company, the effect would be to put this country in for a very large amount of indemnity. He was happy to say the Government re-considered their position, in view of the very strong expression of opinion elicited on that point, and that the clause had been struck out. The other exceptional portion of this proposed legislation related to the Anglo-American Company, with regard to which he would only say that the arguments of himself and friends on the same side had not been answered, nor attempted to be answered. But, in order that there should be no mistake as to the position of the matter, and as to his own views on the subject, he would take the liberty of putting, in the shortest possible form, the grounds upon which he contended the Anglo-American Company had rights, and that they ought to be respected by the Legislature of this country. As to the want of necessity for this bill, the Direct Cable Company had a line at this moment, to Nova Scotia, which was to be extended to Ireland; and, after that, could it be said that it was impossible to run a line from Nova Scotia to Ireland? This cable was landed on the mainland of Nova Scotia, some hundred miles west of the point that might be reached in Cape Breton; and yet it was to be found practicable, and expected to be worked under this Act. (Having read the 14th clause, Mr. Dickey went on to say:) Under this Act, under the next clause, the Company which would be incorporated by the Government would be, practically, a monopoly; because no other Company could be incorporated by the Government, unless previously chartered in England. The effect would, therefore, be to deprive us of the free competition of any lines coming from the West Indies, Newfoundland, France, the Azores or the United States, and to make Nova Scotia a close borough; and other

(Continued on fourth page.)

Hotels.

EUROPEAN

Dining Rooms,

80 Sparks Street.

J. W. ARLESS, Proprietor.

DINNER.

BILL OF FARE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH. 24, 1875.

Soup—Julian.
Fish.—Cod and Lobster Sauce.
Entrees—Stewed Kidneys, Spiced Heart Steak, Curried Mutton Sauce.
Boiled—Pork and Beans, Corned Beef and Carrots.
Roast—Beef, Lamb and Mint Sauce.
Vegetables—Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots.
Pudding and Pastry—Tapioca Pudding, and Wine Sauce.
Dessert—Fruits in Season, Almonds, Raisins &c.
Tea and Coffee.

Breakfast on Sundays at 10. Dinner at 6 p m.
DINNER, 25c; LUNCH, 15c.
Private Dinners prepared to order.
Socials, Parties, and Wedding Breakfasts furnished in first-class style.
Gentlemen Boarded by the Month.
Ice Cream Saloon open in Summer Months.

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Insurance Company

OF CANADA.

The only CANADIAN COMPANY solely devoted to Insurance against Accidents, and giving a definite Bonus to the Policy-Holders.

This COMPANY is not mixed up with **Life, Fire,** or any other class of INSURANCE. It is for

Accident Insurance

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Transact the Business

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Active English and French AGENTS and CANVASSERS wanted. 3797

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Charles Magee Esq., Vice-President.
C. T. Bate, Esq., Hon. L. R. Church, M.P.P., Robert Blackburn, Esq., M.P., Alexander Fraser, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Allan Gilmour, Esq. George Hay, Esq.
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PATRICK ROBERTSON,
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THE Annual Meeting of the OTTAWA AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY will be held on Wednesday first, the 24th inst, in Knox Church, City Hall Square, at 7.30 p. m.

All are invited to attend.

The following morning (Thursday the 25th), the Friends of the Bible Society will **Breakfast** together in the UNION HOUSE, City Hall Square.

Tickets of Admission for both Ladies and Gentlemen,..................Price, **$1.00.**

May be had at the Bookstores of Messrs. Durie & Son, Messrs. Henderson & Co'y, and Mr E. Perry, Messrs. Jas H p... & Co.
Breakfast to be served at 9.30 A. M., precisely.
Those who intend being present are requested to meet a little before that hour.
Ottawa, March 22nd, 1875. 3799

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In Valuable Gifts,

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GIFT ENTERPRISE,

To be drawn Monday, May 3, 1875, two Grand Capitals of

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Two Prizes $1,000 }
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1 Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness,.....................worth $600
One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $550.
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Three Gold Watches & Chains, worth $300 each
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Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $100 each.
800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches. (in all,) worth from $20 to $300 each!
Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewellery, &c., &c.
Number of Gifts 6,000! Tickets limited to 60,000
Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.
Single Tickets $1; Six Tickets $5; Twelve Tickets $10; Twenty-five Tickets $20.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

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Mar. 2 1875 3799

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January 13th, 1875 37

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OF THE

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Nov. 25, 1874.

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Jan. 17 1874.

Mails.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA,

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

All Mails are closed by Montreal time 8 minutes faster than Ottawa time.

1874. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1875

MAILS.	CLOSE.	DELIVERED.
Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B. Charlottetown, P.E.I., and all places in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, etc., and Western U.S.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Garry and other places in the Province of Manitoba—Mails despatched daily via Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich.	[illegible]	[illegible]
British Columbia (and Vancouver's Island) Mails despatched daily via Windsor, Ont., Detroit and Sanfrancisco. Rate of postage same as to other parts of the Dominion	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States, via Ogdensburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York, through mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, per St. L. & O. Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Gower, Kars, etc., per St. L. & O. Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Osgoode, Russell, etc., per St. L. & O. Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Gloucester and Oxford Stations, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perth, Smith Falls and Carleton Place per Canada Central Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stittsville, Huntley, Carp, March, &c., per Canada Central Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Upper Ottawa, places on the Brockville & Ottawa Railway, North of Carleton Place Junction, Pakenham, Pembroke, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochesterville, Ste d'a Mills, Bell's Corners, Richmond and Fallowfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hull	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aylmer, Eardley, Heyworth and Onslow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lower Ottawa, by stage, Buckingham, Cumberland, L'Orignal, Grenville, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chelsea, Wakefield, North Wakefield, Low and River Desert, and intermediate offices	[illegible]	[illegible]

Matter posted up to 10.10 p.m. will be forwarded East and West in supplementary packages the same night.

BRITISH MAILS

Via New York, close every Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, at 8 p.m.
Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 12.05 p.m.
A supplementary bag for Canadian steamers will be closed at 1.25 p.m., in which only unregistered matter can be sent

POSTAGE STAMPS

Are no longer sold at this office, but may be purchased from any of the licensed stamp vendors throughout the city.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Newfoundland, Great Britain and India.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits will be received at this office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time.

EXCEPTIONAL POSTAGE.—Postage to New Edinburgh and Rochesterville, 1 cent. per half ounce, if post paid; if unpaid, 2 cents.

Office hours from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
For Money Order and Savings Bank business from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office, Ottawa, Jan. 26, 1875.

Painters.

T. PRUNEAU, Junr.,

SIGN WRITER, HOUSE DECORATOR, PAINTER, PAPER HANGER, &c

Glazing, Whitewashing, Coloring &c., done on the shortest notice, and in a workmanlike style.

A large assortment of NEW PAPERS BORDERS, &c., just received, and now on view.

Opposite the Post Office ... St.

Dec 28 1874.

Travellers' G...

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA WAY.

Leaves.....10.45 a.m., 2.00 p.
Arrives..... 7.35 a.m., 4.10 p.

CANADA CENTRAL RAI...

Leaves.......................10.40 a.
Arrives........................ 1.20 p.

GRAND TRUNK RAIL...

Leaves Prescott Junction going west. ....1.40 p.
Leaves " " east. 4.45 p.

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND ...BURG RAILWAY.

Leaves Ogdensburg.. 8.00 a.m.
Arrives in New York.10.00 p.m.
Leaves New York.... 6.00 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg .... 1.15 a.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAI...

Leaves Ogdensburg for Boston ....12.15 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston. 8.00 a.m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Two WEEKS ONLY.—The cl... of boots and shoes, at J. & G. N... Rideau street.

Moore Bros. are selling Self-f... Heating Stoves, so low, that it ... buy and keep them over for ne... use. All other goods in th... wonderfully low prices; cor... and O'Connor streets.

Baskets, woodenware, tinware... very, very cheap at Moore Bros.

Offices to let in the Victoria... Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig.

SABBATH SCHOOL PAPERS.—The ... at Work Co., in addition to *The ... at Work*, issues also five smalle... papers for the Sabbath school a... which are handsomely illustrate... under the editorial supervisio... Rev. Dr. Talmage. They are e... and non-sectarian, and supply a... tant place in the field of Sabba... literature. The low rates at wh... are sold make them accessible... schools whose resources are ... The publisher, Horatio C. King... Chambers street, New York, will ... to furnish samples of all the pa... full particulars on application.

THE HUMAN HAIR.—To give it ... and lustre, to improve its texture... vent its falling out, and quicken it... —in short to make it as intend... crowning personal charm of both... this is the work *Burnett's Cocoa*... accomplish if faithfully used." Th... stimulating property in this prep... which greatly assists the growth... fibres, at the same time renderin... smooth, silky, and elastic.

HORSES SAVED.—The lives of th... of horses have been saved during th... year, and the credit is due to "... Condition Powders and Arabian ... Remedy." This preparation is bo... tensively used, and exacts from ... highest praise. Nothing of the k... ever before been half as success... given such universal satisfaction; ... not be equalled. We can con... recommend it, and would advise ... own horses to keep a supply of ... hand—it may be the means of ... your horse's life. Remember the ... and see that the signature of Hurd... is on each package. Northrop & L... Toronto, Ont., proprietors for C... Sold by all medicine dealers.

How seldom we see a splendid h... hair! From sickness, excessive la... neglect, thousands find their hair gr... wasting away. *Burnett's Cocoaine* ... repair this waste. The Cocoaine is ... fect hair dressing—a promoter ... growth of the hair—a preparation ... from irritating matter. It has gre... nity for the human skin—is ... absorbed, and imparts lustre and st...

FALSE MODESTY.—For people to ... disease to become seated upon them ... than consult a physician, or to su... many do for years with the different ... of piles, without going at once to the ... gist for Fowle's Pile and Humo... which is an infallible cure.

HEMORRHOIDS (OR PILES) are perm... ly cured by Mathieu's Pile Ointme... money refunded. Price $1 per pot, ... pots for $5. Sold wholesale and ret... the Wingate Chemical Company, Mo... and retail by all druggists, or will ... warded to any address on receipt of ... by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre Dame ... Montreal.

House Keepers! If you desire to ... profitable tea call to Baskerville & ... and have them to select for you. ... tea is not pleasing to your taste the... refund the money for what you r... Their wines, liquors and general gro... are of the best brand.

People's Tea Store,
36 Rideau stree...

Thomas' Excelsior Electric Oil—... Ten times its weight in Gold.

Pain cannot stay where it is use... is the cheapest medicine ever made. ... bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty ... worth has cured an old standing c... It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma... Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured ... in the back, and the same quantity a... back of eight years' standing. The f... ing are extracts from a few of the ... letters that have been received fro... different parts of Canada, which, we t... should be sufficient to satisfy the ... sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparta, On... writes: "Send me six dozen Dr. Th... Electric Oil. Have sold all I had fro... and want more now. Its cures are ... wonderful." William Maguire, of F... lin, writes: "I have sold all the agen... it acts like a charm—it was slow at ... but takes splendidly now." H. Co... Iona, writes: "Please forward six ... of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am nearly ... out; nothing equals it. It is high... commended by those who have used ..." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes: "... at once a further supply of Electric ... have only one bottle left. I never ... anything sell so well, and give such ... ral satisfaction." J. Thompson, W... ord, writes: "Send me some mor... ectric Oil. I have sold entirely out. ... thing takes like it." Miller & Ree... verton, P. Q., write: "The Electr... is getting a great reputation here, a... daily called for. Send us a further s... without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb, & ... Buckingham, P. Q., write: "Send u... gross Electric Oil. We find it ... well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Pric... cents.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y. ... NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, ... tario, sole agents for the Dominion.

Note.—*Electric*—Selected and ... trized. 3727

JOB MOSES FEMALE PILLS.

This well-known medicine is no in... tion, but a sure and safe remedy ... Female Difficulties and Obstructions, ... any cause whatever; and althou... powerful remedy, they contain no... hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal A... tions, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fa... on slight exertion, Palpitation of ... Heart, Hysterics and Whites, those ... will effect a cure when all other m... have failed; and although a pow... remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, ... mony, or anything hurtful to the con... tion.

Full directions in the pamphlet ar... each package, which should be care... preserved.

For full particulars, obtain free, of ... agent a pamphlet, or refer to adver... ment.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETO... $1.00, and 12½ cents for postage, en... ed to Northrope & Lyman, Toronto, ... general agents for the Dominion, wil... ure a bottle, containing over 50 pill... stamp mail.

For sale by all druggists.

Travellers' Guide.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Leaves....10.45 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 10.45 p.
Arrives....7.35 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 7.10 p.

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Leaves..........10.40 a.m., 5.00 p.m
Arrives..........20 p.m., 7.40 p.m

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Leaves Prescott Junction
going west.........1.40 p.m., 7.57 a.m
Leaves " " east. 4.35 p.m., 4.35 a.m

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILWAY.

Leaves Ogdensburg.. 8.00 a.m., 2.25 p.m.
Arrives in New York.10.00 p.m., 7.00 a.m.
Leaves New York.... 6.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg.................. 1.15 a.m., 7.45 p.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.

Leaves Ogdensburg for Boston.........12.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston ....8.00 a.m., 12.50 p.m.

LOCAL NOTICES.

TWO WEEKS ONLY.—The clearing sale of boots and shoes, at J. & G. Neelin's, 12 Rideau street.

Moore Bros. are selling Self-feeding and Heating Stoves, so low, that it will pay to buy and keep them over for next winters use. All other goods in their line at wonderfully low prices; corner Sparks and O'Connor streets. 3794

Baskets, woodenware, tinware, &c., going very, very cheap at Moore Bros. 3789

Offices to let in the Victoria Chambers. Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig. 3760

SABBATH SCHOOL PAPERS.—The Christian at Work Co., in addition to *The Christian at Work*, issues also five smaller monthly papers for the Sabbath-school and Home, which are handsomely illustrated and are under the editorial supervision of the Rev. Dr. Talmage. They are evangelical and non-sectarian, and supply an important place in the field of Sabbath-School literature. The low rates at which they are sold make them accessible even to schools whose resources are restricted. The publisher, Horatio C. King, No. 102 Chambers street, New York, will be happy to furnish samples of all the papers and full particulars on application. 3800

THE HUMAN HAIR.—To give it strength and lustre, to improve its texture, to prevent its falling out, and quicken its growth—in short to make it as intended, the crowning personal charm of both sexes—this is the work *Burnett's Cocoaine* will accomplish if faithfully used. There is a stimulating property in this preparation, which greatly assists the growth of the fibres, at the same time rendering them smooth, silky, and elastic. 3796

HORSES SAVED.—The lives of thousands of horses have been saved during the past year, and the credit is due to "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy." This preparation is being extensively used, and exacts from all the highest praise. Nothing of the kind has ever before been half as successful, or given such universal satisfaction; it cannot be equalled. We can confidently recommend it, and would advise all who own horses to keep a supply of it on hand—it may be the means of saving your horse's life. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers. 3796

How seldom we see a splendid head of hair! From sickness, excessive labour or neglect, thousands find their hair gradually wasting away. *Burnett's Cocoaine* will repair this waste. The Cocoaine is a perfect hair dressing—a promoter of the growth of the hair—a preparation free from irritating matter. It has great affinity for the human skin—is rapidly absorbed, and imparts lustre and strength. 3790

FALSE MODESTY.—For people to allow disease to become seated upon them rather than consult a physician, or to suffer as many do for years with the different kinds of piles, without going at once to the druggist for Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure, which is an infallible cure. 3729

HEMORRHOIDS (or PILES) are permanently cured by Mathieu's Pile Ointment, or money refunded. Price $1 per pot, or six pots for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the Wingate Chemical Company, Montreal, and retail by all druggists, or will be forwarded to any address on receipt of price by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 3762

House Keepers! If you desire to get a profitable tea call to Baskerville & Bros. and have them to select for you. If the tea is not pleasing to your taste they will refund the money for what you return. Their wines, liquors and general groceries are of the best brand.
People's Tea Store,
36 Rideau street,

Thomas' Excelsior Electric Oil—Worth Ten times its weight in Gold.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity a lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from the different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparta, Ontario, writes: "Send me six dozen Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Have sold all I had from you and want more now. Its cures are truly wonderful." William Maguire, of Franklin, writes: "I have sold all the agent left; it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes: "Please forward six dozen of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am nearly run out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes: "Send at once a further supply of Electric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well, and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, writes: "Send me some more Electric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P. Q., write: "The Electric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb, & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write: "Send us one gross Electric Oil. We find it takes well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 50 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y. and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ontario, sole agents for the Dominion.

Note.—*Electric*—Selected and Electrized. 3727

JOB MOSES FEMALE PILLS.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, those Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, obtain free, of the agent a pamphlet, or refer to advertisement.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR.

$1.00, and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrope & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all druggists.

Clothing.

The retail Clothing Business so long carried on by Joseph Metcalfe is now transferred to the Firm of JOHN SMITH & CO

Mr. Smith's knowledge of the Ready Made Clothing business (14 years experience), and their determination to keep the best class of Goods to be had, and to sell at the lowest prices possible, will be a GUARANTEE to Mr. Metcalfe's old Customers and the general public, that they will have every satisfaction in buying their Clothing

—AT THE—

CLOTHING Establishment,
59 Sparks Street.

3721

Thos. Lawrence

Has re-opened his

Clothing Establishment

AT

76 Sparks Street

And will dispose of the balance of his Winter Stock at reduced prices.

A large lot of

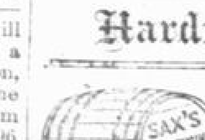
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

On hand, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Mr. LAWRENCE will be glad to receive orders from his old friends and customers as formerly.

Feb. 19, 1 7

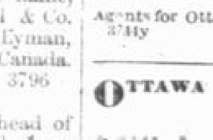
Hardware, &c.



THIS EXCELLENT Machine Oil has for the last 12 years been used by the leading Manufacturing establishments of the Dominion.

For sale by all Oilmen.

Dec. 4, 1874 3710-y



OUR BRANDS OF ARCTIC
—AND—
Heavy Engine Oil

Are unequalled by any Machine Oils in the market. Guaranteed not to freeze. Orders solicited.

W. J. CRAVEN & Co.,
441 St. Paul-st., Montreal.

Agents for Ottawa District—
CALDWELL & Co., Sparks-st
3741y

OTTAWA

Mills' Supply Agency

OTTAWA, ONT.,

No. 17 Sparks-st., Near Russell House.

CALDWELL & CO. - - Managers

Saws, Belting, Files, Packing, Files recut, Axes, Judson's Standard Governors and Graduating Valves, Steam Pumps, Rue's Little Giant Injector.
Also, Agency of the GLOBE GAS LIGHT COMPANY, &c.

March 26, 1874.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.

No. 24 No. 24

The Largest and Best

Assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware

In the city is to be found at

THOS. BIRKETT'S.

N.B.—Our prices and quality of goods he defies competition.

Remember the

Sign of the Anvil, 24 Rideau-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 21, 1874.

NEW FIRM.

THOMAS SHORE & COMPANY,

(Successors to LEE & THOMPSON.)

Beg leave to call the attention of the Public to their large and varied assortment of all descriptions of

FINE AND COARSE HARNESS

which they are offering to the Public at the lowest rates. They have also always on hand all descriptions of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Riding Saddles Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Bags, Whips, and everything in connection with their line of business.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. None but the best workmen employed.

THOMAS SHORE & CO.,
Sparks Street, near Bank.

H. MEADOW'S & CO.,

Have in stock the latest and best

COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!

Hot Air Furnaces fitted up in public buildings and private dwellings.

City reference given.—The following are a few: Quebec Bank, Ontario Bank, Bank of Commerce, Central School East, Magee & Russell, G. May, Esq., John Tilton, Esq., John Thompson, Esq., James Hope, Esq., Bronson & Weston, L. Crannell, Esq., and many others.

Illustrated pamphlets and estimates given on application

H. MEADOWS & CO.,
35 Sussex-St.

Oct 3, 1874. 368

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—*Boston Globe.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE one year..........$400
$400 includes payment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year $7 00; postage free.

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy: postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE now comprising 49 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express orders of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

Books & Stationery.

HENDERSON & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

Have Removed to their New Premises,

Russell House Block,

No. 1 SPARKS STREET,

OPPOSITE NEW POST OFFICE.

3795

BOOKS ON SALE

AT P. NAUGHTEN'S
RIDEAU STREET.
West of Ottawa.

Nichol's Literary History of the 18th century, portraits, 8 vols. 8vo. half calf gilt. $30.00
Dickens' Works, 11 vols. original Editions with all the plates by Phiz, half calf gilt, $75.00
Hammond on the Psalms and New Testament, 6 vols. 8vo. whole bound in calf gilt fine Set, $15.00
Josephus, finely illustrated, 4to half calf gilt, Back, $6.00
Cabinet Maker's Assistant, a series of original Designs for Modern Furniture, 100 plates, folio half calf, $10.00
Pictorial Gallery of Art 2 vols. folio half calf gilt, $9.00
Engineer's and Machinists' Assistant, numerous fine plates, 2vols 4to io, half calf, $7.50
Pictorial Dictionary of the Bible, 2 vols. folio, $6.00
P. N. has numerous Architectural Books on sale
Books bought for Cash. 3800

Government Notices

SALMON ANGLING.

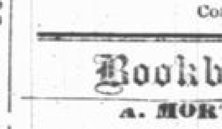
IN THE UNDERMENTIONED Salmon Rivers will be LEASED for a term of FIVE YEARS. Competition above upset prices named. LESSEES to maintain guardianship at private cost. Applications will be received to 1st MAY next.

River	Natashquan (*North Shore*)...........	$800
do	Trinity (*near Point des Monts*)......	100
do	St. Margaret (*en bas*).................	100
do	Trout (*near Moisie*).....................	50
do	Mistassini (*near Godbout*)...........	20
do	Becscie, do	20
do	Malbaie (*near Percé*).................	100
do	Grand Pabos, do	200
do	Little Pabos, do	100
do	Tobique (*New Brunswick*)............	100
do	Nashwaak, do	100
do	N. W. Miramichi, do	200
do	Jupiter (*Anticosti Island*)...........	100
do	Salmon, do	50

By order of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

ADDRESS,

W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries Ottawa.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, March 23, 1875.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT on American Invoices until further notice: 14 per cent.

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

Bookbinders.

A. MORTIMER,

BOOKBINDER,

PAPER RULER, AND

Account Book Manufacturer,
SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.
Ruling, Perforating, Numbering
—AND—
GENERAL BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENT.

All orders for Books requiring printed headings carefully attended to.

Au. 12. 3800

PRESS NEWS AGENCY.

The undersigned begs to acquaint his brother journalists that he is prepared to act as Correspondent, and to furnish Telegraphic Despatches or Letters, &c., by mail, or to transact any business in connection with the Press requiring to be done at the Capital.

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Rideau-St.

The Christian at Work,

T. DeWitt Talmage, Editor.

Without Premium, $3; with Premium, $3.25. To Clergymen, 75 cents less.

A CHOICE OF TWO PREMIUMS. **Agents Wanted.**

Also, Five Sabbath-School Papers

Under the same editorial supervision. Each published monthly, and suitable for School or Home. The best and cheapest published. Beautiful Premiums with these also.

GOOD WORDS, MY PAPER, GOOD CHEER, OLD AND YOUNG, SONN TAGSGAST (German).

We number our papers, but do NOT date them, making them good at any time.

Full particulars and sample copies of all papers furnished on application.

HORATIO C. KING, Publisher.
3800 Box 5105, New York.

CLARKE'

WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

The Great Blood Purifier and Restorer

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases and sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It cures old sores,
Cures ulcerated sores on the neck,
Cures ulcerated sore legs,
Cures blackheads, or pimples on the face,
Cures scurvy sores,
Cures cancerous ulcers,
Cures blood and skin diseases,
Cures glandular swellings,
Clears the blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of testimonials from all parts.

Sold in bottles 2s 3d each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all chemists and patent medicine vendors throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Apothecaries Hall, Lincoln, England.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co., Coleman-st., London
Newbery & Sons, 37 Newgate-st., London.
Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon-st., London.
Sanger & Sons, Oxford-st., London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS IN CANADA.

Montreal—Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists
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HAVE OPENED A NEW ESTABLISHMENT ON SPARKS-ST

With a well-assorted stock of FIRST-CLASS

Plain and Fancy Furniture,

Manufactured by the best Houses in Canada and the United States, which they will sell at a SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

Call and judge for yourselves. Remember the place,—SPARKS-ST., 2ND OR WEST OF CONNOR-ST.
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Children's Rubbers, at 35 cts.
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And other goods at proportionately low prices at

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A large lot of Slippers, at Cost and under, all kinds of Leather

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At a shade over first cost, at Lamb's Clearing Sale. In fact, you can save lots of money by buying your feet wear at Lamb's Clearing Sale, which will be opened to the public only a short time, as the stock is fast disappearing. A good opportunity for buying out a good and well established business. Personal application to

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Mar. 10, 1875. 3789

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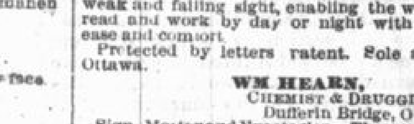

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Plantagenet, March 8th, 1875. 3.89-2w

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Are always procurable at

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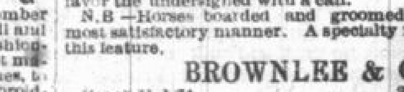
Feb. 23rd 1875. 3776



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N.B.—Horses boarded and groomed in the most satisfactory manner. A specialty made of this feature.

BROWNLEE & CO

March 11, 1874. 2513v

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RODOLPHE MATTE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa, February 13th, 1875. 3770

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GREAT CLEARING SALES.

Stoves, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods, at Cost.

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New Wind-Mill Pump

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ATTEND promptly to fitting up Water Services, Baths, Sinks, &c., with Hot and Cold Water Pipes, Gas Pipes and Fixtures, Hot Air Furnaces. Estimates for work in any of the above lines on application.

Sole Agents for the New Improved Eureka Hot Air Draft Furnace.

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The Largest Assortment in the City,

AT THE OIL DEPOT, SUSSEX-ST.

C. S. SHAW & CO.

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MYRTLE NAVY,

NONE IS GENUINE!

UNLESS STAMPED

T. & B.

There are Numerous Imitations on the Market.

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"Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef."
"Nutritious Condiment for Horses and Cattle."
"British Egg and Butter Powder."

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Sole Agents for Ottawa and District
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Proprietor of the well known Nurseries at St. Roch des Aulnets, Province of Quebec, has established

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For the supply of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Shrubs.

These Trees being raised in Lower Canada, are preferable to those from American Nurseries, being thoroughly acclimatized, and better adapted to stand the winters of this district.

Catalogues and prices can be had on application to the undersigned, who is now ready to receive orders for the Spring of 1875. Parties wanting Trees should lose no time in ordering.

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A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES!
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THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,
By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYESIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

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Direct Importations from the Producers

In France, England, Holland and Spain.

BRANDIES, PORT AND SHERRY WINE, GIN, PORTER, &c

PURE AND UNADULTERATED, for Family use and Medicinal purposes,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Teas,—BLACKS, GREENS and JAPANS—Finest Grades,

Coffees—FRESH ROASTED, Ground daily on the premises, unusual pure

FANCY GROCERIES IN GREAT VARIETY:

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Flavouring Syrups, Syrups and Extracts; Condensed variety of kinds, such as Orange and Lemon Wafers; Cerisbad's Sugar Wafers Patent Foods for Children; Gelatine's Fruits, fresh and crystallized; The celebrated NABOB PICKLE AND SAUCE. Try them.

Rawling's English Soda Water, Potass Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale and Brighton Seltzer. Also Glasgow Peas Meal.

Dec. 24 1874. THOS. PATTERSON.

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HOUSEKEEPERS, REMEMBER THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE, 35 RIDEAU-ST., OTTAWA. We are offering General Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and Provisions, (Teas and Sugar in particular) at prices that cannot be competed with in this city. Our Wines and Liquors are all of the best quality, and our Goods generally guaranteed to customers. Protect your own interest: let not hearsay lead you to this place or that place. Try the Goods, and judge for yourselves.

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Ladies' Ware,

GREAT CLEARING SALE

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DRY GOODS.

Commencing FRIDAY, 5th MARCH. Inst.,

Our entire STOCK will be sold out at an

IMMENSE SACRIFICE,

POSITIVELY, the Greatest Bargains ever offered in the City.

REMEMBER this is a bona fide sale as our prices will show.

HANEY & FORGIE,
Kavanagh's Block, opposite E. McGillivray's,
254 & 256 Wellington Street.

Ottawa, March 4th 1875. 3786

Lumberers.

William Queale,

LUMBER DEALER,

CORNER OF SLATER AND SALLY STREETS.

The Trade supplied with all kinds of Lumber for Building purposes, including

Shingles, Clapboards, Flooring, Sashes, Glazed and Unglazed, Doors &c.

AGENT FOR MALLOCH & ADAMS, ARNPRIOR.

Dry Goods.

For the best FITTING SUITS,
Go to **CHAS. BRYSON'**
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Go to **CHAS. BRYSON'S.**
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Go to **CHAS. BRYSON'S.**
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FIRST-CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

JOSEPH DIMBLEBY,

Has received and is opening out a large stock of

Spring Goods,

In Scotch, English, and Canadian Tweeds.

Meltons, Fancy Vestings, Diagonals, West of England Broadcloths, &c., &c. &c.,

Which he is prepared to make up in the latest and most fashionable styles.

A large Lot of Gentlemen's FURNISHING GOODS.

A good Fit Guaranteed, All Goods warranted Shrunk.

March 11th, 1875. 3192

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DEALERS IN

PianoFortes, Cabinet Organs, Organettes, Music Books, etc.,

Agents for HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S, J. & C. FISCHER & CO.'S, HARDMAN & CO.'S, THE MATHUSHEK CO.'S Piano Fortes; W. BELL & CO.'S Cabinet Organs and celebrated Organettes.

Of the above list we might single out The Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Piano Fortes, and The W Bell & Co.'s celebrated Organettes, but for a medium priced Piano Forte, we cordially commend "The Hardman." The Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos have long been recognized ever where as being among the very best made in America. The reports of the Judges at the different Exhibitions at which they have been exhibited, together with the opinions of the most distinguished Pianists and musicians in the world, present a weight of testimony in their favor that cannot be resisted, and assure the purchaser of his receiving a superior instrument in every respect.

Every instrument fully guaranteed.

Illustrated price list sent on application.

3774

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N.B.—W. M. Somerville will not be responsible for any debt without his written order, nor acknowledge any receipt but his own.

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Marble and Granite Works,

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BY W. M. SOMERVILLE,
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Cemetery Fencing, Grates, Railway and Building Castings

AGENCY OF
Fair Haven Marbleised Slate Works,
OHIO SANDSTONE
Drain Pipes, Fancy Cl... Goo...

OTTAWA MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

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The largest and Best-selected assortment of

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The newest design in CEMETERY FENCING, suitable for the various Cemeteries.

A well-arranged stock of MANTLES, in American, Italian, and Coloured Marbles of new and chaste designs GRATES from the best American and Canadian Houses, Receding or Projector either Plain or Mounted.

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IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD

USE THE

Diamond Yeast Cakes

USE THE

Norwich Egg Powder,

For making all kinds of Cakes WITHOUT EGGS.

To be had of all Grocers.

H. J. WEEKES & Co.,
Toronto.

Sole Agents for Ontario. 3784-1 y

Drunkenness Cured.

DR. McKINLEY, of Chicago, residing in Hamilton, Ont., to educate his son, cures Chronic Drunkenness.

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Apply to Wm. M. BEATTIE & Co.,
George St. near Central School.

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PILE AND HUMOR CURE.

For Internal and External Use

WARRANTED A SURE & PERFECT CURE For all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Tetter or Ring-Worm, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the Skin.

One Bottle warranted to Cure all cases of Piles; From One to Three Bottles in all Cases of Humors.

This remedy has been faithfully tested and found to be an almost infallible cure for the above named diseases. Its success has been so universal that the Proprietor guarantees a cure to those who will use his medicine, or in case of failure to refund the money paid. Since it was first introduced he has received many thousands of testimonials, proving its efficacy for the cure of the awful diseases it is recommended for. The Pile and Humor cure is entirely vegetable in its composition, and can be used in perfect safety in all cases. There is no danger of in driving the humor in, as it cures on the surface and the patient's bodily health continually proves while under this treatment.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dec. 14 1873

(Continued from second page.)

nations would be obliged to depend on the submarine lines running from the United States. It was provided that companies should be allowed the [illegible] of the Act unless those mentioned in the first section, those entirely incorporated in Canada. The [illegible]th section, the only one giving the Government power to grant a charter, expressly stated to what companies the grant should be made; and consequently, when a company was established under this Act, they would be masters of the situation. The provision was made worse by the fact that nothing [illegible] which [illegible] any moment, was required by this Act, before the present company [illegible] the Anglo American, with its [illegible] cables, could be stopped. Therefore, he hoped the House would see the need and force of his amendment to the [illegible]th clause, after the recital of the parties prohibited from taking advantage of the bill, it is provided that "nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit any existing telegraph companies or associations from continuing to receive or transmit messages over its lines of marine telegraphs." He proposed to adopt that provision, and strike out all the words after "that" to the end of the section. That would test the opinion of the House as to whether it intended there should be compensation or a close monopoly. The effect of this amendment would be most important in another particular. If [illegible] it would render unnecessary the compensation [illegible] which might, or might [illegible] this country to an untold amount [illegible] to the Anglo-American Company [illegible] to the amount of that [illegible] he would merely repeat what an hon. member said the other day [illegible] would not only include the amount of loss sustained in Canada, but all that the company would suffer as regards its business all over the world. Therefore this was a serious matter. The adoption of the amendment would have only this effect—for the present it would leave this company with competition. The last clause enabled Parliament at any time to alter or amend this Act: and if Parliament hereafter thought it in the public interest to change these provisions in any way, they were at perfect liberty. But it would be a most suicidal course at present to destroy this competition, and leave us at the mercy of a single company, and possibly a single wire. Under these circumstances, he hoped the House would be disposed to [illegible]. He moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Wark, "That the [illegible] clause be amended by striking out all the words after 'Marine Telegraph' in the 12th line."

Hon. Mr. BOTSFORD proceeded at some length to express his objections to the bill, and his reasons for supporting the amendment submitted. He felt a strong repugnance to the principle of the measure, believing that the records of the Imperial Parliament might be searched in vain for its parallel. He was convinced, moreover, that it would not accomplish the objects of its promoters, but produce a contrary effect. Did they suppose they could in this way coerce 6,000 British capitalists, who fancied that the Act of a British Legislature, giving them privileges that induced them to risk their capital in this enterprise, could be relied upon—would not be set aside. He would have recommended the Government's approaching the British and United States Governments and the Anglo-American Company, and entering into negotiations with regard to this matter. Why should the [illegible] alone, which was only interested to the extent of three per cent. of the company's business, assume the whole responsibility of doing away with this odious monopoly as it was called? If the British and United States Governments had deemed this company an odious monopoly, would they not have attempted to abolish it? He went on to eulogize the company for their honourable conduct in gradually reducing their rates without any coercion, and in this and other ways rendering great service to the public. He denied they had acted hostile to the interests of the Dominion and the civilized world, as some had alleged. As to the Direct Cable Company, was it not a notorious fact that its stockholders [illegible] not raised their capital on fair commercial principles—that they had paid a [illegible] amount for this capital, which, under ordinary circumstances, subscribers should have furnished? Was it not likely that these speculators would use every opportunity to recoup themselves for their risks and outlay. The moderate character of the profits of the Anglo-American Company proved they had conducted their business fairly, satisfactorily, and to the advantage of the world. The exposure of Canada to damages for abolishing an enormous business between the two continents, only three per cent of which she supplied, was a very serious feature of this measure. A provision should have been inserted in the bill protecting any moral or equitable rights. He did not see that the bill was much improved by the amendments. He was astonished that the Government, who were ready to give so much power to capitalists who might incorporate under this bill, were not disposed to accept the amendment, which met with the approval of the representatives of the Anglo-American and Direct Cable Companies. Why was it that when the Government proposed to assume all the burden of indemnifying this company, they did not provide for cheap telegraphy across the Atlantic? (Hear, hear.) Having refused that amendment, they neglected to ask power to control the Telegraph Companies in any form. The [illegible] of the amendment placed the public in a more disadvantageous position than before, because after this no other Government would seek to modify any rates of these companies, no matter how [illegible] they might prove. It was clear that the [illegible] action of Nova Scotia and British Governments towards this Anglo American Company, including Mr. Gladstone's permission, so late as 1873, to [illegible] on the Ordnance lands at Halifax, proved they did not consider it a [illegible] monopoly, but that the stockholders [illegible] conferred substantial benefits on the civilized world. Why should we grant this [illegible] and hand over the dear bought privileges of this company to another, the Direct Company, whose original intention had been to avoid our shores? Why should they get these privileges without purchase—without a fair and equitable payment? He considered the bill was in the interest of the Direct Company, who, if they incorporated under it, should be compelled by this legislature to pay any damage sustained by the Anglo-American; and, further, that this bill if passed, would cast a stigma upon Parliament which it would take years to efface. (Hon. Mr. Letellier, Oh, oh!) [illegible] (Mr. Botsford) voted for it, he would violate that sense of justice implanted in him, while, if he supported the amendment, he could always look back to it with pleasure.

Hon. Mr. [illegible] said the amendment was, in principle, entirely opposed to the bill and would destroy it. He denied [illegible] any stigma upon Parliament. [illegible] could pass it, [illegible] would not injure any private or vested rights. He thought the measure [illegible] amply discussed, and [illegible] the vote was taken the better. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. WARK said though his sympathies were with the Government, he would have to vote against their bill. He agreed with preceding speakers that their proper [illegible] have been to enter into [illegible] with the Governments of [illegible] country and the [illegible] when if they agreed it was desirable to end this monopoly, they could have been asked to assume a part of the responsibility. He would call attention to one important feature of this case that had been overlooked, namely, the interest that Newfoundland had in this question. We had here 150,000 British subjects, almost within reach of our coasts, as loyal as any people in this Dominion, or in any other part of Her Majesty's empire. He had always found them strictly honourable in all their transactions; and were we to discuss a subject in which they were so deeply interested, and never mention their name, their privileges, or the relation they bore to this country? They were our fellow subjects, and had rights that ought to be considered. The hon. gentleman referred to the difficulty of effecting Confederation arising out of the original unwillingness of the people of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island—a feeling which gradually disappeared. The question had been discussed in Newfoundland, and led to the overthrow of a Government, and although there was not visible in that Island the full re-action in favouring union, which took place in the other provinces, he believed it had set in. If that was the case, no better weapon for the defeat of a desirable movement could be [illegible] than this bill, with explanations [illegible] how it was proposed the Dominion should treat Newfoundland. (Hear, hear.) The people of Ontario were more deeply interested in bringing Newfoundland into Confederation than any of the other provinces. Our commerce with the Island amounted to one-fifth of the whole. Her exports reached a little over $6,000,000, and her imports about the same total. If that colony was in the Union, with its industrious, hardy population, it would supply a valuable market for the lumber, the manufactures and the agricultural productions of Ontario. In 1871, we sent Newfoundland $1,280,000 worth of our products, taking back, of hers, $333,000, the balance being paid in cash. Unlike other peoples, they could not raise their revenue from luxuries, but had to tax the necessaries of life. We sent them from our mines, $125,000; fisheries but $1[illegible]; forests, $176,000; animals and their products, $340,000; agricultural produce, $595,000, and manufactures, $2[illegible]. Now, if these people were assured that their entering the Union would result in the remission of the duties on their cottons, woollens, articles of leather, and the necessaries of life, a great impetus would be given to the reaction in favour of this movement, and, probably, of the six millions now sent abroad, for the benefit of outsiders, five would be kept within the Dominion. The productions of these Islanders were a cash article in almost every market of the world. If in the Union, Canada would supply them with what the United States now furnish, and, in fact, with almost everything they wanted. It was desirable to bring those 15,000 people into the Dominion, but they had rights if they never were to enter it. They gave us rights over their highways, and were we to be told they should be cut off from our coasts? They were British subjects as well as ourselves, and had as good a right to access to our coasts and to those of the St. Lawrence and all other parts of the Continent as we had to those of Europe. How could our Legislature put a stop to this company unless they were willing to pre-empt all its claims? Now, their lowest value was one million dollars. Were we to say to the Newfoundland people that they could not communicate with the Dominion or any part of the Continent unless they pre-empted those claims, borrowing a million for the purpose, and paying for it $6,000 a year, or a tax of 40c. on every man, woman and child on the Island? That was the question.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—The property is worth the money.

Hon. Mr. WARK went on to point out the sympathy that must be felt on the Island for this company, which, after receiving certain privileges from the Island, had surrounded its coasts with telegraph wires, and in this and other ways largely increased its facilities for business and benefitted its people. Would they tamely submit to be cut off from intercourse with the other Provinces of British North America? They would not, but would make their complaints known at Downing street, where Her Majesty would be as willing to hear them as those of any of her other loyal subjects. Were the company to be obliged to take their cables to St. Pierre and thence to Duxborough, Mass., and were the Islanders to have to telegraph away round to New England to reach Sydney, where their ships were loading, or other places almost at their doors? The whole thing seemed to him unreasonable and preposterous. He thought that if a deputation from Canada discussed the matter with the Government of Newfoundland in a friendly way, and questioned them as to whether, if assisted from outside, to pre-empt, they would be willing to do so, a satisfactory settlement might be reached, while our people would have opportunities of addressing the Islanders and making a good impression on them. But, in his opinion, the present legislation could do nothing more than cause a great deal of agitation in Newfoundland, and elicit a strong protest against it. The hon. gentleman repeated his argument that this legislation was calculated to turn the Islanders against Canada which, by a conciliatory course, and a skilful exhibition of the advantages they would receive from Confederation, might do much to bring them into the Union. He concluded by eulogizing the chief promoters of this great enterprise, and its representatives here, Lord Wm. Hay and Mr. Field, and insisting upon fair treatment of a company possessing such powerful claims upon the consideration and gratitude of the Dominion.

Hon. Mr. KAULBACH spoke strongly in favour of the amendment, entering into the general question of the principle of the bill and discussing the various arguments for and against it. He contended that it would be unfair in its operations to the company, and that the honour and interest of Canada demanded a different policy towards this deserving corporation. He appealed for justice to the parties interested, whose rights deserved consideration as well as those of the public. He held that this company was no monopoly, and therefore the arguments on this ground had no application; but, at all events right and justice should be done, the legislature standing upon no legal quibble or technicality—*fiat justitia ruat coelum*. He would be recreant to his duty if, after the rights derived from Nova Scotia, and the benefit the Province and the world derived from its operations, he should assist in cutting them off from our shores, and driving them to a foreign country. The great services of this company—their enormous risks, labours and achievements in ocean telegraphy—demanded not only just but generous treatment at our hands. The Direct Company, which would benefit by this bill, to the prejudice of the other, had no claim upon us whatever. The Anglo American did not extort money from Canadians, having on the contrary been moderate in its charges, and willing to meet their wishes to the utmost possible extent. (Hear, hear). They had disseminated intelligence in the Dominion at their own expense. They had gained rights in Nova Scotia, by acquiescence and direct legislation, and those rights should be religiously respected.

Hon. Mr. TRUDEL proposed to deal with two questions in connection with this subject; first, were there any rights acquired by the company on our shores; and, second, would it be well for us to deal with them in the manner proposed by the bill. He contended that in the present case Government had recognized the company in a way which at least constituted an equitable right by using its cables. In a matter of this nature this House ought not to accept as final the legal opinion given in the other branch of this Legislature, but they ought to be guided solely by their own sense of right and justice in this matter. He did not say this in any way to disparage the eminent legal attainments of the gentlemen in the other House who had pronounced upon this question, but we ought not to allow ourselves to be too much influenced by their opinion. The bill proposed that we should take advantage of our power to force parties enjoying certain privileges in another country to abandon those privileges. This he considered was a wrong principle of legislation, and we ought not to adopt it. It had been said that this bill was in the interest of the public, but that was not sufficient to justify us in committing a wrong upon private parties and in adopting a vicious principle of legislation. At an expense of several millions of pounds this company had acquired certain equitable and moral rights, and were we now to force them to abandon those rights without any indemnity?—for he held that this company did possess certain equitable rights, and that they had been recognized by the Government in a clear and definite manner. And now the Government proposed to deprive this company of those and give them to any other company who might ask for them. The hon. gentleman continued at some length to argue against the bill and to expose its injustice.

(*To be Continued.*)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, March 23, 1875.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

QUEBEC GRAVING DOCK.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE asked leave to introduce a bill respecting the graving dock in the harbour of Quebec, and authorizing the raising of a loan in respect thereof. He said this was simply an Act to enable the Government to borrow money for the purpose of loaning the same to the Harbour Commissioners of Quebec for the purpose of building a graving dock, and providing means for the payment of interest upon that money by the Harbour Commissioners, and the creation of a sinking fund for the extinction of that loan.

The bill was read the first time.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. DEVLIN begged leave to be permitted to offer a few words in explanation of a statement by him in this House a few evenings ago. Before doing so, he would read the following article which appeared in the Montreal *Gazette* of the 20th inst.:

Mr. Devlin's Speech on the Costigan Resolution—The alleged approval of Bishop Sweeny flatly contradicted.

"The Ottawa correspondent of *Le Nouveau Monde* has the following on Mr. Devlin's sudden desertion of Mr. Costigan on the school question, and his assertion that Bishop Sweeny approved of the amendments:—'Mr. Devlin, the Catholic representative who almost threatened the Government with a revolution if they did not grant full and entire justice to his co-religionists, came forward, and in the most abject manner swallowed his own words, and abandoned the cause he had espoused, to follow the Government. Not satisfied with this, he had the audacity to bolster up the new position he had taken by a deliberate falsehood. He stated that he had the approval of his Lordship Bishop Sweeny in voting as he did, and this I know personally is false.'"

That statement came from a correspondent in this city, and as his (Mr. Devlin's) veracity had thus been publicly impugned, he felt it to be his duty to avail himself of his position to state that every word he had uttered upon the occasion to which this correspondent referred was absolutely true. And in affirmation of the truth of this assertion, he referred to the four Irish Catholic members from the Lower Provinces, who were present when his Lordship Bishop Sweeny advised his friends to support the amendment to be proposed by the hon. member for Quebec. Having been publicly accused of a falsehood, and it having been publicly stated that he had availed himself of his position in this House to state that which was untrue he owed it to himself and to this House to make this statement, and to defy any gentleman within the walls of this House, or outside of it, to contradict that statement and support his contradiction with reliable evidence. The statement in the *Nouveau Monde* was an odious falsehood from the beginning to the end of it, and so were all the statements that had been made against him in connection with his vote on that occasion. An attempt was being made to write him down in the newspapers of this country because he discharged his duty honestly and conscientiously. He would add no more except to say that the hon. member for Hochelaga, who held a seat in this House, was the editor of the paper in which this falsehood appeared.

Mr. BABY said it was customary on such occasions as this for hon. gentlemen to wait until the member thus attacked was present in the House to defend himself.

Mr. DEVLIN said the correspondent did not wait before attacking him.

Mr. COSTIGAN could not agree with the hon. member for Montreal Centre, when he knew that in the public prints, and in this House, there were two versions of this transaction. The hon. gentleman had affirmed one thing very positively, and the House was requested to believe, on the other hand, that the statement which appeared in the *Nouveau Monde* was correct. He (Mr. Costigan) had expected that the hon. member would bring some proof of what he had affirmed, but it was merely a re-affirmation of his former statement, and he challenged anyone in this House to disprove it. Now, he (Mr. Costigan) believed every word in that article to be true, and he must continue to believe it to be true until the hon. member produced better proof to the contrary than the mere assertion of an individual member of this House. He was convinced that the statement was well founded, and he could not believe that the hon. member for Montreal Centre was ever authorized to use Bishop Sweeney's name as he had done in this House until he saw the statement of Bishop Sweeney to that effect in his own hand-writing.

Mr. DEVLIN said the hon. members for Halifax, Richmond, Antigonish and another hon. gentleman whose name or constituency he had forgotten were present at the conversation he had referred to, and he appealed to them to stand up in the House now and defend the man whom they knew had acted with them conscientiously and faithfully.

Mr. POWER said he would just merely state that he then believed and still believes that we had the concurrence of his Lordship (Bishop Sweeny) in the course we take in the question referred to.

Mr. FLYNN said he would have preferred that the matter had not been brought up but he being called upon by the hon. member for Montreal Centre, it was due that hon. gentleman and to himself that he should state what he knew in the matter. From the Monday to the Wednesday of the week when the resolutions were before the House and were disposed of, he and the hon. members for Montreal Centre, for Halifax, for Antigonish and from Prince Edward Island (he had forgotten the name of the riding), frequently met together to talk the matter over, and frequently met his Lordship, Bishop Sweeny. On the last occasion of meeting, the hon. member for Montreal Centre expressed his desire simply to vote in this House as His Lordship wished; but at the same time he advised that the amendment about to be moved by the hon. member for Quebec Centre was the best mode of dealing with the matter in the interest of those who sought redress. He (Mr. Flynn) might say this much that His Lordship did not appear altogether satisfied with the resolution, but at the same time expressed in his (Mr. Flynn's) presence the belief that the best thing the hon. member for Montreal Centre could do was to vote for that amendment: and when they left his Lordship in the library about five or six o'clock in the afternoon it was with the distinct understanding that they were to vote for the amendment proposed by the hon. member for Quebec Centre.

Mr. DEVLIN—I call upon the other two hon. members who were then present—if they are in the House—to express their opinion on the subject.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS.—That is enough.

Mr. DESJARDINES (in French) said he regretted he had not been in the House when the hon. member commenced his remarks on a subject which might, in his interest, better have been left in oblivion. Unless they were to believe that the Bishop of St. John wished to convey a false impression to Catholic members of the House, they could look on the statement of the hon. member for Montreal Centre only in the light of a mis-statement. The hon. member for Richmond had declared that His Lordship expressed his approbation of the amendment proposed by the hon. member for Quebec Centre; but he (member for Richmond) had failed to say whether the amendment in question, added to and forming a portion of the amendment proposed by the Premier, had received such approval. The truth of the newspaper articles complained of was fully established by His Lordship's own assertions. The hon. member had promised direct testimony from the Bishop on the point, but had been unable to obtain any, and then sought to sustain by flimsy argument his unfounded assertions. The hon. member for Terrebonne had been requested by a high authority to deny the truth of the statement made by the hon. member for Quebec Centre.

Mr. BECHARD said as the hon. member for Montreal Centre had called upon those who were present at those interviews to state their opinions, and as he was present he would state what he understood. It was stated to his Lordship what were the bearings of the amendment that would be likely to be offered by the Government to the resolution of the hon. member for Victoria. And they also explained the bearings of the supplement proposed by the hon. member for Quebec Centre. He understood his Lordship to say that he could not give a definite opinion as he had not an opportunity of reading those amendments, but he said, if you think that by voting for this amendment you do not bind yourselves to the future, that your vote will not pledge your future conduct should the question be brought up again in the House, then I would accept it. That was how he (Mr. Bechard) understood the matter, and he remembered that he had stated, that on his part he would vote for the amendment and that he intended to reserve his free action for the future.

Mr. COSTIGAN said it was unfortunate the matter had come up, but as reference had been made to meetings where he was present, he thought he should give his view of the discussion.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON raised a point of order, and called for the question before the chair. These personal explanations were admissible to a certain point; but they could not admit that any gentleman should address the House two or three times without any motion before the chair. The hon. gentleman who had taken his seat (Mr. Costigan) had already spoken relative to the personal explanations of the hon. member for Montreal Centre.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said he was very sorry the hon. member (Mr. Holton) had interfered in this matter. It was quite true there was no motion before the chair, but the matter before the House affected the personal honour and veracity of the hon. member for Montreal Centre, and, as particular statements had since been made respecting particular persons and circumstances, he considered the hon. member for Victoria should be allowed to state his view of the matter.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said he was quite willing to take the responsibility of enforcing the rules and to assume the odium or credit of such motion.

Mr. SPEAKER said his impression was that the proper course under the circumstances was to restrict the hon. gentleman strictly to an explanation of any matter that had arisen out of the statements made by other gentlemen, and not to allow anything approaching a controversy. He should merely make a statement, but not controversial in its nature.

Mr. COSTIGAN said the statement made by the hon. member for Iberville was generally correct, but there was a difference, and it was a grave one, between them which he (Mr. Costigan) explained in this way: The hon. member stated that the hon. member for Montreal Centre and the hon. member had an interview at which His Lordship was present and it was then stated that a motion would be made in amendment to his (Mr. Costigan's) motion, in a sense that an address be presented to Her Majesty asking for modifications of the school law, which should not, however, change the Constitution. It was stated that his Lordship had said he would be willing to accept the amendment, if it did not bind hon. gentlemen in their future conduct; but his Lordship was informed that 106 members were pledged in writing to support the amendment, and therefore it was no longer a matter of choice.

Mr. DOMVILLE desired, before the orders of the day were taken up, to call attention to what he considered to be a breach of privilege. The morning papers were placed in his hand at Toronto, and in them he found, under the proceedings at Ottawa, a report from the sub-Committee appointed to investigate the transactions of Fraser, Reynolds & Co. It stated that the sub-Committee had met that morning to consider their report, and that they had adopted the report on the motion of Mr. Dymond, seconded by Mr. Goudge, which report was adopted. The signatures of five members of the Committee were attached to it, and it concludes by saying that the remaining two members, Messrs. Plumb and Domville, were not present. He complained that the sub-Committee having adopted a report at a meeting when he was unable to be present to sign and concur in it, or otherwise, had allowed the report to be published before he and the hon. member for Niagara were able to attend and prepare a minority report. The sub-Committee's report had not even been presented to the Committee of Public Accounts and adopted by them before it was published in the newspapers. He desired an expression of opinion from the House as to whether such action was proper.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said it was, undoubtedly, a breach of privilege and contrary to the usual parliamentary practice, that a report of a sub-committee which was made to the committee should be sent to the press before it was even submitted to the committee. It was even a breach of privilege to publish a report before it was submitted to the House.

Mr. DYMOND said as it had been imputed by the right hon. gentleman opposite that the sub-committee was responsible for the report having been sent to the papers, he would take steps, which he otherwise would not have done, presuming that the hon. member for King's would have been satisfied with having called the attention of the House to the matter. He took the whole responsibility of having communicated the report to the press, and explained that the meetings of the committee had been held with open doors, and as reporters attended, they took and furnished to the papers such reports of the proceedings as they thought fit. It was decided to conclude their deliberations on Friday, and he undertook to draw up a draft report and to present it to the meeting, to which the hon. member for Niagara substantially assented. A reporter or reporters were present when it was read over and discussed. When the committee met on Saturday the report was adopted. Reporters were present in the room on Saturday, and he gave one of them a copy of the report for the use of any other members of the press who chose to note it. If he had committed any wrong, he expressed his regret.

After a brief explanation from Mr. PLUMB,

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said that the grounds of complaint were that the hon. member had violated the rules and practice of the House.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said that the committee having allowed reporters to be present, had no reason to complain if the report had been published.

CULLING OF TIMBER.

Hon. Mr. GEOFFRION moved the third reading of the bill to amend the Act respecting the culling of timber.

Mr. CIMON enquired what measures were proposed respecting the inspection of wood on the east of the Island of Orleans. He understood that this locality had been exempted from the operation of the bill.

Mr. CAUCHON considered such exceptional legislation should not be made.

Mr. McDOUGALL (Renfrew) moved that the bill be re-committed for the purpose of amending the sixth clause. The lumbermen believed that the Government should not commit themselves to fixed salaries, and the object of the amendment was to enable them to consider, before the season of culling, whether they would pay cullers fees or salaries.

Hon. Mr. GEOFFRION accepted the amendment.

Messrs. CURRIER and ROCHESTER thought that cullers should be paid only by fees.

Hon. Mr. GEOFFRION said it was the 24th clause of the consolidated Statutes of Canada, and if sawn lumber did not come under that clause it would have no reference to it.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL said as deals were mentioned it might be construed to include battens. He would suggest, therefore, that the words "sawn lumber," be added to "lumber."

Hon. Mr. GEOFFRION said that was unnecessary. The Government did not intend to interfere with all these details of the law. It was the old law which had never been complained of, and was, therefore, adopted unchanged. The intention of the Government was merely to bring the office under the control of the Inland Revenue Department.

Hon. Mr. ROCHESTER was quite satisfied with the bill after this explanation.

The motion was carried, and the House went into Committee to make the amendment.

The bill was reported as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

On the motion for the third reading of the bill,

Mr. CURRIER moved, in amendment, "That the bill be not now read the third time, but that it be referred back to Committee of the Whole, with instructions to strike out the word 'salaries' in the 6th clause."

Mr. HAGGART seconded the amendment, which was declared lost on a division.

Mr. CIMON then moved, in amendment, "That the bill be not now read a third time, but that it be referred back to Committee of the Whole, with instructions to strike out the 1st section and the 4th sub-section of section 46. He simply desired to record his protest against the provision. He had desired explanations from the Minister of Inland Revenue regarding the proposed changes, but the hon. gentleman had never been kind enough to make those explanations. The measure, as it stood, was against the interests of the lower portion of the Province of Quebec, and he felt confident the hon. Minister would have regretted the changes made so much that next session he would be glad to withdraw them.

Hon. Mr. GEOFFRION thought if the law was considered good for the upper portion of Quebec and Ontario it ought also to work well in Lower Quebec. The House, at least was entitled to hear the reasons for which the amendment was asked. The hon. gentleman complained that he had not been given explanations on the bill. He (Mr. Geoffrion) had explained the bill to the House several times.

The amendment was declared lost on a division, and the bill was read the third time and passed.

SALARIES OF COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

On motion of Hon. Mr. FOURNIER, the bill to provide for the salaries of County Court Judges in the Province of Nova Scotia was read the third time and passed.

SICK AND DISTRESSED MARINERS.

On motion of Hon. Mr. SMITH, the bill respecting the treatment of sick and distressed mariners was read the third time and passed.

DOMINION LANDS IN MANITOBA.

On motion of Hon. Mr. LAIRD, the bill respecting the appropriation of certain Dominion lands in Manitoba was read the second time.

On motion of Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE the bill respecting certificates to master, of inland and coasting ships, was read the second time.

On motion of Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE, the bill respecting defective letters patent, and the discharge of securities to the Crown (from the Senate), was read the second time, passed through Committee of the Whole, read a third time and passed.

On motion of Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE, the bill to extend to Manitoba the Act for the more speedy trial of persons charged with felonies or misdemeanours in Ontario and Quebec (from Senate), was read the second time, passed through Committee of the Whole (Mr. Pelletier), and reported.

MARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE moved the second reading of the amendments made by the Senate to the bill to regulate the construction and maintenance of marine electric telegraphs.

Mr. BOWELL moved that the following be added to the amendment made to the 14th section of the Act, "Giving notice at the same time that said other company has stipulated with the Government that the rates for the transmission of messages will not be greater than those charged at the date of said notice for the existing companies.'

The amendment was ruled out of order.

Hon. Mr. TUPPER moved that the word "three" before the word "months" in the 14th section be struck out and "twelve" be substituted therefor. He presumed no question would be raised as to the propriety of this amendment. It was evident that the bill was not amended in the Senate without the necessity and justice of it being seen. If it was advisable that a three months notice should be given, he thought a little consideration would show the House how entirely inadequate that term was for the purpose for which it was provided, and how necessary it was for the House to adopt the amendment which he proposed. It would be difficult to imagine any body of gentlemen or any company in any part of the civilized world having greater claims upon the consideration of an enlightened Parliament than the Anglo-American Telegraph Company. They had accomplished that which for years many of the most eminent scientific men in the world believed to be utterly impossible. They had expended in giving that which was invaluable to the two hemispheres—the means of annihilating both time and distance in the communication between the two countries. It would be impossible for any man to grasp the immense service performed for the world by this Company. They had expended an amount of capital which was almost incredible. This measure was only now beginning to attract notice, and it was time for the House to wake up to the fact that its object was not to get rid of a monopoly, but for the purpose of substituting one monopoly for another. It was a proposition to sweep away all the rights and privileges enjoyed by men who had laid the world under tribute by the munificent manner in which they had subscribed their capital for the accomplishment of a great work. But there was another important consideration We had a great country abounding in natural resources which only required foreign capital to develop it, and therefore this question above all others required careful and deliberate consideration in this House. 6,000 British capitalists, representing £6,000,000 sterling were interested in this bill.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—I do not intend to say anything on the merits of the bill, but I am bound to notice one or two statements which the hon. gentleman has made. He said we were compelled by regard for the honour of the country and by regard for our own securities to adopt a certain course. The hon. gentleman has been attempting to decry a monopoly and at the same time became the advocate of a monopoly himself. The hon. gentleman knows that company is not bound to take up its cable. He knows perfectly well that they have convictions entirely independent He knows it, for he was a member of the Committee before which Lord Hay stated distinctly that they were thinking at various times of taking up the cable with Nova Scotia, and making another connection. Not only so, but he gave it to understand that the Company's privilege was a very small one. If the Company should make any attempt to influence the value of the securities of this country, I shall know where the responsibility for that will rest. I say this deliberately. I say the threat has been made, that the hon. gentleman has indicated to-day in his speech; nevertheless, I am glad to be able to state, notwithstanding the threat that has been made by this monopoly, to be avenged because we passed a measure of public utility, our securities never stood so high as they stood yesterday in the London market.

Hon. Mr. TUPPER—I am quite sure the First Minister will allow me to say that this is the first intimation I have received, that such a threat was indulged in from that quarter. I never heard any statement of the kind before. My remarks were based solely on my judgment as to the effect of the proposed legislation.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—I was about to say that this movement of the hon. member for Cumberland to obtain twelve months' instead of three months' time was confessedly made in the interest of this monopoly, which this bill is framed to destroy. It is a public bill—has been maturely considered in this House. I made a long speech in introducing it, citing fully all the facts connected with the company. It has been considered in Committee, and accepted by the representatives of this company in Committee, and it passed unanimously. And yet it is now attempted by a motion of this kind practically to defeat its object. The amendment is one I feel sure that the House will not for one moment entertain.

The amendment was then lost on division.

The amendments by the Senate were afterwards read a second time and concurred in.

After recess,

On the motion of Hon. Mr. FOURNIER, the bill to amend the Act respecting Controverted Elections was read the third time and passed.

THE PILOTAGE ACT.

On motion of Hon. Mr. SMITH (Westmoreland) the bill to amend the Act respecting certificates to masters and mates of ships was read the second time.

On motion of Hon. Mr. SMITH (Westmoreland) the bill further to amend the Pilotage Act of 1873 was read the second time, the House went into Committee thereon, and the bill was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Hon. Mr. FOURNIER, the House went into Committee on the Insolvency Bill.

Mr. McISAAC suggested that in the second clause, the words "Supreme Court" be struck out, and "Court of Probate" be substituted. In Nova Scotia it was uncertain whether the County Courts would be organized, and it would be exceedingly inconvenient to carry all the insolvency cases to Halifax.

After some discussion, the clause was amended accordingly and passed.

Clauses 5 to 20 inclusive, were passed without discussion.

Mr. WOOD, on clause 21, desired an amendment to be inserted to provide for giving notices to creditors by advertisements in cases where debtors absconded and took with them their books and papers.

The section was amended by adding the following words: "In case the assignee is unable to obtain such list, then ten days' notice shall be given by advertisement in the local papers."

Clauses 22 to 26 were passed.

On the 27th clause Mr. PALMER said a very important matter was before the committee as to whether official assignees were to be appointed by Government or elected in the old way by Boards of Trade and also as to whether they should reside in the county or district in which was the principal place of business of the insolvent.

Mr. LAFLAMME moved in amendment that the Governor General in Council may appoint in Ontario and Quebec a person or persons to act as assignee or assignees or as joint assignees for one or more electoral divisions.

The amendment was lost on division. Clauses 28 to 42 were passed without discussion.

On clause 58 Mr. DEVLIN said that the The President of the Montreal Board of Trade and other gentlemen of large mercantile influence spoke strongly against it, and characterized the clause as a most unjust one. It provided that insolvents must pay 33 cents on the dollar, or they would not obtain a discharge. Traders were to be forced into insolvency by the act of their creditors, their estates were taken possession of by the creditors, and yet the debtors were to be responsible for the mismanagement which followed, whereby an estate which was worth one hundred per cent. above the claims against it, would be reduced so as to leave a very small dividend. Notwithstanding expenses of the assignees and other officials were deducted, there would not be sufficient dividend to secure a discharge.

On the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. BLAKE, Mr. Devlin said he would bring up the matter again.

The remaining clauses were agreed to, and the bill was reported.

The House adjourned at 11.30.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

Dean Stanley's Sermon Over the Remains of Sir Charles Lyell—To be the "Disciple" is to be the "Scholar"

[From the London Times, March 1.]

Sir Charles Lyell was buried on Saturday in Westminster Abbey. Dean Stanley read the service and the lessons unassisted by the canon of the day, who was absent through illness. The Queen's carriage and the Prince of Wales' were among those which followed the hearse, and Mr. Donald Cameron, of Lochiel, the member for Iverneshire, one of the grooms-in-waiting, placed upon the coffin at the last moment a memorial wreath of white camellias and hyacinths, to which was affixed a paper with the words, "A mark of esteem from the Queen." The choral service with Croft's and Purcell's music only differed from the usual brief and impressive order by the custom of the abbey, which interpolated at the end, just before the benediction, the anthem, to Handel's music, "His body is buried in peace, but his soul liveth evermore."

DEAN STANLEY'S SERMON.

The choir and the transepts of the abbey were thronged again yesterday at three, when the Dean preached a memorial sermon. Dean Stanley selected for his sermon the words of the second verse of the first chapter of Genesis—"The earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters." The sermon was, in fact, a discourse on the religious aspect of geology. The words of the text, the Dean said, have a sense wider than the mere literal transcript. They express the transition from that gulf which the ancient Greeks called Chaos to the order of the universe, which a modern philosopher described under the head of "Cosmos." The words in the original, which portrays the former void of the earth, conveys most precisely the image of warring elements, while the words used for the moving of the divine spirit on the face of the waters express the gentle brooding as it were of a bird of peace. The language, however poetic, childlike, parabolical and unscientific, impresses upon us the principle which applies in both the moral and in the material world that the law of the divine operation is the gradual, peaceful, progressive development of discord into harmony, confusion into order, darkness into light. It is well known that when the study of geology first arose it was involved in interminable schemes of reconciliation with the letter of Scripture. There were and are two modes of reconciliation which have each totally and deservedly failed. The one attempts to wrest the words of the Bible from their real meaning and force them to speak the language of science, and the other attempts to falsify science to meet the supposed requirements of the Bible. The "seventy," finding that the hare was described as chewing the cud, inserted the word "not;" and, on the other hand, the Jesuits, in editing Newton's "Principia," announced in the preface that they were constrained to treat the theory of gravitation as a fictitious hypothesis, else it would conflict with the decrees of the Popes against the motion of the earth. But there is another reconciliation of a higher kind, or, rather, not a reconciliation, but an acknowledgment of the affinity and identity which exist between the spirit of science and the spirit of the Bible. First, there is a likeness of the general spirit of the truths of science to the general spirit of the Bible truths; and, secondly, there is a likeness in the methods. For instance, the geological truth which our illustrious student was the chief instrument in clearly setting forth and establishing was the doctrine, wrought out by careful, cautious inquiry in all parts of the world, that the frame of this earth was gradually brought into its present condition not by sudden and violent convulsions, but by the slow and silent action of the same causes which we see now, but operating through a long succession of ages beyond the memory and imagination of man. There need be no question whether this doctine agrees or not with the letter of the Bible. We do not expect it should. For, had there been no such scientific conclusions, we now know perfectly well, from our increased insight into the nature and origin of the early Biblical records, that they were not and could not be literal, prosaic, matter-of-fact descriptions of the beginning of the world, of which, as of its end, no man knoweth or can conceive except by figures or parallel. It is now clear to all students of the Bible that the first and second chapters of Genesis contain two narratives of the creation side by side, differing from each other in almost every particular of time and place and order. It is now known that the vast epochs demanded by scientific observations are incompatible both with the 6,000 years of the Mosaic chronology and the six days of the Mosaic Creation. No one now infers from the Bible that the earth is fixed, that it cannot be moved, that the sun does literally go forth as a bridegroom from his chamber, or that the stars sung with an audible voice in the dawn of the creation. But when we rise to the spirit, the ideal, the general drift and purpose of the Biblical accounts, we find ourselves in an atmosphere of moral elevation which meets the highest requirements philosophy can make. As to the likeness of the general spirit of the method of science to that of the Bible, the Bible is a model to the student in its slow but increasing purpose of revelation, through sundry times and divers manners, warning each succeeding age to have its eyes open and every member of the human race to be the "disciple"—that is, "scholar," as the founder of Christianity called His followers. To invest the pursuit of truth with the sanctity of a religious duty is the true reconciliation of religion and science. Such a union has been the special glory of the great school of English geologists, and the two pioneers of the science, at the time when it had to fight its way against prejudice, ignorance and apathy, were both honoured dignitaries of the English Church; and now within these walls there rests beneath the monument of Woodward one who was the friend of Sedgwick and the pupil of Buckland. He followed truth with a sanctified zeal, a childlike humility. For discovering, confirming, rectifying his conclusions, there was no journey he would not undertake. From early youth to extreme old age it was to him a religious duty fearlessly to correct all his own mistakes, and he was already to receive from others and reproduce that which he had not in him self. In his mind science and religion were indivisable. The freedom of religious inquiry in the National Church, the cause of humanity in the world at large, were to him as dear as though they were his own personal and peculiar concern. There is unusual solemnity in the thought of his passage into the eternal world on which, as in a shadow or mirror, he had so long meditated in those long ages of which he was, as it were, the first discoverer. The "lofty and melancholy strain," the Nineteenth Psalm, which old tradition ascribes to Moses, the Man of God, whether it be or not the funeral hymn of the great lawgiver, well represents the feeling of one grown gray with vast experience, who at the close of his earthly journeyings contrasts the fleeting generations of man with the granite forms of the mountains at the feet of which he has wandered, and contrasts those mountains and man alike with Him who existed before, beyond and above them all. It sums up with peculiar force the inner life of the Christian philosopher who concluded his chief work with the contrast between the finite powers of man and the attributes of an infinite God, and who felt persuaded that after all the discoveries on earth or sea or sky, the religious sentiment remained the greatest and most indestructible instinct of the human race.

"May Heaven bless and keep you from your true love, Benjamin Herrick," was the way the letter ended.

A man at the Central depot was looking around for some one to split some wood, and meeting a forlorn looking boy he asked him: "Bub, wouldn't your father like a job?" "No, he's got one now," answered the boy; "just been sent up for six months!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

An inebriate stranger precipitated himself down stairs, and on striking the landing reproachfully apostrophized himself with: "If you'd been a-wantin' to come down stairs, why in thunder don't you say so, you wooden-headed old fool, an' I'd a come with you an' showed you the way?"

DIED.

PETRIE—At St Leonards, Cumberland, on the 20th instant, Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Wilgress, R A., and relict of the late Archibald Petrie, R.C.V.

HAMILTON.—In this city, yesterday [Monday, 22nd March], Robert Hamilton, Esq., of Hamilton's Hotel, Dalhousie Street., aged 35 years

The funeral will leave his late residence on Wednesday, 24th instant, at two o'clock p.m.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend without further notice.

Miscellaneous.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, Ottawa, 1875.

—AND—

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

PARTIES requiring Models, Inventions' &c., worked out, and represented, at the above Exhibitions, can have them done in the best style, by a practical man, whose works took Awards at the English Exhibition, 1851, Dublin, 1865, Paris, 1867.

Best references as to capabilities, &c., can be given. Apply,

THOS. S. SARNEY,
Mechanical Engineer,
Cor Daly & Nelson Streets, Ottawa. 2774

THE following is a correct account of the expenses of Mr. D. J. O'DONOGHUE, M.P.P., at the last General Election for the Local Legislature, held in the City of Ottawa, Jan. 18th, 1875, to the best of my knowledge, no bills having been presented for payment as required by law, except bill I paid for School-house for meeting, of $2, as enumerated below:

Cab hire, driving Mr. O'Donoghue during personal canvas	$5 00
Printing and advertising	40 00
Halls for meetings	17 00
The above were contracted by Mr. O'Donoghue.	
School-house [meeting]	2 00
Expenses of Agent, election day	2 [illegible]

JOHN CASEY,
Financial Agent.
MR. O'DONOGHUE.
Ottawa, March 17th, 1875.

CITY OF OTTAWA ELECTION, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

I hereby certify that the above is a copy of the account of election expenses handed me by the Agent of D. J. O'Donoghue, Esq., M.P.P., in conformity with the Election Law.

WM. F. POWELL,
Retg. Officer.

2800

Miscellaneous.

JARVIS,
Late Jarvis & Arless.
PHOTOGRAPHER,
69, Sparks Street, Ottawa.

T. H. HARRISON
of Hearn & Harrison,
Spectacle & Eyeglass Manufacturers, now staying at 52, Sparks Street.

Surveyors & Engineers
Will do well to call and get prices of all kinds of
Engineering Instruments, Transits, Theodolites, Levels, Surveyors' Compasses and every other kind, Scientific and Philosophical Instruments
H & H —Opticians, Montreal, are the Spectacle and Thermometer Makers in Dominion.
Catalogues Free.

Railways.

CANADA CENTRAL
—AND—
Brockville & Ottawa Railway
For Ottawa via Brockville.
TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY.

LEAVE.
Brockville G. T. Junction - 9.20 A.M. [illegible]
Ottawa - [illegible]
Renfrew - [illegible]

ARRIVE.
Ottawa - [illegible]
Renfrew - [illegible]
Brockville - [illegible]

10.40 a.m. Train from [illegible] close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train for the West at 2.[illegible] p.m.
4.15 p.m. Train from Brockville close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train from the West, arriving in Ottawa at [illegible] p.m.

A. B. FOSTER,
Managing Director.
Brockville, Jan. 11, 1875.

THE ST. LAWRENCE
AND
OTTAWA RAILWAY.
Of uniform Gauge with the Grand Trunk Railway.
The old reliable, quickest and best route. The shortest line to all points East and West.

ALTERATION OF RUNNING TIME
And acceleration of trains.
On and FROM THURSDAY, 17th DEC, 1874, Trains will run as follows:—
GOING NORTH.

No.	Leave Prescott Junction.	Connecting with.	Arrive Ottawa
1 Express	1.40 P.M.	Grand Trunk Mail from the East	[illegible]
†6 Mail.	5.00 A.M.	Grand Trunk Express from East and West	7.[illegible]
5 Express.	4.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express from West	[illegible]

† Every day.

GOING SOUTH.

No.	Leave Ottawa.	Connecting with.	Arrive Prescott Junction
• 2 Express	10.45 A.M.	Grand Trunk West and Central Vermont and Rome & Watertown Rys.	[illegible]
4 Express	2.00 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express East	[illegible]
8 Express	10 45 P.M.	Grand Trunk East & West & Rome & Watertown Railway	[illegible]

•, assengers by this train have [illegible] at Prescott Junction.
Pullman or Sofa Cars on Nos. 1 and 8.
Sure connections with Grand Trunk [illegible] to and from both East and West.
Time faster than by any other route.
Trains are run on Montreal time.
THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director.
Dec 15 1874.

THE TIMES
is published every lawful morning. Price [illegible] cents per week, sent to subscribers in any part of Canada, SIX DOLLARS per annum.
The rate for Transient Advertisements is TEN CENTS PER LINE, nonpareil measure, for each insertion. For Special Notices TEN CENTS PER LINE, and for Paragraphs, Notices of Meetings, Financial Statements of Banks, Railway Companies, Insurance Companies, and matters of like description, [illegible] amongst the Reading Matter, FIFTEEN CENTS PER LINE.
Special Contracts are made for a definite period.
Condensed Advertisements on the First page, when not exceeding Twenty Words, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, and ONE-AND-A-HALF CENTS for each word over twenty. The advertisements referred to are as follows:
Any one specified article—
For Sale or Wanted
Lost or Found.
Board Wanted.
Business for Sale.
Business Wanted.
Houses for Sale.
Houses to Rent.
Houses Wanted.
Board and Lodging.
Cattle Strayed or Stolen.
Farms Wanted.
Farms for Sale or to Rent.
Live Stock for Sale or to Rent.
Money Wanted or to Loan.
Situations Wanted.
Situations Vacant, &c. &c.
Professional and business cards inserted on the first page for one year, when not exceeding twenty words, once a week, $5; twice a week, $12; and every day, 18, each word over twenty in the same proportion.
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, etc and deaths with funeral notices attached [illegible].

THE WEEKLY TIMES
Is published every Friday morning, and contains news of the week from all parts of the world, valuable agricultural matter, and the chief editorial articles of THE DAILY TIMES, price $1.00 per annum in advance.
Complete and trustworthy Market Reports, Latest Telegraphic Despatches, Parliamentary Reports, and all other matter incident to a first class weekly newspaper.
Subscription Rates for the Daily Times.
When paid weekly, Twelve and a-half Cents.
When paid yearly, Six Dollars in advance.
Ottawa, 21st Dec., 1874.

THE TIMES (Daily Edition) is published every lawful day (and Weekly Edition every Friday), by Alexander Mackay and John Charles Roger, sole proprietors, at their office on Wellington Street, in the City of Ottawa, Canada.

VOL. VIII. N[illegible]

Wants.

SITUATION WANTED.—[illegible] with a thorough knowledge [illegible] is desirous of obtaining [illegible] satisfactory reference furnished [illegible] letter, box C., Post Office, Ottawa.

WANTED.—A Good General [illegible] small family in the city. [illegible] office. March 11th, 1875.

WANTED.—A Partner in [illegible] Establishment [illegible] acquainted with Book-keeping [illegible] of attending to financing. [illegible] required. Address C., this Office.

WORK FOR ALL
At home, male or female; $35 [illegible] or evening. No Capital. We [illegible] package of goods by mail free. [illegible] the cent return stamp, M. Young, [illegible] wich street, New York.

PARTNER WANTED—A [illegible] a Capital of about $2000 [illegible] in carrying on a patent [illegible] returns of which are immediate [illegible] over 100 per cent, and the sale [illegible] further information apply to [illegible] HAM.

HELP WANTED.
100 men and women wanted to [illegible] history of the "Life, Labours [illegible] Livingstone," also "The Family [illegible] Protestant and Catholic, beautifully [illegible] together with Maps, Charts and [illegible] of pictures. For particulars address SCHUYLER SMITH, Publishers.

MEN WANTED, British Columbia. The Dominion Government [illegible] build a line of Telegraph through British Columbia, which will form the [illegible] the Canadian Pacific Telegraph [illegible] Section is about 600 miles in length, [illegible] generally wooded country the timber [illegible] to be cut down and cleared a distance of [illegible] on each side of the wire. To do this [illegible] or 300 men will be wanted, principally [illegible] and woodmen. The Contract has been [illegible] ed to Mr. J. Barnard and work will [illegible] menced about the first May and will [illegible] months.
The Government is also about to [illegible] the construction of the Canadian Pacific R[illegible] on Vancouver Island. This work will [illegible] employment to hundreds of workmen. The [illegible] for this road will shortly be shipped from [illegible] land, and the work of construction will [illegible] mence early in the spring.
There is a great scarcity of labourers in British Columbia of the class required for these works and men of energy, who wish to try their fortunes in the Pacific Province, may now [illegible] do so. Ordinary labourers are now [illegible] per month and found, choppers $[illegible]
The land laws of the Province are [illegible] liberal in free grants. Home [illegible] by those who wish to settle.
For the information of those who wish to emigrate, it may be added that a through [illegible] by rail from New York to San Francisco about $60; steerage passage by New York Panama [meals include] $[illegible] San Francisco Victoria, steerage passage $[illegible]
Further particulars respecting these [illegible] ters may be obtained by applying to [illegible] DEWDNEY, M.P., Ottawa, Ont.

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH [illegible] penses sure to A[illegible] where, selling our New Braided [illegible] Rope Clothes Line. Sells readily [illegible] house. Samples free. Address RIVER WIRE CO., 76 King [illegible] Toronto, Ontario.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY Wanted, A[illegible] working people of either sex, [illegible] make more money at work for [illegible] spare moments, or all their time [illegible] anything else. Particulars free, [illegible] States costs but one cent. Address [illegible] SON & CO., Portland, Maine.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female [illegible] in their locality. Costs N[illegible] Try it. Particulars FREE. P. O. [illegible] Augusta Me.

WANTED.—We will give Men [illegible]
A BUSINESS THAT WILL [illegible] from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued [illegible] own neighborhood; it is a rare chance [illegible] out of employment or having [illegible] and boys frequently do as well as men [illegible] and address J. LATHAM [illegible]

Lost.

STRAYED from my residence, [illegible] this day, a black Newfoundland [illegible] nearly full grown, answers to the [illegible] "JACK." A reward will be given [illegible] son restoring him. T. W. K[illegible] March 24th 1875.

LOST—On Sunday last, in [illegible] Church, or between it and W[illegible] a lady's gold brooch. The finder [illegible] notify H.B.S., at this Office.

LOST—On Tuesday, the 23rd inst, [illegible] to be in Wright & Batson's [illegible] Hull, a verge watch, without case. [illegible] will be liberally rewarded by enquiring [illegible] Faulkner, Times Office.

Houses to Let.

FURNISHED HOUSE To Let [illegible] minutes, from the [illegible] of May [illegible] sooner if required. Rooms good [illegible] Locality central and convenient, be[illegible] five minutes' walk of Parliament [illegible] Rate moderate. For further particulars [illegible] by letter to X Y Z, Times office.

TO LET—Nos. 4 and 5 Brooklyn [illegible] apply to Wm. M. Beattie & C[illegible] Street, near Central School East.

Rooms to Let.

WELL-FURNISHED BEDROOM [illegible] Private Sitting Room, to [illegible] O'Connor Street, three minutes' walk [illegible] liament Buildings. Breakfast if required. Address "F," Times Office.

TO LET, after the session, Two FURNISHED BEDROOMS, w[illegible] Sitting Room, in a private family. [illegible] if required.—A. W., Box, 380.

Board & Lodging.

BOARD with or without rooms, [illegible] without [illegible] Table and [illegible] Corner [illegible] and [illegible] within two minutes' walk of the [illegible] Buildings. MRS. FO[illegible] Jan. 25, 1875.

Hotels.

ALBION HOTEL
Court House Avenue,
OTTAWA, Ont.
W. H. CHALKER, - - [illegible]
ROBERT GRAHAM - - [illegible]
Omnibus to and from the Cars and [illegible]

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE
OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
The shortest, cheapest and quickest [illegible] Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow. [illegible] is one of the largest, fastest and [illegible] world. Vessels will be despatched [illegible]
FROM PORTLAND.
PRUSSIAN
SCANDINAVIAN
MORAVIAN
PERUVIAN
SARMATIAN
POLYNESIAN
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN... $70 to $80 | STEERAGE [illegible]
THE STEAMERS OF THE
Glasgow Line
intended to sail between the [illegible] Portland during the season of W[illegible] tion.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN
INTERMEDIATE
STEERAGE
An experienced Surgeon carried [illegible] Berths not secured until paid [illegible] Persons wishing to send for their [illegible] obtain passage certificates at lowest [illegible] England, Ireland or Scotland, to any [illegible] station in Canada or the U[illegible] State[illegible] tickets are not used the amount [illegible] a small deduction.]
For through tickets and every [illegible] apply to
D. W. COWAR[illegible]
Agent, 17, Sp[illegible]
Ottawa, July 23 1873.

ANCHOR LINE
STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK [illegible] SATURDAY.
PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION [illegible] PASSED.
Rates of passage from New Y[illegible]
To Glasgow, Liverpool, London[illegible] or Belfast:
Cabin $50 to $70 gold, according to [illegible]
Return tickets issued at reduced rates [illegible]
For passage or other information [illegible] Henderson Brothers, 7 Bowling Green [illegible] of their Agent.
GOUTHWAITE & MUSGROVE [illegible]

BERKELEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen [illegible] duty I owe to you to express my g[illegible] the great benefit I have derived by ta[illegible] ton's Camomile Pills. I applied to [illegible] Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above Pills [illegible] the stomach, from which I suffered [illegible] pain for a length of time, h[illegible] every remedy prescribed, b[illegible] benefit at all. After taking two [illegible] valuable pills I was quite restored [illegible] state of health. Please give th[illegible] the benefit of those who ma[illegible] I am, Sir, yours truly, H[illegible] To the Proprietors of Norton's [illegible]

The Times

VOL. VIII. NO. 3802 | OTTAWA, THURSDAY. MARCH, 25, 1875 | PRICE 3 CENTS.

Wants.

SITUATION WANTED. A young man with a thorough knowledge of book-keeping is desirous of obtaining employment. Satisfactory reference furnished. Address, by letter, box C., Post Office, Ottawa. 3802-6t.

WANTED.—A Good General Servant, in a small family in the city. Apply at this office. March 11th, 1875. 3790

WANTED.—A Partner in a first class Tailoring Establishment must be thoroughly acquainted with Book-keeping, and also capable of attending to financing. First class reference required. Address C., this Office. 3784-tf

WORK FOR ALL. At home, male or female; $35 per week, day or evening. No Capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with ten cent return stamp, M. Young, 173 Greenwich street, New York.

PARTNER WANTED—A Partner having a Capital of about $3000 is wanted to assist in carrying on a patent manufacture, the returns of which are immediate and the Profit over 100 per cent. and the Sale unlimited. For further information apply to J. BERMINGHAM. 37 6

HELP WANTED. 100 men and women wanted to sell a complete history of the "Life, Labours and Death of Livingstone," also "The Family Bible," both Protestant and Catholic, beautifully illustrated, together with Maps, Charts and a great variety of pictures. For particulars address SCHUYLER SMITH & CO., Publishers, London, Ont.

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH and expenses sure to Agents everywhere, selling our New Braided White Wire Rope Clothes Line. Sells readily at every house. Samples free. Address, HUDSON RIVER WIRE CO., 75 King Street west, Toronto, Ontario.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY. — Agents Wanted. All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all their time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post Card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. y378daw.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female Agents in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars FREE. P. O. VICERY & Augusta Me.

WANTED—We will give Men and Women A BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having spare time; girls and boys frequently does well as men. Particulars and address J. LATHAM & Co. Washington St. Boston

Lost.

STRAYED from my residence, Stewart St., this day, a black Newfoundland Dog, nearly full grown, answers to the name of "CARLO." A reward will be given to any person restoring him. T. W. KENNY. March 24th 1875. 3802

LOST—On Sunday last, in St. Alban's Church, or between it and Wilbrod street, a lady's gold brooch. The finder will please notify H.B.S., at this Office. 3801

LOST—On Tuesday, the 23rd inst. [supposed to be in Wright & Batson wood yard, Hull,] a verge watch, without case. The finder will be liberally rewarded by enquiring; for E. J. Faulkner, TIMES Office. 3801

Houses to Let.

FURNISHED HOUSE To Let for twelve months, from the 1st of May next, or sooner if required. Rooms good and lofty. Locality central and convenient, being within five minutes' walk of Parliament Buildings. Rate moderate. For further particulars, apply by letter to X Y Z, TIMES office.

TO LET—Nos. 4 and 5 Brooklyn Terrace apply to Wm M. Beattie & Co, George Street, near Central School East. 3788 1m

Rooms to Let.

WELL-FURNISHED BEDROOM, with Private Sitting Room, to Let, on O'Connor Street, three minutes' walk from Parliament Buildings. Breakfast if required. Address "F," Times Office.

TO LET, after the session, Two or Three FURNISHED BEDROOMS, with use of Sitting Room, in a private family. Breakfast if required.—A. W., Box, 330. 379

Board & Lodging.

BOARD with or without rooms, and rooms without board. Table and rooms first-class. Corner of Sparks and Bank streets, and within two minutes' walk of the Parliament Buildings. MRS. FORGIE. Jan. 25, 187-. 37-9-3m

Hotels.

ALBION HOTEL, Court House Avenue, OTTAWA, Ont.

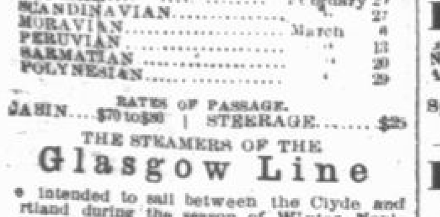
W. H. CHALKER, -- -- Manager
ROBERT GRAHAM - - Proprietor

Omnibus to and from the Cars and Boats free. 3784

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

The shortest, cheapest and quickest passage to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow. The fleet is one of the largest, fastest and safest in the world. Vessels will be despatched as follows:—



FROM PORTLAND.

PRUSSIAN	February	27
SCANDINAVIAN		27
MORAVIAN	March	6
PERUVIAN		13
SARMATIAN		20
POLYNESIAN		29

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN....$70 to $80 | STEERAGE......$25

THE STEAMERS OF THE **Glasgow Line** are intended to sail between the Clyde and Portland during the season of Winter Navigation.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN	$60.
INTERMEDIATE	40.
STEERAGE	25.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. [When tickets are not used the amount is returned, less a small deduction.]

For through tickets and every information apply to D. W. COWARD & CO., Agents, 17, Sparks-st. Ottawa July 22 1873.

ANCHOR LINE. STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY. PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION UNSURPASSED. Rates of passage from New York To Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Belfast: Cabin $50 to $70 gold, according to accomodation. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. For passage or other information apply to Henderson Brothers. 7 Bowling Green, New York, or their Agent. GOULTHBRITE & MUSGROVE, Ottawa

BERKELEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking "Norton's Camomile Pills." I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried every remedy prescribed, but without deriving benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS. To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. 3850.

Business Cards.

PATENTS. GIBBS & COURSOLLE, SOLICITORS OF Patents of Invention, (TRADE MARKS REGISTERED) 63, SPARKS-ST., OTTAWA. 3789

DONALD M. GRANT, Insurance and Real Estate Agent. Mortgages purchased and Loans negotiated. OFFICE—No. 3 Bell's Block, Elgin-st., Ottawa. Nov. 27 1874. 2428

Bankers.

P. D. BROWNE, Banker, Montreal. Dealer in Greenbacks, U. S. Bonds and Checks. Commercial paper discounted. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and U. S. Interest allowed on deposits. Oct. 20, 1874. 3680-3awky.

BOND BROTHERS, Bankers and Stock Brokers, Montreal. Negotiate sales of Property and Patents, and organize Companies. Money invested in first-class securities to pay 7 and 8 per cent. interest. Stocks purchased and carried on a margin of 10 per cent. interest at lowest current rates. Dec. 3, 1874. 3709y3awk

Legal Cards.

R. C. W. MacCUAIG, Official Assignee. City of OTTAWA, County of Carleton. 3765-1f

WILLIAM MOSGROVE, Barrister, Conveyancer, &c., Solicitor in Chancery. Office—Opposite the Russell House, over Gibson's Confectionary. Money to lend on Real Estate. 3727-1y.

O'CONNOR & O'DOHERTY, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., Mosgrove's Building Rideau-st., Ottawa. HON. JOHN O'CONNOR, Q.C. G. J. O'DOHERTY. Dec. 4, 1874.

SCOTT, STEWART & GORMULLY, Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys and Conveyancers, &c., Bell's Block, Elgin-st. HONBLE. R. W. SCOTT, Q. C. McLEOD STEWART. J. J. GORMULLY. Oct. 17, 1874.

O'CONNOR & HOGG, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., OTTAWA, ONT. DANIEL O'CONNOR. | W. D. HOGG. Sept. 9, 1874. 3087

WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK, Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys, Conveyancers, Notaries, &c., &c., Office—Bell's Block, opposite Russell House. W. H. WALKER. | R. CASSELS, Jr. | P. PENNOCK. July 21, 1874. 2625.

J. W. W. WARD, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitors, &c., Office—Over Mr. B. Huckell's Flour Store, corner of Sussex and York-streets, Ottawa. 2660y

TAILLON & CHRYSLER, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, &c. Office—Hardy's Block, Rideau Street. G. TAILLON. | F. H. CHRYSLER. June 3, 1873.

PINHEY, CHRISTIE & HILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., (Of the late firm of Lewis & Pinhey.) OFFICES—Elgin Street, Ottawa. C. H. PINHEY. | A. J. CHRISTIE. | H. P. HILL. Feb. 5, 1874. 484-3m

W. MARSHAL MATHESON, Barrister, Attorney, Notary, &c. Office—Master in Chancery Chambers, Court House, Ottawa Canada.

L. W. P. COUTLEE, B.C.L., Barrister, Advocate, &c. for the Province of Quebec. Barrister Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., for the Province of Ontario. Main Street, Hull, P. Q. 3228-6m

C. V. H. FERLAND, Advocate. Temporary Office at Dr. Jos. Beaudin's, Main Street, Hull. Hull, March 9, 1874. 2922y

O. ARCHAMBAULT, Notary Public and Advocate, Has opened an office in the Village of Hull Province of Quebec, for the transaction of all Notarial and Legal business, either in the Province of Quebec or Ontario. Special care given to the collection of accounts in both Provinces. Hull, Oct. 28, 1874. 2484

THOMAS P. FORAN, Advocate, Solicitor, &c. No. 12 St. James Street, MONTREAL. Sept. 9, 1873 2362-3m

Medical Cards.

DR. LOGAN, Homœopathic Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Residence—Albert Street. Office hours from 6 to 11 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m. Special attention given to diseases and displacements of the uterus. 1751

DR. J. P. LYNN, May be consulted at his Office, corner of O'Connor and Albert-sts. Ottawa, Oct. 24, 1874. 2401.

DR. BURROWS, C.M., L.C.P.S.L.C., M.C P.S.O., Graduate McGill University, Montreal. Surgeon Northumberland and Durham Cavalry. Late Associate Coroner N. and D. Office and Residence:—Corner of Hugh and Sparks sts. 2556-6m

DR. O. C. WOOD, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, OTTAWA, ONT. Day Office—Sparks-st., Centre Town. Night Office—at his residence, Maria-st., Centre Town. Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by a new but certain, speedy and almost painless process. Reference given to parties successfully treated if required.

DR. J. D. R. MACDONELL, Ottawa South side of Rideau-st., near Gloucester. Consultatons at all hours. 2454.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

MR. MOSES LAPOINTE desires to inform his customers and the public generally that he has removed his place of business from his former stand to the new Fish Market on the south side of York street. He will be happy to meet his friends in his new stand, and do his utmost to supply them with the latest importations of fresh and other kinds of fish; also all kinds of Poultry and Game. MOSES LAPOINTE. Ottawa, Feb. 2, 1875.

TALMAGE'S PAPER. THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK. "THE BEST RELIGIOUS PAPER." A CHOICE OF TWO BEAUTIFUL PREMIUMS. An Illuminated Portfolio of Twelve Gems by Hendschel, each 8½ x 10½ in., or the superb Chromo, "The Twins," 22x28 in., after Landseer Price $3.25, including postage. No extras of any kind. Without Premium, $3 per annum. ATTENTION, AGENTS. Liberal commission and exclusive territory. Samples and circulars free. Send Postal Card at once to HORATIO C. KING, Publisher Box 5105, New York. Oct. 26.

Auction Sal

BY J. BERMINGHAM. IMPORTANT AND PEREMPTORY **AUCTION SALE,**

The subscriber has just received direct from England the largest consignment of Costly Books ever brought to Central Canada, being Seventeen Cases of the Finest London Editions of Standard Authors in elegant calf bindings, which he is instructed to sell at public auction without any reserve, commencing on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock and evening at 7.30; and to be continued each evening during the week at 7.30 until the entire consignment, which consists of several thousand volumes, is sold. The Books are Splendidly Illustrated, Elegantly Bound, and suitable for gentlemens' private libraries, comprising the most recent editions of Encyclopedias, Chambers', Appletons, &c. McCullogh's Commercial Directory, Beydell, Shakespeare in Photo, Histories of England, comprising Knight's Splendid Pictorial Edition, 8 Vols., over 3,000 Plates; also Hume, Lingard, Smollett, Lord, Mahon and Macaulay, &c., &c. The Works of Shakespeare and all the British Poets, including the celebrated Aldine Edition, 52 vols., Bell's Edition, 24 vols., Hugh Miller's Works, 14 vols. The Novelists including Scott, Dickens, Bulwer, Trollope, Thackeray, Disraeli, &c., &c. De Quincey, Froude, May, Hallam, Gibbon, Chas. Reade, Captain Marryatt, Chas. Lever, Lord Brougham, Wilson's Border Tales, Pepys' and Evelyn's Diaries. Fairy Notes and English literature, Knight's Pictorial London Gallery of Art, Lowden's Bibliographic Manual, giving a history of all books in the English language, Dictionary of Greek and Roman Arts, Leach's Etchings. Wilkes' Gallery and thousands of other valuable works.

Catalogues will be ready for distribution on Monday, 22nd, and can be had at the office of the Subscriber, Elgin street, opposite the Russell House. A general invitation is extended to ladies and gentlemen wishing to replenish their libraries, to examine the books on Tuesday, the 23rd, all day and night up to 10 o'clock, and on Wednesday, 24th up to the hour of sale. Such a chance to purchase valuable books should not be overlooked. Clergymen, Senators and Members of Parliament, as well as the general public, should take advantage of it. Sale without any reserve.

J. BERMINGHAM, Auctioneer. OTTAWA, March 20, 1875.

READ, MARK, LEARN, AND THEN YOU WILL KNOW THAT **J. M. ROSS & Co.** Have in their SALE ROOMS the finest and cheapest **STOCK OF GOODS IN THE CITY.** It is useless to attempt a discription. Call and see their splendid Gallery of Paintings, Mirrors, Electro-Plated Ware, Ten Thousand Vols. of Books, a Bankrupt Stock of Stationery, four hundred Albums, ten thousand Stereoscopic Views of all parts of the world, 100 Opera Glasses, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Cutlery, Work Boxes, and about 60 pairs of most elegant Bohemian Glass Lusters and Vases all for Sale, private, at one-half the prices usually asked in retail stores. **82 Sparks Street,** HENEY'S BLOCK. Ottawa, March, 16, 1874. 3794

Miscellaneous.

THE BRITISH CANADIAN Land & Settlement Co. (LIMITED) [Incorporated under the Companies' Act, 1868 and 1869.] Capital, $1,250,000, in 25,000 Shares of $50 Each. FIRST ISSUE, 10,000 SHARES, Of which a Limited Number have been reserved for Canada.

DIRECTORS: Wm. Arthur, Esq., merchant, Woodlea, Bothwell, near Glasgow. John Cunningham, Esq. [of Chanelton], of Smart & Cunningham, ironfounders, Barrhead. Matthew Fairley, Esq., of M. Fairley & Co., merchants, Glasgow. Adam Houston, Esq., of Houston & McNairn, produce merchants, Glasgow. Charles Maitland, Esq., of R. Meikle, John & Son, Pass Crest Brewery, Alloa. James Robertson, Esq., of John Robertson & Co., cotton spinners, Newhall. James Salmon, Esq., J.A., of James Salmon & Son, architects, Glasgow. John Spencer, Esq., merchant, 125 West Regent street, Glasgow.

LAW AGENTS. Brown, Dunlop & Lindsay, Writers, 87 New Regent street, Glasgow.

MANAGERS AND SECRETARIES. W. G. & J. W. Lindsay, Accountants, 3 West Regent street, Glasgow.

BROKERS. Moore & Brown, 166 St. Vincent street, Glasgow. Dykes & Maclagan, 79 St. Vincent street, Glasgow.

COMMISSIONERS IN CANADA. John Dunlop, Esq., Craigowan, Woodstock. Col. David Shaw, Kingston.

The Company is formed to take up and develope lands in Manitoba or North-West Territory, extending to **250,000 ACRES,** Obtained in free grant on condition of settlement from the Dominion Government.

First—By settling upon the lands suitable emigrants from Great Britain or other countries, to whom free grants of alternate lots for moderate sized farms will be given by the Company along with advances for passage money, implements, seed, &c., and,

Second—To hold for increased value the alternate reserved farms, and sites suitable for towns, or lying in the line of projected railway routes to the west or of mineral value. Two millions of emigrants leave Britain in the course of every ten years, and from the knowledge acquired of the business and the facilities possessed by the Company for obtaining the proper class of emigrants, it is expected that the number stipulated for by the Government to be settled in ten years, viz., one thousand families, may be accomplished in about half that time. Seven townships were selected last summer situated on both banks of the Little Saskatchewan River and admitted by all who have been in that part of the country to be of the most fertile and beautiful character to be found in the North-West.

Prospectuses, with full details, can be obtained, and applications for stock made at the office of **Capt. MacCuaig,** Travellers' Insurance Co. 3797

FLOUR AND FEED STORE. ALEX. TAYLOR Successor to D. McLarnon, —CORNER OF— RIDEAU & CUMBERLAND STS. —DEAL IN— FLOUR AND FARM PRODUCE. A selected stock always on hand to suit all parties. Orders promptly attended to. The highest price will be paid for all kinds of Farm Produce. 3773-dw

A. E. GENDREAU'S New Parliamentary Tonsorial PARLOUR is now open. FIRST CLASS Hair Dresser employed. Ladies' Combings done up in First Class style, and on the Shortest Notice. Charges Moderate. Mathewman New Buildings, Wellington Street, between Dufferin Bridge and Elgin Street. 3767

Miscellaneous.

Easter Market **CHARLES AUCLAIR,** BUTCHER, BANK STREET, Will show this week the finest collection of Easter Meat in this city. Among his stock will be found Eighteen of the finest Western Cattle; also a Choice Pig four months old; Fine Spring Lambs; Veal of the Finest Quality, all from the most famous farms in Guelph. The Stock will be on exhibition to-day. Give your orders early. 38 2-3t.

Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society. THE Eleventh Lecture of the Course will be delivered by E. A. Meredith, Esq., LL.D., on Thursday evening the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the society. Subject: "Essay on Talfourd's Tragedy of Ion." Admission, 10cts. H. P. HILL, Secretary. March, 20th 1875. 3804

NOTICE. Several Sets of Single Harness For Sale Cheap for Cash. Enquire at Rowe's AUCTION Rooms, Rideau Street. Ottawa, March 3rd, 1875. 3784

NEW EDINBURGH BRICK WORKS. Orders for bricks left at the City Office, corner of Sparks and Elgin streets, will be promptly attended to. 3791.

Grocers.

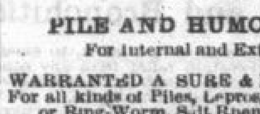
AUCTION SALE. EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE Have decided to sell the balance of their stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, GLASSWARE, and CROCKERY by Auction, commencing On Saturday, 20th Inst. at 7:30 p.m. and to continue next week on TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY. GREAT BARGAINS. 3798

Burnett's Cocoaine Prevents the Hair from Falling.
Burnett's Cocoaine Promotes its Healthy Growth.
Burnett's Cocoaine Is not Greasy nor Sticky.
Burnett's Cocoaine Leaves no Disagreeable Odor.
Burnett's Cocoaine Subdues Refractory Hair.
Burnett's Cocoaine Soothes the Irritated Scalp-Skin.
Burnett's Cocoaine Affords the Richest Lustre.
Burnett's Cocoaine Is not an Alcoholic Wash.
Burnett's Cocoaine Kills Dandruff.
Burnett's Cocoaine Gives New Life to the Hair.
Burnett's Cocoaine Remains Longest in Effect.
50 and 75 cents per Bottle. PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE, MONTREAL, P.Q. Agents for Dominion of Canada. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON, Proprietors.

HOUSEKEEPERS! For your House-cleaning, by all means ask your Grocer, Druggist, or the Hardware shops for cleaning and polishing **SAPOLIO,** It surpasses everything for Windows, painted and plain Woodwork, and Tins, Brasses, and Scouring Knives, and all metals. **HAND SAPOLIO,** For Mechanics, Painters, Photographers, and for Bath purposes. 3790-1m

Remedies.

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED **WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,** DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle. Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other immitations by which their right may be infringed. Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE. For Internal and External Use. WARRANTED A SURE & PERFECT CURE For all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Tetter or Ring-Worm, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the Skin. One Bottle warranted to Cure all cases of Piles; From One to Three Bottles in all Cases of Humors. This remedy has been faithfully tested and found to be an almost infallible cure for the above named diseases. Its success has been so universal that the Proprietor guarantees a cure to those who will use his medicine, or in case of failure to refund the money paid. Since it was first introduced he has received many thousands of testimonials, proving its efficacy for the cure of the awful diseases it is recommended for. The Pile and Humor cure is entirely vegetable in its composition, and can be used in perfect safety in all cases. There is no danger of its driving the humor in, as it cures on the surface and the patient's bodily health continually proves while under this treatment. PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE. SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. Dec. 14 1873

The *Mail* correspondent charges Mr. Dymond with being guilty of "impropriety" in giving the Fraser, Reynolds, & Co. Committee's report to the press. This is shabby, for it was the *Mail* reporter that asked Mr. Dymond for the report, and from the statement that Mr. Domville quoted when he made his charge of breach of privilege against the erring member. There is honour, it is said, even amongst thieves. Why not amongst journalists?

If we are not misinformed, the Railway Committee will have under consideration to-day, a bill which, unless reasons be given of which we are unaware, should not become law. The bill in question is entitled, "An Act respecting the International Bridge Company." It is intended by this bill to amend the Act of incorporation of the Bridge Company in a most important respect. This Company are the proprietors of the International Bridge, which connects at Buffalo the Canadian and American railway systems. They are bound by their charter to provide, in connection with the railway bridge, a carriage and foot way. This provision they have evaded; and now they come to Parliament asking to be relieved of the requirements of their charter in this respect. It will be readily understood that the carriage and footways form a very important part of the compact between the Company and the public. The importance to the people directly interested in having the Company kept to their bond cannot be over-estimated. We do not say that the Company have no case, since we have not heard their representations. But the matter is one which the Railway Committee will find it necessary to scan very critically. Nothing short of the most substantial cause can justify what will amount to a serious breach of faith with the public, so far as it is concerned in having the requirements of the charter fully carried out.

By Telegraph.

MID-NIGHT DESPATCHES.

FRANCE.

A Conservative Ministry.

PARIS, March 24.—Minister Buffett to-day, in an address to the staff officials of the Department of the Interior, dwelt with emphasis on the fact that the present Ministry is essentially Conservative.

SPAIN.

Military Levy for the Carlist Army.

BAYONNE, March 24.—Don Carlos has issued a decree calling into military service all males in the Navarrese Provinces over 18 years of age.

CHINA.

Diplomatic Correspondence.

HONG KONG, Feb. 17.—The United States diplomatic correspondence with China is received with great interest, and universal acquiescence is expressed in the condemnation of General Seward for the arbitrary arrest of General Legendie in September last.

Outrage by Chinese.

An American named C. E. Hall was attacked and severely injured by Chinese, at Shanghai. The affair will be investigated by the Consul General.

Tribute from Burmah.

The Pekin *Gazette* states that the King of Burmah offers to send tribute in acknowledgement of Chinese supremacy. This ceremony was discontinued two centuries ago.

The Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank is reported to have lost upwards of $1,000,000 during 1874.

The Chinese are becoming very active off the coast near Shanghai.

Insurrection in the Provinces.

An insurrection broke out in Toen Tar near Ring Po, in Ohich, where farmers were engaged. The outbreak was in consequence of the increased tax on rice. A body of 5,000 troops failed to subdue the rebellion, and the increased tax was removed.

On January 22nd a mob attacked the labourers on the telegraph line from Foo Choo to Amoy at the town of Kwang Tas, and destroyed the poles, interrupting the work.

JAPAN.

The Formosan Difficulty.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 26.—The portion of the United States diplomatic correspondence relating to Japan has been transmitted and published in the Yeddo native newspapers, which criticise the fact now made public that Mr. Bingham acted in the Formosa affair upon an irresponsible rumour in a Yokohama journal, notwithstanding the prompt denial of the truth of the rumour by the Japanese Foreign Secretary and every American officer connected with the expedition. The result proved that the rumour in question, which declared the premeditation of Japan to make war upon China, was entirely without foundation. The purpose of the Japanese Government to restore the coast fortifications, communicated through the Associated Press in a despatch in November last, has just been officially announced. As usual, remonstrances have been made by the foreigners, but without effect. At the important points hereafter to be made ready for defense, houses were destroyed and the foreign settlement was endangered, but escaped serious injury.

Fires in Yeddo.

Destructive fires in Yeddo are almost of nightly occurrence.

Murder of an American Slave-Trader

An American named Pease has been murdered by his companions in Bonin Island, south-east of Yeddo Bay. Pease was reported as a little better than a pirate, and was known to have carried on the slave trade on a small scale among the Eastern Islands. The case is undergoing investigation by the United States Consul General.

UNITED STATES.

The Tweed Case.

ALBANY, March 24.—In the Tweed case to-day, District-Attorney Phelps and Wheeler H. Peckham closed for the People, and Judge Geo. F. Comstock commenced a strong argument for his relative, Wm. M. Tweed. He will probably finish to-morrow.

Robbery of Registered Letters.

BOSTON, March 24.—A number of packages of registered letters have been lost between this city and Bridgeport during the past month. Thomas Chamberlain, a brakeman, has been detected tampering with the mails. He was taken to Bridgeport and will be examined before the United States Commissioner to-morrow.

Manslaughter at a Masquerade.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Robert McKenna, who caused the death of Flanagan in a fight at a masquerade, has been convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to two years' State Prison.

The Weavers' Strike.

The strike of the weavers continues.

The Black Hills Expedition in a Bad Way.

OMAHA, Neb., March 24.—Information has been telegraphed Gen. Ord, of several parties of miners leaving different points for the Black Hills. In reply to a telegram from a miner who recently came out from the Hills, whether he would be permitted to return with reinforcements and provisions, Gen. Ord says: "Troops from Fort Laramie and hostile Indians have both gone for your mines. For their sake I hope the troops will reach them first, as the military orders are simply to bring in the party, confine the leaders, burn the waggons, and destroy the out fits." Genl. Ord has been authorized to put all the cavalry at once in the Sioux country, on which the miners are trespassing, and to employ fifty Indian scouts to advise the cavalry of the advent of miners. His orders are to remove the parties arrested, and confine the leaders at the nearest military point, burn the waggons, and destroy the out fits. A Black Hills Transportation Company, formed here yesterday, propose to leave the railroad at Sidney, Neb.

Extra Session of the Louisiana Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—Gov. Kellogg to-night, issued a call for an extra session of the Legislature, to meet in New Orleans on Wednesday, April 14th, to carry out the adjustment.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Specie Shipment to the United States.

LONDON, March 24.—Three hundred and twenty thousand dollars in specie were shipped to New York yesterday.

BELGIUM.

Explosion in a Coal Mine - Loss of Life.

BRUSSELS, March 24.—An explosion took place in a coal mine near Charleroi to-day, causing the death and injury of many persons.

SPAIN.

Gen Cabrera's Movements.

LONDON, March 24.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that Gen. Cabrera has organized a staff of twenty Spanish officers, for the purpose of communicating with the Carlists, and obtaining their adhesion to his programme. The members of the staff enter Spain every day. There is no doubt that the premature publication of Cabrera's first manifesto declaring for Alfonso has greatly marred the success of the movement.

More Disaffection among Carlist Chiefs.

It is rumoured that Mendini has deserted Don Carlos and arrived in Bayonne; also that Lizzaraga has been arrested on suspicion of treason.

Failure of a Conspiracy against Cabrera's Life.

PARIS, March 24.—A conspiracy for the assassination of General Cabrera, who recently abandoned the Carlist cause, has been frustrated.

UNITED STATES.

A National Workingmen's Conference.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—The Invitation Committee appointed by the Anti-Monopoly Convention met yesterday in Harrisburg. The first Tuesday in September was agreed upon for holding the proposed National Conference of representative workingmen and farmers. Five hundred delegates will be invited, one-half from the Grangers, and one-half from mechanics, miners and others. The Conference will be a private one.

Thurlow Weed on Canal Frauds.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Thurlow Weed publishes in the *Tribune* a long letter in commendation of Governor Tilden's canal message. He says, "I certainly did not intend or expect again to obtrude myself upon public attention, but Governor Tilden's message in relation to canal frauds, opens the door so widely and so invitingly that I cannot resist the temptation to speak."

General Freight Rates.

CHICAGO, March 23.—The general freight agents of Grand Trunk lines have decided to maintain the rates on Eastern bound freight. An agreement to do so was signed by all those present, including the agent of the Baltimore and Ohio road.

Attempt to Assassinate a Witness.

LOUISVILLE, March 23.—A special to the *Courier Journal* says an attempt was made to assassinate the James brothers, who turned States' evidence against the Todd County Ku-Klux, while upon the witness stand in the court room at Elkton to day. The attempt was unsuccessful; the assailants escaped, and the officers were in hot pursuit of them at last accounts.

Burglars Arrested.

BOSTON, March 24.—The Secret Service officers have arrested John G. Long, a young man of doubtful reputation, Daniel T. Long, his brother, and Chas. B. Gorham, his brother-in-law, noted New York burglars. On the person of Long were found a memorandum book containing names of a number of professional burglars and thieves in New York, and letters from Wm. A. Judgson, one of the Boylston bank robbers, now in prison. Long confessed and implicated Gorham.

Wreck of a Schooner and Mutiny of her Crew.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—The schooner White Wing, of New York, which cleared from this port on Saturday for Cardenas, went ashore on Saturday off Thomas Point. After she was got off the crew became mutinous and refused to work. The vessel was taken to Annapolis and the crew arrested. They will be brought here to-day and the matter investigated.

Snow Storm in the North-Eastern States.

NEW YORK, March 24.—A heavy snow storm, with wind, is raging here, and as far south as Washington and west to Harrisburg, Pa.

CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE

(By Telegraph.)

MONTREAL.

Floods Anticipated—Railway Accident —The Anticosti Case—Montreal West Election—The Catholics and the "Standard"—Royal Albert Bridge Scheme—Court of Queen's Bench—Incendiary Fires—The Williams Case—Brass Founders' Strike.

MONTREAL, March 23.

Preparations are being made for a spring flood on the breaking up of the ice. The Custom House steam pump is ready to work and the merchants of St. Paul street and other low-lying streets in the vicinity of the river are moving their stock from the basements.

A freight train going West ran into another western bound train on Monday evening west of Lansdowne. The rear cars and engine sustained considerable damage. No accident to life or limb.

The case of Mr. Marshall, the telegraph operator, who caused the collision at Lachine Bank on Friday last, is under the consideration of the General Manager. It is probable that he will be dismissed with no further punishment than a severe reprimand, owing to his previous good character.

Yesterday morning, the Police Magistrate, Mr. Brehaut, gave judgment in the Anticosti case, fully acquitting the defendant, Mr. W. L. Forsyth, Secretary of the Anticosti Co., from the charge imputed against him—that of issuing a false prospectus.

The special demurrer entered by the respondent in the Montreal West election case has been postponed till Saturday next, in consequence of the indisposition of Mr. W. H. Kerr, Q. C., counsel for respondent.

The Catholics are attempting to buy the *Standard* for $10,000.

The Royal Albert Bridge scheme is given up, and a new one, providing for an underspan, is being prepared.

The Court of Queen's Bench criminal term opened this morning. Judge Sanborn and Chief Justice Dorion are on the bench. There is a heavy calendar.

Three incendiary fires occurred last night. Fortunately the brigade were early on hand in each instance, and little damage was done. The city seems overrun with murderous wretches, who fire the houses when opportunity offers.

Yesterday Judge Johnson liberated Williams, the gambler, on a writ of habeas corpus, through the Court of Appeals and decided that no writ could issue. Judge Johnson found fault with the Chief Justice in his judgment, which it is said, will not be passed.

The men in the employ of C. Chanteloup, brass-founder, to the number of 250, have struck for nine hours a day as heretofore.

Stock market firm and stronger. Montreal, 186, closing at 186 to 186¼; Ontario, 109¼, closing at 109¼ to 110; Commerce, 132¾, closing at 132¼ to 133; Royal Canadian, 96, closing at 95½ to 96; Telegraph, 169¼, closing at 109 to 109¼; Merchants, 113¼ to 113¼.

TORONTO.

Theatrical – Presentation – Fire – New Telegraph Manager.

TORONTO, March 24.

T. C. King starts to-day on a starring tour through the province; he will be supported by the Herndon Opera Company, and will visit Ottawa.

The admirers of Rev. Mr. Robb, intend presenting him with two bibles and a silver reading stand this evening in recognition of the worth of his series of controversial sermons.

A fire broke out on Queen street at 12:30 a.m., which destroyed Dr. Miller's residence and a boarding house kept by the Misses Reynolds. The house is covered by insurance, but the furniture is a loss.

The Board of Directors of the Dominion Telegraph Company have appointed Swinyard, late manager of the Great Western Railway, to be I. D. Purkis' successor. All the friends of the company regret Mr. Purkis' resignation.

KINGSTON.

The Court House Burned to the Ground.

KINGSTON March 24.

This morning, at about half-past 11 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the west end of the Court House. The alarm was immediately sounded, and the firemen were promptly on the spot, but the very high wind which has prevailed here all morning, frustrated all their exertions. The flames were rapidly carried the entire length of the building, and so rapidly did the destroying element do its work, that now (12 o'clock) nothing is left of that once magnificent and costly structure but the outside walls. The amount of insurance and loss cannot be obtained at present.

BROCKVILLE.

Spring Assizes—The Abortion Case.

BROCKVILLE, March 24.

The Spring Assizes were opened here yesterday afternoon by his Lordship Judge Paterson. The Grand Jury is composed exclusively of residents of the town of good standing. Mr. John McMullen, editor of the *Monitor*, was chosen foreman.

In the Greaves-Sparham case which will be brought up at the above court, Greaves will be defended by Mr. James O'Reilly, Q.C., and Sparham by Mr. M. C. Cameron, of Toronto. Mr. B. M. Britton is the Crown prosecutor.

The Grand Jury have brought in a true bill of murder against Greaves, and Dr. and Mrs. Sparham, for their action in the recent abortion case. The trial is expected to take place to-morrow.

THE BEECHER-TILTON TRIAL.

Bessie Turner's Cross-Examination.

NEW YORK, March, 24.

Bessie Turner resumed to-day, and her cross-examination was continued as follows:—When Tilton took me to the upstairs room after being in the parlour I was there some time until nearly dark—about two or three hours. I could not say whether it was three or four hours, but it was a long time.

Witness was further pressed for a fixed time. She looked at the clock in the room and smiled at every repetition of the question, but reiterated her expression that it was about two or three hours. She then continued:

He spoke to me; he did not tell me that Mrs. Tilton had confessed to him her adultery with Beecher. If I said so before the Committee it must have been through seeing it in the papers, and I must have been mistaken. I have talked about the case since I was here yesterday. No person suggested how to explain my having stated to the Committee that Mrs. Tilton had confessed to Tilton. I have talked with Mrs. Ovington, Mrs. Shearman, Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Shearman about it. I am staying at Mr. Ovington's now. I saw these reports in the papers about the confession; I think when I was at Beaver after I was before the Committee. I thought over all I had told them, but did not recall my mistake then. I remember the occasion when Tilton called for Mrs. Tilton at Mrs. Morse's. I was on the stairs and saw. I could not distinguish any words he was saying, but could see both of them. I might have heard what he said if he had spoken louder. I remember speaking to the Committee about this, but I do not recollect what I told them.

Witness was asked if she stated before the Committee that Tilton vowed he loved her, and asked her to come back to his house, to which she replied, "I may have said this, but I do not recollect."

CURLING.—It will be remembered that about a month ago, at the suggestion of His Excellency the Governor General, a rink of players selected from the Government side of the House played another rink comprised of members of the Opposition at Rideau Hall. On that occasion fortune favoured the Reformers, and they gained not only the match, but a handsome silver medal given by His Excellency as a token of the interest he takes in "our noble Scottish game." It became necessary to decide which of the four honourable members who constituted the victorious rink should become possessor of the much coveted prize. It was finally arranged that Messrs. Stirton and Borron should play Messrs. Young and Bertram a thirteen shot game, and four stones each. This came off on Friday last on the ice of the Ottawa Curling Club, and terminated, after a keen contest, in favour of the two old veterans by a majority of one shot only, the final score being, Messrs. Stirton and Borron, 13 shots; Messrs. Young and Bertram, 12 shots. Yesterday Mr. Stirton and Mr. Borron played off with six stones each a twenty-one shot game. When "Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war"—for three hours the struggle was carried on with a determination and pluck rarely witnessed in men at half their age. At length the victory and medal were won for Algoma, but again by one shot only, the score being—Mr. Borron, 21; Mr. Stirton, 20.

Local Intelligence.

Mr. David Wylie, of the Brockville *Recorder*, arrived in town yesterday.

PROTESTANT HOSPITAL CONCERT.—The concert to be given by Prof. Butler, of the Ladies' College, in aid of the Protestant Hospital, has been definitely arranged to take place on the 5th of April next.

CALL ACCEPTED.—The Rev. Mr. Farries, of Paris, Ont., has accepted the call recently tendered to him by Knox Church congregation in this city. His induction will take place on the 21st of April.

POLICE COURT.—There was but one case requiring the attention of the Police Magistrate yesterday, that of Mary Ann Raycroft, an old frequenter of police circles. She was sent to gaol for a month at hard labour, for vagrancy.

EMIGRATION MATTERS.—Judge Dunkin, ex-Minister of Agriculture, arrived in the city yesterday, and is stopping at the Russell House. His visit to the city at the present time is in connection with some matters relative to emigration, he having been examined yesterday before that Committee.

THE REV. FATHER STENSON.—We regret to learn that the Rev. E. J. J. Stenson has sustained a severe loss by the death of his father, which occurred on the 2nd instant at Templemore, county Tipperary, Ireland. The reverend gentleman will have the heartfelt sympathy of a numerous circle of friends in his bereavement.

ENGLISH MAIL.—An English mail will close at the city post office to-morrow (Friday), the 26th inst., at 12.05 o'clock p.m., destined for the steamship Polynesian, which sails from Portland for Liverpool on Saturday. A supplementary bag will close at 1.25 p.m. for the same destination, but will contain only unregistered matter.

BIBLE SOCIETY BREAKFAST.—Remember the public breakfast, under the auspices of the Bible Society, this morning at 9:30 o'clock, in the Union House, City Hall square. Tickets are one dollar each, which is a reasonable figure, considering the object which it is to serve. The novelty of the affair will doubtless cause a large number to attend.

TEARING DOWN A HOUSE.—The house recently erected by Mr. W. G. Bedard, on York Street, is undergoing a process of demolition. It would seem that through some defect in the construction, the walls had become so disarranged that they were on the eve of falling. In order to avoid a probable accident the proprietor has deemed it advisable to tear the front out and rebuild.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—The next lecture under the auspices of the Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society will be delivered this evening at 8 o'clock, by Mr. E. A. Meredith, LL.D. The lecturer has chosen for his subject Talfourd's tragedy of "Ion." Mr. Meredith's ability is too well known to require any special comment, and it is to be hoped that a full house will reward his literary labours on so interesting a subject.

NORTHERN COLONIZATION RAILWAY.—A number of engineers left the city yesterday for Portage du Fort to examine the Ottawa River for a favourable point of crossing for the Northern Colonization Railway, to enable that line to connect with the Canada Central Extension and the Georgian Bay Branch. Amongst those who went were Mr. Haslewood, of the Public Works Department; Mr. Stark, for the Northern Colonization Railway; and Mr. L. G. Bell, for the Canada Central Railway.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.—We regret to learn that Rev. D. M. Gordon, the esteemed pastor of St. Andrew's Church, in this city, has been quite unwell for some time, and feels constrained to seek rest and relaxation. He will leave about the middle of April, for a tour to Scotland and the Continent of Europe, and will be absent about four months. We are sure we only echo the sentiment of the public generally when we say that we hope he will return fully restored to health. He will represent the Synod at the same time, at the next General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, which meets in Edinburgh in May.

ODDFELLOW'S FUNERAL.—There was a large turn-out of the members of the Metropolitan Lodge of Oddfellows yesterday afternoon to attend the obsequies of their late brother, Robert Hamilton. The band of the Governor General's Foot Guards was present and headed the procession of members of the order, playing the "Dead March." The brethren of the order were in full regalia and wore crape on the left arm. The members of the Unity Protestant Benefit Society were also in attendance in large numbers, out of respect to the memory of the deceased. A number of carriages brought up the rear of the cortege as it wended its way to Beechwood Cemetery. Mr. Hamilton's widow has the sympathy of a large circle of friends in her sad bereavement.

RETURN MATCH.—The return curling match between the Vice-Regal rink and that chosen by Mr. Inglis from the Ottawa Curling Club took place yesterday in the rink of the latter club on Albert street. There was a large attendance of spectators, who looked on with much interest for three hours, the time agreed upon for play. The match began at 10:30 a.m., and lasted till 1:30 p.m. It will be remembered that at the half of the match played at Rideau Hall the previous day, Mr. Inglis, as skip, scored 15 points, to 9 scored by His Excellency. In adverting to the match yesterday an error was made in stating that Col. Fletcher took part in the game. It should have been Mr. Noel, of the Vice-Regal Club. Mr. Jas. Birkett, of the Ottawa Rink, not being able to attend yesterday, his place was taken by Mr. Thos. McKay. His Excellency's play yesterday was excellent, two or three splendid shots eliciting from the onlookers rounds of applause. Lieut. Hamilton's play was also good. On the other side, Mr. Inglis fully sustained his reputation as a curler, and was ably assisted by Mr. McKay. The result yesterday was in favour of the Vice-Regal club by 5 points, but as they had 6 points to make on the previous game, they lose the match by one point. At the expiration of the time fixed, the two rinks were a tie, but His Excellency having signified a desire to have the game settled one way or the other, suggested the playing of another end; Mr. Inglis agreed, but the result was a victory for the Ottawa men by one point. The following is the result of yesterday's play: *Vice Regal Rink.*—Capt. Ward, Mr. Noel, Lieut. Hamilton, and Earl Dufferin, skip.—15 points. *Ottawa Rink.*—Messrs. J. Harris, W. H. Hutchison, Thos. McKay, and H. Inglis, skip.—10 points.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

DANIELS' HOTEL.—Rev W B Affleck, Mrs Affleck, England; J F Lander, Prescott; W T Stevens, Almonte; Robt Russell, Osgoode; James Harrison, Quebec; F W Elson, Boston, Mass.; Miss Esther Dourangoir, Arnprior; C Stint, Berlin, Ont.; Henry J Jackson, do.; R Lambert, Aylmer; Geo Burpee, Sheffield; Rev John Ferguson, Iroquois; Henry Ferguson, Perth; Thos Lambert, Aylmer; Chas E Channell, Montreal; Robt Evans, R Ginloys, Hamilton.

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Choice Selected do 50c.. do 60
Extra Choice do 55c.. do 6.
Finest in the City. 65c.. do 75
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Breakfast Bacon. " "
Spiced do. " "
Selected Hams. " "
Stilton Cheese " "
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Burnett's Cocoaine.

The Times.

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, MAR. 25, 1875.

To-morrow being Good Friday, and a statutory holiday, no paper will be issued from this office.

THICK SKINS AND THIN SKINS.

It seems to be a fact that the sons of Erin are in a certain degree losing some of their national characteristics, and by and by we shall have to find other shoulders to bear the burden of all the "bulls" hitherto upon Patrick's. With other peculiarities common to the Irish race, it is generally believed that they are able in an extraordinary degree to "take and give," in the matter of compliments that are not compliments, with considerable equanimity, not only in oracular blows, but also in tips of the blackthorn in time honoured Donnybrook, where the motto was, "wherever you see a head, hit it." This at one time pleased the specimen Irishman mightily, nothing better in fact; but as he goes out into the world he forgets his likes and dislikes, and a blow to an Irishman becomes the same as a blow to any other body, and instead of hitting out in return, he seeks the protection of forms and privileges. Much discussion has recently occurred both in the Imperial and Dominion Parliaments, over questions of privilege, and it is rather singular that a majority of those who have sought the shelter of "privilege" have been natives of the Emerald Isle or their descendants. Some time ago, Mr. Lopes, a distinguished member of the Imperial Parliament, in an after-dinner speech at Frome, characterised the Home Rulers as a "disreputable Irish band;" but instead of retaliating in the same style, the "band" banded together, and deputed Mr. Sullivan to call the peccant member to account on the opening of Parliament. When the matter was first referred to in the House, Mr. Lopes made a qualified kind of apology, which was really no apology at all, and which did anything but satisfy the irate Home Rulers. Mr. Sullivan accordingly returned to the defence of himself and his confreres on another and more recent occasion, and the attention of the House of Commons was again directed to the subject as a question of privilege. Mr. Sullivan's speech is characterised as having been ridiculously long and unnecessarily elaborate, though full of what the British Premier styled "glowing rhetoric." Mr. Sullivan did not stick at one breach of privilege, but diverted the House with recapitulating repeated instances in which the Home Rulers were contemptuously spoken of as "Irish chaps" and "coveys," stigmatised as "rascals," and otherwise scandalously abused in a manner which made their hot blood boil. Several other Irish members backed up Mr. Sullivan with all the force of their eloquence, and it was only when Mr. Disraeli poured sweet oil on the troubled waters, speaking in his blandest manner, and getting the offending member to retract his statement, that harmony was restored and business resumed.

We have recently had some questions of privilege discussed in our own Parliament, and although we are not amongst the admirers of this system of vindicating the character of any member of the Legislature, it must be admitted that in more than one instance there were the very strongest reasons for resorting to it. The Montreal *Gazette*, departing from that dignified and moderate course which it generally pursues in regard to public questions, and especially in regard to public men, published an attack upon the veracity of the hon. member for Montreal Centre which was neither fair nor just. It was a point upon which Mr. Devlin naturally felt keenly; his truthfulness had been called in question on a subject which affected his character as a public man very closely; a high Church dignitary's name was mentioned in connection with his in a manner which must have roused his indignation; and he was perhaps justified in taking the somewhat unusual course of correcting the mis-statements on the floor of the House. He will, when he has had greater experience in Parliament, learn to be less easily touched, however; or if he continues to feel scandalized at every word of doubt which may be cast upon the veracity of his statements by newspapers supporting the political party which is opposed to him, he will feel himself soon beginning to grow old before his time. He should take a leaf out of the book of his great and distinguished countryman, Daniel O'Connell, who, when any one hit him hard by invidious comparison, generally managed to turn the tables on his opponent. His most powerful mode of repelling or replying to the attacks of his enemies, was to nickname them, and he usually did so in such an appropriate manner, that the nickname stuck to them. We do not advise the member for Montreal Centre this particular course, and we conceive that were it justifiable to raise a question of privilege in any case where a member's veracity was questioned outside of the House, his was one; but there can be no doubt that in a country like this, where the amenities observed by newspapers in regard to public men are so scandalously few and so poorly observed, the task of correcting them by raising questions of privilege in Parliament, would be a bootless and an endless one.

Parliament of Canada.

Third Parliament—Second Session.

SENATE

[*Continued*.]

Hon. Mr. VIDAL thought this measure was one of such great importance that every opportunity should be given for its discussion. In his own action on this bill he was guided entirely by his zeal for the honoured fair fame of this country, (hear, hear), and he could not help thinking that if this bill passed it would inflict a severe blow upon our commercial credit as well as upon our reputation for just and honourable legislation. As to the propriety of the general regulations for the management and the construction of marine telegraphs for which this bill ostensibly provided, the House was doubtless entirely agreed, but he felt constrained to say that the bill having had a private origin last session, although now a Government measure, to his judgment had and still has a private end, and would be rather for the advantage of individuals than for the country at large. (Hear, hear). The proposed object was stated by the title of the bill, but the real object not discernible in its innocent unobjectionable title, had been frankly stated by the hon. gentlemen having charge of it. They admitted that the bill was not so much designed for the regulation and maintenance of marine electric telegraph, as to do away with what was called a monopoly, the exclusive rights held by the Anglo-American Company in Newfoundland. No one had ever complained that this monopoly had been productive of harm to any interest whatever; no petition had been presented to this House asking for this legislation against it; on the contrary, all admitted that it had resulted in great good to the people of both Continents. For a number of years after the cable was laid the company sunk immense sums of money before they could begin to make it self-sustaining, and this justified the high tariff of charges for the earlier years of its operations. He objected to the 14th and 15th clauses of the bill that they were wrong in principle, unjust in their proposed mode of operation, and utterly powerless to secure the object desired. This was an act discriminating against an existing company. We had no moral right to say that the shores of the Dominion should be open unconditionally to every company to land marine electric telegraphs except the Anglo-American Company. That this company had rights of some kind all must admit. For eighteen or nineteen years they, with the express recognition of their enterprise by Imperial, Provincial and Dominion Governments, had enjoyed rights on the shores of Nova Scotia, and though they may have no legal rights recognized by statute, they have moral and equitable rights which ought not to be ignored; and cases were not wanting in British legislation of certain privileges for a long time enjoyed being recognized as constituting an equitable claim, and being converted into legal right by special statute to that effect. The proposition to compel the Anglo-American Company to give up their privileges in Newfoundland as a condition of landing on our shores had been characterized, and he would not say whether too harshly or not, as similar to the act of a highway-man who calls upon the traveller to "stand and deliver." But he would say this, that the bill proposed to commit an act of gross injustice to the shareholders of the Anglo-American Company by an unwarrantable exercise of the great power of this Parliament. What business had the Dominion of Canada to legislate against the existence of a monopoly in the island of Newfoundland? It was alleged because it was necessary that, in the interest of the public, the island of Newfoundland should be open to other telegraph companies. Well, if this was so, the island of Newfoundland was a necessity to the maintenance of telegraph communication between Europe and America, then this provision which the amendment now before the House proposes to strike out was an unnecessary and useless one. It provides that so soon as a rival company shall have opened up communication with Europe then the rights of this company to use its lines in Canadian waters shall come to an end. If the Anglo American Company has a monopoly on that island how could this competition ever come into existence? Those taking this ground must either admit that Newfoundland is necessary to European communication, and if so that no rival company could possibly come into existence, while the Anglo-American has the exclusive rights, or, that it is not necessary, in which case other companies could carry their cables direct to Europe, and there is no necessity whatever for this very questionable legislative interference with those exclusive rights on the Island. Members of this House should look upon the matter from the stand point of a Senator of Canada who could have nothing whatever to do with legislating against a monopoly authorized by and existing in a country beyond our jurisdiction. This House, in fact, was not the proper battle ground of this question; it was in the Legislature of Newfoundland this question should be settled. It was Newfoundland that granted the exclusive privilege, and it was the exclusive right of Newfoundland to deal with the question, and we were jeopardizing the existence of that friendly feeling we were endeavouring to cultivate in order to induce them to join the Confederation, when we attempted to interfere in a matter peculiarly their own. Newfoundland, in granting the charter, had reserved the right of terminating its exclusive privilege after 20 years. That time having now elapsed, if the interests of Canada demand this termination, let the Canadian Government enter into negotiations with the Governments of Great Britain and Newfoundland, and endeavour to accomplish it by a just and equitable arrangement with the Company in terms of its charter. Such a course would not bring our Legislature into disrepute, nor reflect dishonour upon our country, a result that, he feared, would surely follow, if we allowed the bill to pass in its present shape. They were here as judges bound to decide this question on principles of justice and honour, and as guardians of private as well as public rights, and he now asked honourable members to determine without fear or favour, or partiality for any individual or company, whether they as legislators jealous of the unstained honour of our country would allow such objectionable legislation to be put upon the statute book of the Dominion.

Upon cries of "question," the members were called in and the vote taken upon Hon. Mr. Dickey's amendment which was lost by 34 to 18, as follows:—

CONTENTS:—The Honorable Messieurs Allan, Bellerose, Botsford, Chapais, Cornwall, Dickey, Guevrement, Hamilton, [Kingston], Holmes, Howlan, Kaulbach, Reed, Reesor, Ryan, Skead, Trudel, Vidal, Wark.—18.

NON-CONTENTS:—The Honorable Messieurs Alexander, Baillargeon, Benson, Bourinot, Bureau, Carrall, Chaffers, Chinic, Christie, [Speaker,] Cochrane, Cormier, Dever, Fabre, Girard, Haythorne, Leonard, Letellier de St. Just, McClelan, McLelan, McMaster, Macdonald, Macfarlane, Macpherson, Miller, Montgomery, Odell, Paquet, Penny, Price, Scott, Seymour, Smith, Sutherland, Wilmot.—34.

Hon. Mr. WARK wished to take the sense of the House on the alteration of a single word. This company had now only one line through the Dominion, that from St. Pierre to Duxbury. The amendment provided that the Government should publish in the *Royal Gazette* three months' notice, which he considered quite insufficient, for in case the wires of this company were separated from the Dominion, there would be only one wire to do all the business. The company ought to have a reasonable time to manufacture new cables, and he moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Hamilton, (Kingston) to leave out all the words after "that," and insert, in the amendment made by the Committee of the whole House in the fourteenth clause "twelve" instead of "three."

The question of concurrence being put thereon the House divided, and the names being called for they were taken down as follows:

CONTENTS—Alexander, Allan, Bellerose, Botsford, Chapais, Cornwall, Dickey, Flint, Guevremont, Hamilton (Kingston) Haythorne, Holmes, Howlan Kaulbach, Macfarlane, Price, Read, Reesor, Ryan, Skead, Trudel, Vidal, Wark.—23.

NON-CONTENTS — Baillargeon, Benson, Bourinot, Bureau, Carrall, Chaffers, Chinic, Christie (Speaker) Cochrane, Cormier, Dever, Fabre, Girard, Leonard, Letellier de St. Just, McClelan, McLelan, McMaster, Macdonald, Macpherson, Miller, Montgomery, Odell, Paquet, Penny, Scott, Seymour, Smith, Sutherland, Wilmot—30.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY wished to call the attention of Ministers to a passage in the 14th clause, reading, "until such time as another company under the authority and within the provisions of this Act, has constructed and is operating a line or lines of marine telegraph." He could hardly suppose it was the intention of the Ministry that this country should be dependent upon a single wire. Although the expression was "lines" as well as "line," the Act gave power to the Governor in Council to enter into a contract with a company who had only a single line in operation. He therefore moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Alexander, that the 14th clause of the bill be amended by adding after the word "telegraph" in the 15th line, the words "comprising two or more transatlantic telegraph cables," so as to show that the Governor will have to require, before the company could obtain a charter, at least two cables.

The amendment was put and lost by 19 to 33, on the following vote:—

CONTENTS—The Honourable Messieurs Alexander, Allan, Bellerose, Botsford, Chapais, Cornwall, Dickey, Guevremont, Hamilton [Kingston], Holmes, Howlan, Kaulbach, Read, Reesor, Ryan, Skead, Trudel, Vidal, Wark.—19.

NON-CONTENTS—The Honourable Messieurs Baillargeon, Benson, Bourinot, Bureau, Carrall, Chaffers, Chinic, Christie [Speaker], Cochrane, Cormier, Dever, Fabre, Girard, Haythorne, Leonard, Letellier de St. Just, McClelan, McLelan, McMaster, Macdonald, Macfarlane, Macpherson, Miller, Montgomery, Odell, Paquet, Penny, Price, Scott, Seymour, Smith, Sutherland, Wilson.—33.

Hon. Mr. KAULBACH moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. ALEXANDER, that this bill be amended by inserting the words "not exceeding fifty cents per word between Canada and any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and France," after the word "company," in the ninth line of the twelfth clause. The hon. gentleman explained that this clause could not possibly involve this Government in damages, for the Anglo-American Company could in no case lay claim to damages until ejected, and, if ejected, the price of telegraphy could in no way affect their claim for the past, and for this reason, that the maximum rate was just what that company gave notice that they intended to charge after the last day of April next. Moreover, the clause only applied to companies incorporated under the Act, and if it affected the Anglo-American it would only be by the competition of other companies, and in that case there could be no claim for damages.

The amendment was then put and lost on the following vote:—

CONTENTS—The Honourable Messieurs Alexander, Bellerose, Botsford, Bourinot, Cornwall, Dickey, Guevremont, Hamilton [Kingston], Holmes, Howlan, Kaulbach, Macfarlane, Reed, Reesor, Ryan, Skead, Smith, Trudell—18.

NON-CONTENTS—The Honourable Messieurs Allan, Baillargeon, Benson, Bureau, Carrall, Chaffers, Chapais, Chinic, Christie [Speaker], Cochrane, Cormier, Dever, Fabre, Flint, Girard, Glasier, Haythorne, Leonard, Letellier de St. Just, McClelan, McLelan, McMaster, Macdonald, Macpherson, Miller, Montgomery, Odell, Paquet, Penny, Price, Scott, Seymour, Sutherland, Vidal, Wilmot—35.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN said that in the Committee on Banking and Commerce he had moved an amendment but withdrew it on the understanding that he should bring it up again in Committee of the Whole House. And, in the first place, he desired to protest against the abuse that certain hon. gentlemen had taken the liberty of heaping upon the Anglo-American Company. Gentlemen connected with that company had been closely examined, and nothing whatever had been elicited to show that this company deserved the appellation of monopolists. No attempt had been made to show that it was a monopoly. No petition had been presented to show that it bore hard upon any interest in this Dominion. No Board of Trade in any city of the Dominion had come forward complaining that this Anglo-American Company had not acted fairly and justly with them.

It being now six o'clock, the House rose.

After recess,

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN continued his argument. He said at the inception of this cable undertaking—twenty years ago—almost every intelligent man—not only in but outside Parliament—in Great Britain and the British North American Provinces favoured it and wished it success. The different Provinces gave every facility to the company in its efforts to connect the two continents. (Hear, hear.) This sympathy and aid were necessary, too, for he well remembered that the company, particularly the promoters of this scheme, were taunted as Quixotic, as embarked in an enterprise almost impossible. This feat was performed after years of the hardest labour, after an almost exhaustive exercise of energy, amid risks, perils and anxieties sufficient to beat down the vast majority of men. The distinguished promoters had to combat all sorts of difficulties, including the adverse opinions of the English press, and other leading journals of the world, and those of most eminent electricians and engineers. The question was then an open one, and if the chief projector had been carried off by sickness, the world might have had to wait many years for the completion of this great work. For over thirteen years repeated failures and delays well nigh proved it was next to impossible to lay an ocean cable that could operate; yet, the result of all this toil and energy was success, after an immense expenditure of time, labour and money. The Governments of England and the United States aided the promoters with their sympathy, their ships, and the best nautical skill at their command. It was fair to presume, then, that those Governments not only wished well to the enterprise, but deemed it practicable and worthy of encouragement. Besides, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island gave the company exclusive rights, and he believed New Brunswick also. Her Majesty's congratulatory despatch to the President of the United States proved what keen interest and joy the success of the cable had created in Britain as well as in the States. The hon. gentleman, recalling his own experience as a Minister in Prince Edward Island, corrected some misapprehensions as to the policy of its Government towards the company, and the encouragement it gave the cable people. The attitude of the Island had been sympathetic and friendly, as its acts plainly showed. As extracts from the *Globe* and New York *Herald* had been read, he proceeded to read one from the London *Times*, magnifying the achievement of the laying of the cable, in these words—"Since the discovery of America, by Columbus, nothing has been done comparable to the vast enlargement this gives to the sphere of human activity." This language illustrated the feelings of England on the occasion. He protested against the accusations and insinuations of the advocates of this bill touching a "ring" in connection with the company. He considered the authors of such remarks took an undue advantage of gentlemen who could not appear before Parliament, and violated the principle which exempted men from accusations before tribunals where they could not appear to defend themselves. We had evidence there was no "ring" element here, such statements being designed to create in Britain and the States a prejudice against this company. (Hear, hear.) The speaker went on to argue that this company had rights and privileges in the Provinces, conceded by public opinion and the Legislatures; in every Province of British North America exclusive privileges were conferred upon them. In Prince Edward Island they received an unconditional grant of a tract of land, and the right to erect telegraph lines on the island, and extend a cable to New Brunswick. He was a member of the island Government for ten years, and took part in the arrangements made with this company. The Newfoundland Act was passed in the same way as that of Prince Edward Island, granting the company all the rights and privileges required. With regard to the pretension that the Anglo-American Company did not possess the rights granted the New York, Newfoundland, and London Company, he contended that all the rights and immunities belonging to the former were succeeded to by the present company at the time of the amalgamation. Therefore, the Anglo-American, being the successors to the former company, fell heir to their rights and privileges in Prince Edward Island. (Hear, hear.) In September last the Government of this Dominion entered into a solemn contract with the Anglo-American Company in Prince Edward Island to secure the erection or extension by them of a telegraph line of 200 miles along the railway. Now, if the company have no rights and privileges there, why should the Government have stultified itself by entering into a contract with this distasteful company? To this day, the contract for the line along the railway, between the Government and the company, was being carried out. It was very strange that only now, in March, the Government should discover the company had no rights on the island. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman then proceeded to give a history of the action and proceedings of Prince Edward Island in connection with this Company, to show that it had given the Company exclusive privileges, and favourably recognized it in every way. He proceeded to show that this Company had been constantly lowering their tariff, and, so far as was known, had given universal satisfaction. At least, no complaints whatever had been made by any single Board of Trade in the Dominion, who all seemed thoroughly satisfied with the dealings of the Company. The monopoly cry was very easy to be raised, and it was correspondingly of little significance. No one having any business with the Company called it a monopoly. The Province of Newfoundland, which ought to be a better judge than this country as to whether this Company was infringing on anybody's rights, did not call it a monopoly, and did not seem anxious to get rid of it. No evidence whatever had been brought to show that this Company was a monopoly. The eminent gentlemen examined before the Committee on Banking and Commerce, had stated that for thirteen years the Company had not been able to declare a dividend, and even during the eight subsequent years of success they had only been able to declare five per cent. upon the stock invested in this Company. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, he left it to any hon. gentleman to say whether the statement was correct that this Company had reaped untold fortunes, whether it was an odious and grinding monopoly, and whether this was a combination of gentlemen that ought to be put down. Those who were crying out monopoly turned out to be the very first men who refused to fix a maximum rate of charges for messages, for the reason, he believed, that they might be in a better position to favour a particular company. The fair fame of this Dominion was at stake on this question, the vote on which might send the stock of one particular company up twenty-five per cent., and the stock of another company down twenty-five per cent. He would not charge any hon. gentleman with being influenced by improper motives, but an extraordinary feeling had grown up out of this discussion on the part of some gentlemen, who seemed to believe that this Dominion would be riven in twain if this bill did not pass. He believed the financial credit of the country was at stake, and if this bill passed, the country would suffer hereafter when it went into the markets of the world to make loans to consolidate its debt. The bill would lead to complications in the future, and far from cheapening telegraphy, would lead to quite a different result. The hon. gentleman concluded a lengthy address by moving, seconded by Mr. Wark, an amendment as a rider to the bill, that the following be added as clause twenty to the bill—Nothing in this Act contained shall affect the Anglo-American Company (Limited), until after the first day of July, 1880.

The amendment was lost by 14 to 26, on the following vote:

CONTENTS:—The Honourable Messieurs Allan, Botsford, Chapais, Flint, Guevremont, Hamilton [Kingston], Howlan, Kaulbach, Read, Ryan, Skead, Trudel, Vidal, Wark.—14.

NON-CONTENTS:—The Honourable Messieurs Baillargeon, Benson, Bourinot, Bureau, Chaffers, Chinic, Christie [Speaker], Cormier, Dever, Girard, Haythorne, Leonard, Letellier de St. Just, McClelan, McLelan, McMaster, Macdonald, Macpherson, Miller, Montgomery, Odell, Paquet, Penny, Scott, Seymour, Wilmot.—26.

Hon. Mr. KAULBACH moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. REESOR, that the following clause be added to the bill:—"The Parliament of Canada may at any time, at its option, take the lines and submarine cables erected or to be erected by any company under this Act, and work or authorize the working of the same, for the benefit and under the control of the Government of the Dominion, on paying to the said company the net costs of the same, with six per cent. interest thereon, if the receipts have not been equal to pay such interest, or otherwise with a bonus of ten per cent. on such costs, including such interest, and in

(Continued on fourth page.)

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Maker to the Chronograph, by which the Derby and all other Races and great events of the day are timed.

Manufactory and City House—58 and 60 Ludgate Hill.

West End Establishments—25 Old Bond Street, and 99 Westbourne Grove, London.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS and WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited, before sending their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufactory the Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery and Electro-Plate which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the manufactory, Ludgate Hill, or through merchants and shippers in England.

WATCHES	CLOCKS
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns.	Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Gns.
Lever, Vertical,	Church, Turret,
Horizontal, Duplex,	Carriage, Chime,
Chronometer, Chronograph,	Dining and Drawing-room,
Keyless, Centreseconds	Hall, Shop,
Repeaters, Indian, &c,	Library, Bracket, &c.

English Ormolu Clocks, designed by English artists, and manufactured by J. W. Benson, to exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this establishment.

FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental ateliers of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.

Artistic Gold Jewellery, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after designs by the most accomplished artists in the precious Metals, Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings, and all kinds of bijouterie, as supplied to members of the Court, and other distinguished personages.

Presentation Plate.—Testimonials of different sorts, Racing Cups, and Jewelled and other Boxes, as provided by Mr. Benson for the Corporation of London and other public bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c., &c.

Silver and Electro-plate in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-plate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. No other is really cheap at any price, nor worth buying.

Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., exchanged. Merchants, Shippers and Clubs supplied.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Plate sent to all parts of the world.

Jan. 17 1874. [illegible]

Mails.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA,

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

All Mails are closed by Montreal time 8 minutes faster than Ottawa time.

1874. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. [illegible]

MAILS.	CLOSE.	DELIVERED.
Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, etc.	9.45 a.m. 1.15 p.m. 8 p.m.	8.30 a.m. 4.30 p.m.
Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., and all places in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland	1.15 p.m. 8 p.m.	8.30 a.m. 4.30 p.m.
Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, etc., and Western U.S.	9.45 a.m. 1.15 p.m. 8 p.m.	8.30 a.m. 7.30 p.m.
Fort Garry and other places in the Province of Manitoba—Mails despatched daily via Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich.	[illegible]	[illegible]
British Columbia (& Vancouver's Island) Mails despatched daily via Windsor, Ont., Detroit and Sanfrancisco. Rate of postage same as to other parts of the Dominion	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States, via Ogdensburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York, through mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, etc. per St. L. & O. Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Gower, Kars, etc., per St. L. & O. Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Osgoode, Russell, etc., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Gloucester and Oxford Stations, Tuesdays and Fridays	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perth, Smith Falls and Carleton Place, per Canada Central Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]ttsville, Huntley, Carp, March, etc., per Canada Central Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Upper Ottawa, places on the Brockville & Ottawa Railway, North of Carleton Place Junction, Pakenham, Pembroke, &c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochesterville, Skead's Mills, Bell's Corners, Richmond and Fallowfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hull	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aylmer, Eardley, Heyworth and Onslow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lower Ottawa, by stage, Buckingham, Cumberland, L'Orignal, Grenville, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chelsea, Wakefield, North Wakefield, etc., and River Desert, and intermediate offices	[illegible]	[illegible]

Matter posted up to 10.10 p.m., will be forwarded East and West in supplementary packages the same night.

BRITISH MAILS

Via New York, close every Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, at 8 p.m.

Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at [illegible] p.m.

A supplementary bag for Canadian steamers will be closed at 1.25 p. m., in which only registered matter can be sent

POSTAGE STAMPS

Are no longer sold at this office, but may be purchased from any of the licensed stamp vendors throughout the city.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Newfoundland, Great Britain and India.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits will be received at this office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time.

EXCEPTIONAL POSTAGE.—Postage to Hull, New Edinburgh and Rochesterville, 1 cent per half ounce, if post paid; if unpaid, 2 cents.

Office hours from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

For Money Order and Savings Bank business from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office, Ottawa, Jan. 26, 1875.

Painters.

T. PRUNEAU, Junr.,
SIGN WRITER, HOUSE DECORATOR, PAINTER, PAPER-HANGER, &c
Glazing, Whitewashing, Coloring &c., done at the shortest notice, and in a workmanlike style.
A large assortment of NEW PAPERS, BORDERS, &c., just received, and now on view.
Opposite the Post Office.
Dec 2? 1874.

Travellers' [Guide]

ST. LAWRENCE AND O[TTAWA RAIL]WAY.

Leaves.....10.45 a.m., 2.[illegible]
Arrives.... 7.35 a.m., 4.1[illegible]

CANADA CENTRAL

Leaves..................10.4[illegible]
Arrives..................1.2[illegible]

GRAND TRUNK R[AILWAY]

Leaves Prescott Junction going west. ....1.[illegible]
Leaves " " east. 4.4[illegible]

ROME, WATERTOWN, [AND OGDENS]BURG RAILW[AY]

Leaves Ogdensburg.. 8.00
Arrives in New York.10.00
Leaves New York.... 6.00
Arrives in Ogdensburg 1.15

CENTRAL VERMONT

Leaves Ogdensburg for Boston 12.15
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston. 8.00

BUSINESS NOT[ICES]

TWO WEEKS ONLY.—The [illegible] of boots and shoes, at J. & [illegible] Rideau street.

Moore Bros. are selling S[illegible] Heating Stoves, so low, th[illegible] buy and keep them over f[illegible] use. All other goods i[illegible] wonderfully low prices; [illegible] and O'Connor streets.

Baskets, woodenware, tin[illegible] very, very cheap at Moore [illegible]

Offices to let in the Vict[illegible] Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—A [illegible]ING FOR THE HAIR.—The C[illegible] in a liquid form, a large [illegible] deodorized Cocoa-nut Oil, [illegible] pressly for this purpose. [illegible] pound possesses the peculi[illegible] which so exactly suit the [illegible] tions of the human hair. [illegible] cation renders the hair (n[illegible] stiff and dry,) soft and glos[illegible] days. It is conceded by a[illegible] used it, to be the best and [illegible] dressing in the world.

HORSES SAVED.—The lives [illegible] of horses have been saved d[illegible] year, and the credit is due [illegible] Condition Powders and Ar[illegible] Remedy." This preparation [illegible] tensively used, and exacts [illegible] highest praise. Nothing of [illegible] ever before been half as su[illegible] given such universal satisfact[illegible] not be equalled. We can [illegible] recommend it, and would a[illegible] own horses to keep a supp[illegible] hand—it may be the mean[illegible] your horse's life. Remember [illegible] and see that the signature of [illegible] is on each package. Northrop [illegible] Toronto, Ont, proprietors [illegible] Sold by all medicine dealers.

SKIN DISEASES, of whatever [illegible] completely eradicated by [illegible] Fowle's Pile and Humour Cure [illegible] is marvellous for Scrofula, S[illegible] Ring-Worm, and even Lepro[illegible] proved itself an almost never [illegible] (See special notice.)

FALSE MODESTY.—For peopl[illegible] disease to become seated upon [illegible] than consult a physician, or [illegible] many do for years with the diffi[illegible] of piles, without going at once [illegible] gist for Fowle's Pile and H[illegible] which is an infallible cure.

HEMORRHOIDS (OR PILES) are [illegible] ly cured by Mathieu's Pile Oi[illegible] money refunded. Price $1 per [illegible] pots for $5. Sold wholesale an[illegible] the Wingate Chemical Company [illegible] and retail by all druggists, or [illegible] warded to any address on recei[illegible] by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre D[illegible] Montreal.

House Keepers! If you des[illegible] profitable tea call to Baskervill[illegible] and have them to select for yo[illegible] tea is not pleasing to your tast[illegible] refund the money for what y[illegible] Their wines, liquors and genera[illegible] are of the best brand.

People's Tea St[illegible]
36 Rideau [illegible]

PAIN-KILLE[R]

After thirty-five years trial, it is st[illegible] the most unqualified testimonials [illegible] from persons of the highest chara[illegible] sponsibility. Physicians of the first [illegible] ily recommend it as a most effectual [illegible] for the extinction of pain. It is [illegible] best remedy ever known for Br[illegible] Burns, &c., but in Dysentery or [illegible] any sort of Bowel complaint it is a [illegible] surpassed for efficiency, and rapidi[illegible] In the great cities of India, and oth[illegible] mates, it has become the standard [illegible] all such complaints, as well as for [illegible] Liver Complaints, and other kindre[illegible] For Coughs and Colds, Canker, A[illegible] Rheumatic difficulties, it has been pr[illegible] most abundant and convincing test[illegible] an invaluable medicine. It is used Internally and E[xternally]. Sold everywhere, Price 25 [illegible]

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole [illegible]
January 12th, 1875

Thomas' Excelsior Electric O[il]
Ten times its weight in [gold]

Pain cannot stay where it i[illegible] s the cheapest medicine ever m[illegible] bottle has cured bronchitis. [illegible] worth has cured an old standi[illegible] It positively cures Catarrh, As[illegible] Croup. Fifty cents worth has c[illegible] in the back, and the same quant[illegible] back of eight years' standing. T[illegible] ing are extracts from a few of [illegible] letters that have been received [illegible] different parts of Canada, which, [illegible] should be sufficient to satisfy [illegible] sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparta [illegible] writes: "Send me six dozen D[illegible] Electric Oil. Have sold all I had [illegible] and want more now. Its cure[illegible] wonderful." William Maguire, [illegible] lin, writes: "I have sold all the [illegible] it acts like a charm—it was slo[illegible] but takes splendidly now." [illegible] lons, writes: "Please forward [illegible] of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am n[illegible] out; nothing equals it. It is [illegible] commended by those who have [illegible] J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes [illegible] at once a further supply of Elec[illegible] have only one bottle left. I r[illegible] anything sell so well, and give [illegible] ral satisfaction." J. Thompso[illegible] ord, writes: "Send me some [illegible] ectric Oil. I have sold entirely [illegible] thing takes like it." Miller & [illegible] verton, P. Q., write: "The El[illegible] is getting a great reputation her[illegible] daily called for. Send us a furth[illegible] without delay." Lemoyne, Gib[illegible] Buckingham, P. Q., write: "Se[illegible] gross Electric Oil. We find [illegible] well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. [illegible] cents.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N[illegible]
NORTHROP & LYMAN, Tor[illegible] tario, sole agents for the Domini[illegible]
Note.—*Electric*—Selected a[illegible] trized. [illegible]

JOB MOSES' FEMALE PI[LLS]

This well-known medicine is [illegible] tion, but a sure and safe re[illegible] Female Difficulties and Obstruct[illegible] any cause whatever; and al[illegible] powerful remedy, they contain [illegible] hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spi[illegible] tions, Pain in the Back and Limb[illegible] on slight exertion, Palpitation [illegible] Heart, Hysterics and Whites, t[illegible] will effect a cure when all oth[illegible] have failed; and although a [illegible] remedy, do not contain iron, calo[illegible] mony, or anything hurtful to th[illegible] tion.

Full directions in the pamphl[illegible] each package, which should be [illegible] preserved.

For full particulars, obtain fr[illegible] agent a pamphlet, or refer to [illegible] ment.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PRO[illegible] $1.00, and 12½ cents for posta[illegible] ed to Northrope & Lyman, Toro[illegible] general agents for the Dominio[illegible] ure a bottle, containing over 50 [illegible] stage mail.

For sale by all druggists.

Travellers' Guide.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Leaves.....10.45 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 10.45 p.
Arrives.... 7.35 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 7.10 p.

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Leaves..................10.40 a.m., 5.00 p.m
Arrives.................. 1.20 p.m., 7.40 p.m

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Leaves Prescott Junction
going west..................1.40 p.m., 1.57 a.m
Leaves " " east. 4.45 p.m., 4.35 a.m

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILWAY

Leaves Ogdensburg... 8.00 a.m., 2.25 p.m.
Arrives in New York.10.00 p.m., 7.00 a.m.
Leaves New York.... 6.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m'
Arrives in Ogdensburg.................. 1.15 a.m., 7.45 p.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.

Leaves Ogdensburg for Boston ....12.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston. 8.00 a.m., 12.50 p.m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Two Weeks Only.—The clearing sale of boots and shoes, at J. & G. Neelin's; 12 Rideau street.

Moore Bros. are selling Self-feeding and Heating Stoves, so low, that it will pay to buy and keep them over for next winters use. All other goods in their line at wonderfully low prices; corner Sparks and O'Connor streets. 3794

Baskets, woodenware, tinware, &c., going very, very cheap at Moore Bros. 3789

Offices to let in the Victoria Chambers. Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig. 3760

Burnett's Cocoaine.—A Perfect Dressing for the Hair.—The Cocoaine holds in a liquid form a large proportion of deodorized Cocoa-nut Oil, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair. A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it, to be the best and cheapest hair dressing in the world. 3802

Horses Saved.—The lives of thousands of horses have been saved during the past year, and the credit is due to "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy." This preparation is being extensively used, and exacts from all the highest praise. Nothing of the kind has ever before been half as successful, or given such universal satisfaction; it cannot be equalled. We can confidently recommend it, and would advise all who own horses to keep a supply of it on hand—it may be the means of saving your horse's life. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers. 3796

Skin Diseases, of whatever nature, are completely eradicated by the use of Fowle's Pile and Humour Cure; its effect is marvellous for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ring-Worm, and even Leprosy; it has proved itself an almost never failing cure. (See special notice.) 3733

False Modesty.—For people to allow disease to become seated upon them rather than consult a physician, or to suffer as many do for years with the different kinds of piles, without going at once to the druggist for Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure, which is an infallible cure. 3729

Hemorrhoids (or Piles) are permanently cured by Mathieu's Pile Ointment, or money refunded. Price $1 per pot, or six pots for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the Wingate Chemical Company, Montreal, and retail by all druggists, or will be forwarded to any address on receipt of price by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 3762

House Keepers! If you desire to get a profitable tea call to Baskerville & Bros. and have them to select for you. If the tea is not pleasing to your taste they will refund the money for what you return. Their wines, liquors and general groceries are of the best brand.
People's Tea Store,
36 Rideau street,

PAIN-KILLER.

After thirty-five years trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera, or any sort of Bowel complaint it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.
It is used Internally and Externally.
Sold everywhere. Price 25 cts.
PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors
January 13th, 1875 3741

Thomas' Excelsior Electric Oil—Worth Ten times its weight in Gold.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity a lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from the different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparts, Ontario, writes: "Send me six dozen Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Have sold all I had from you and want more now. Its cures are truly wonderful." William Maguire, of Franklin, writes: "I have sold all the agent left; it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes: "Please forward six dozen of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am nearly run out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes: "Send at once a further supply of Electric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well, and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, writes: "Send me some more Electric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P. Q., write: "The Electric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb, & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write: "Send us one gross Electric Oil. We find it takes well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 50 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y. and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ontario, sole-agents for the Dominion.
Note.—*Electric*—Selected and Electrised. 3727

JOB MOSES FEMALE PILLS.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, those Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, obtain free, of the agent a pamphlet, or refer to advertisement.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR.
$1.00, and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrope & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.
Sold by all druggists.

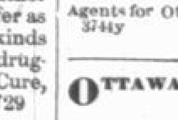
Clothing.

The retail Clothing Business so long carried on by Joseph Metcalfe is now transferred to the Firm of JOHN SMITH & CO. Mr. Smith's knowledge of the Ready Made Clothing business (14 years experience), and their determination to keep the best class of Goods to be had, and to sell at the lowest prices possible, will be a GUARANTEE to Mr. Metcalfe's old Customers and the general public, that they will have every satisfaction in buying their Clothing
—AT THE—
CLOTHING Establishment,
59 *Sparks Street.* 3781

Thos. Lawrence
Has re-opened his
Clothing Establishment
AT
76 Sparks Street
And will dispose of the balance of his Winter Stock at reduced prices.
A large lot of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
On hand, which will be sold cheap for cash.
Mr. LAWRENCE will be glad to receive orders from his old friends and customers as formerly.
Feb. 19, 1875.

Hardware, &c.

THIS EXCELLENT Machine Oil has for the last 12 years been used by the leading Manufacturing establishments of the Dominion.
For sale by all Oilmen.
Dec. 4, 1874 3710-y



OUR BRANDS OF ARCTIC
—AND—
Heavy Engine Oil
Are unequalled by any Machine Oils in the market. Guaranteed not to freeze. Orders solicited.
W. J. CRAVEN & Co.,
444 St. Paul-st., Montreal.
Agents for Ottawa District—
3744y CALDWELL & Co., Sparks-st

OTTAWA
Mills' Supply Agency
OTTAWA, ONT.,
No. 17 Sparks-st., Near Russell House.
CALDWELL & CO. - - Managers
Saws, Belting, Files, Packing, Files re-cut, Axes, Judson's Standard Governors and Graduating Valves, Steam Pumps, Rue's Little Giant Injector.
Also, Agency of the GLOBE GAS LIGHT COMPANY, &c.
March 26, 1874.

HARDWARE.
HARDWARE.

No. 24 No. 24
The Largest and Best
Assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware
In the city is to be found at
THOS. BIRKETT'S.
N.B.—Our prices and quality of goods he defies competition.
Remember the
Sign of the Anvil, 24 Rideau-st.
Ottawa, Dec. 21, 1874.

NEW FIRM.
THOMAS SHORE & COMPANY,
(Successors to LEE & THOMPSON.)
Beg leave to call the attention of the Public to their large and varied assortment of all descriptions of
FINE AND COARSE HARNESS
which they are offering to the Public at the lowest rates. They have also always on hand—all descriptions of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Riding Saddles Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Bags, Whips, and everything in connection with their line of business.
CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK.
Repairing neatly and promptly executed. None but the best workmen employed.
THOMAS SHORE & CO.
Sparks Street, near Bank.

H. MEADOW'S & CO.,
Have in stock the latest and best
COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!
Hot Air Furnaces fitted up in public buildings and private dwellings.
City reference given.—The following are a few: Quebec Bank, Ontario Bank, Bank of Commerce, Central School East, Magee & Russell, G May, Esq., John Tilton, Esq., John Thompson, Esq., James Hope, Esq., Bronson & Weston, L. Crannell, Esq., and many others.
Illustrated pamphlets and estimates given on application
H. MEADOWS & CO.,
35 Sussex-St.
Oct 3, 1874. 3688

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.
ILLUSTRATED.
Notices of the Press.
The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—*Boston Globe.*

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Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.
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Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.
An Extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy; postage free.
Back numbers can be supplied at any time.
A Complete set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE now comprising 49 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2.25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.
Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express orders of Harper & Brothers.
Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

Books & Stationery.

HENDERSON & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
Have Removed to their New Premises,
Russell House Block,
No. 1 SPARKS STREET,
OPPOSITE NEW POST OFFICE. 3795

BOOKS ON SALE
AT P. NAUGHTEN'S
RIDEAU STREET.
West of Ottawa.
Nichol's Literary History of the 18th century, portraits, 8 vols. 8vo, half calf gilt. $30.00
Dickens' Works, 11 vols. original Editions with all the plates by Phiz, half calf gilt, $75.00
Hammond on the Psalms and New Testament, 6 vols. 8vo. whole bound in calf gilt fine Set, $15.00
Josephus, finely illustrated, 4to half calf gilt, Back, $6.00
Cabinet Maker's Assistant, a series of original Designs for Modern Furniture, 100 plates, folio half calf, $10.00
Pictorial Gallery of Art, 2 vols. folio half calf gilt, $9.00
Engineer's and Machinists' Assistant, numerous fine plates, 2vols 10 lo, half calf, $7.50
Pictorial Dictionary of the Bible, 2 vols. folio, $6.00
P. N. has numerous Architectural Books on sale
Books bought for Cash. 3800

Government Notices

SALMON ANGLING.

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do	Malbaie (*near Percé*)	100
do	Grand Pabos, do	200
do	Little Pabos, do	100
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do	Nashwaak, do	100
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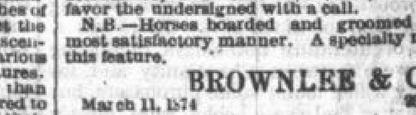

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[illegible] 1875.

(Continued from second page.)

such case the said lines and submarine cables shall become the absolute property of the Dominion.

The hon. gentleman proceeded to ... that if it was deemed advisable to ... unlimited control over fares or rates in the interests of competition and cheap telegraphy, as declared by the vote taken to-day (in which he did not concur), the country have some means of protecting itself against imposition or extortion, which this addition to the bill would give. It would be no novel legislation, there being a precedent therefor in the Nova Scotia Act giving the Government lines to the Nova Scotia Company, and if we desired at any time to make it a part of the Postal System, as in England, it would facilitate such a policy and make a basis for the compensation to be given to the companies.

The amendment was then put and lost on the following votes:—

CONTENTS—The Honourable Messieurs Botsford, Dickey, Howlan, Kaulbach, Read, Skead, Trudel.—7.

NON-CONTENTS—The Honourable Messieurs Allan, Baillargeon, Benson, Bourinot, Bureau, Chaffers, Chapais, Chinic, Cormier, Dever, Fabre, Flint, Girard, Christie, [Speaker], Hawthorne, Leonard, Letellier de St. Just, McClelan, McLelan, McMaster, Macdonald, Macpherson, Miller, Montgomery, Odell, Paquet, Penny, Scott, Seymour, Wilmot.—30.

Hon. Mr. TRUDEL said he previously took occasion to express his opinion that a certain portion of clause 15 involved a wrong principle of legislation, and he proposed to strike out that part of the clause from the 21st to the 41st lines. He, therefore moved, seconded by the Hon. Mr. BELLEROSE, to leave out all the words after "be," and insert "committed to a Committee of the Whole House," with instructions to amend it as follows: Leave out all the words in the 15th clause from the words "Act of Parliament," in the twenty-fourth line of the said clause, to the words "Provided that any grant," in the forty fifth line of the said clause.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the negative.

Hon. Mr. ALLAN said he did not propose to try the patience of the House by making a speech, since hon. gentlemen were already wearied enough of this debate, and he was as anxious as any one to see it brought to a close. He wished to say, however, that he voted against the bill introduced last session because he did not consider that the parties whose interests were affected by it had had a fair opportunity of representing their case or being heard in defence of their rights. He was the more moved to take that course because—whether purposely or not—the bill of last session was so framed as, if not actually to mislead, at all events to keep out of sight as much as possible the real point at issue. He should vote against the present bill, because he considered it tainted with an unjust disregard of vested rights, altogether contrary to the spirit of British legislation. He was the more induced to take this course now because he did not look upon the bill as a *bona fide* public measure, but a bill introduced at the instance and in the interest of one company and directed against the interests and vested rights of another company.

Hon. Mr. CARRALL wished to give the reasons for his vote. Last year he voted against the second reading of the bill because many eminent gentlemen claimed that the company possessed vested rights. He had now arrived at the conclusion that no case of vested rights had been made out. Furthermore, if the company had any equitable rights, these were provided for by a clause since substituted in the bill. Therefore he could not see that the gentlemen who urged the throwing out of this bill had any grievous cause of complaint against the House. Hence he felt no reluctance in casting his vote in favour of the bill. He highly eulogized Mr. Field for his eminent qualities, and did not think this bill was going to do him injustice.

Hon. Mr. VIDAL desired to have placed on record in a permanent form the protest of those opposed to the bill. He therefore moved, seconded by the hon. Mr. Dickey, in the first line of section 15, to strike out the words "is now or." He explained that the effect of expunging these words would be to protect the House from the charge of *ex post facto* legislation.

Hon. Mr. SKEAD said he was almost bewildered as to the course he ought to take, but when he saw eminent legal gentlemen from the Maritime Provinces opposing the bill for a whole week in the interests of this company, he made up his mind that some injustice was being perpetrated against the company. He believed this country had reaped immense advantages from the work of this company, and now were we going to take away all their rights and privileges and give them to another company? We owed a duty to the people on the other side, to the 6,000 stockholders who had money invested in this company, we ought not to interfere and not allow this proposed legislation to despoil them of their property. If this bill passed it would greatly injure the commercial credit of the Dominion in England, which it was particularly important just now that we should keep good; for, with all the confidence he had in the present Government of this country he believed they would have to go to England before long to get money, and the step now proposed to be taken in regard to this telegraph company would prove a very great hindrance to financial interests in that country. He believed it was a patriotic duty to vote against the bill, which he considered an iniquitous one, and one which ought never to have been brought before this House.

Hon. Mr. REESOR said he voted against the bill last year under the impression that the Anglo-American Company were using extortion, that they had been imposing upon the public, and that their charges were not only too high, but unreasonably so. He confessed that last session the House had not the information before them that they had now, and after the facts stated before the committee of the Senate during the present session, and from all the evidence he had been able to gather, he had come to the conclusion that under all the circumstances it would be unfair to the present company to pass this bill. He held that the legislation of the various Provinces gave the company rights which we ought not to deprive them of, except under the most pressing circumstances. It did not seem right that the present company, after the enormous expense it had been put to, should be subjected to competition with another and rival line started at only one-fourth the cost of the present one. The effect of this bill would be to encourage stock jobbing operations. The hon. gentleman concluded by declaring his intention to vote against the bill.

Hon. Mr. VIDAL'S amendment was then put to the House, and lost on division.

Hon. Mr. VIDAL moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. DICKEY, another amendment to section 15, to insert, after the word "authorized," the words, "by the Legislature of Newfoundland or." He explained that this bill discriminated against Newfoundland, as, under its provisions, Newfoundland was utterly and entirely excluded from the privilege of having a company organized or incorporated there. He desired it to be placed on record that there were some in this House who had a due regard for the rights of our sister colony.

The motion was then put, and lost on division.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST, that the bill be read a third time. Carried on the following vote:—

CONTENTS—The Honourable Messieurs Baillargeon, Benson, Bourinot, Bureau, Carrall, Chaffers, Chinic, Christie (Speaker), Cormier, Dever, Fabre, Girard, Hawthorne, Leonard, Letellier de St. Just, McClelan, McLelan, McMaster, Macdonald, Macpherson, Miller, Montgomery, Odell, Paquet, Penny, Scott, Seymour, Wilmot—28.

NON-CONTENTS—The Honourable Messieurs Allan, Botsford, Chapais, Dickey, Guevremont, Hamilton (Kingston), Howlan, Kaulbach, Read, Ryan, Trudel, Vidal, York—13.

Several bills from the House of Commons were received and concurred in.

The House then adjourned at 10.30.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, March 24.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and read the first time:—

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT (in the absence of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries), to amend the Fisheries Act.

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER, to amend the Act respecting larceny and other similar offences.

THE EXPORT DUTY ON OAK LOGS.

On motion of Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT, the House went into Committee of the Whole on a resolution declaring it expedient to repeal the export duty on stave bolts and oak logs.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT said that he was informed that all the gentlemen of the lumber persuasion at Ottawa were favourable to this doctrine. Otherwise he would not have introduced it.

Hon. Mr. POPE did not see why the export duty should not be removed from spruce logs as well as from oak logs.

Mr. WRIGHT (Pontiac) said the principle fought against last session was introduced in this bill, but in a modified degree. They were endeavouring to build up the manufacturing interests of this country, and he was decidedly opposed to the exportation of the raw material from Canada to enrich foreign indurtries. He believed this country was in the infancy of its manufactures, and they should be encouraged. He thought it was the policy of this country, if we wished to preserve to ourselves the material industries of the Dominion, that the exportation of the raw material should be depreciated. It should be manufactured in Canada, so that the country might get not only the value of the material itself, but its manufactured value also. He hoped this House would not consent to the removal of duty from oak logs or from any kind of logs.

Mr. JONES (Leeds) said the producers lost nothing in this country by this duty. The foreigner who exported the logs had to pay the duty, and he agreed with the member for Pontiac that we should continue the duty. He would, therefore, oppose this bill.

Mr. WRIGHT (Ottawa) said the hon. member for Pontiac represented, so far as he was aware, the views of not one single gentleman in the trade of Ottawa. He (Mr. Alonzo Wright) had introduced Mr. Charlton to the lumbermen of Ottawa and they consented to his very reasonable proposition to remove the export duty from oak logs, which would not affect this section in the slightest degree, while it was in the interests of the section represented by the hon. member for North Norfolk.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT said this was not by any means a novel proposition: it had been referred, on at least two occasions, to committees of this House, and a good deal of evidence had been taken. It did appear that this export duty affected the industries of the section of country adjacent to Lake Erie, and a good deal of valuable timber was destroyed because the owners could not take it to the United States, the only market for it, without paying an export duty. For these reasons the Government had assented to the introduction, though, he was bound to say, they were given to understand there would be no opposition to the measure.

Hon. Mr. POPE said the Eastern Townships stood in exactly the same position with respect to spruce logs, and he was sure the lumbermen of Ottawa would have as little objection to the removal of the duty on one as on the other kind of logs. It would be a great advantage to the people along the frontiers of Quebec if spruce logs could be exported free of duty. In many instances it had to be burned up, yet the duty had been exacted in all instances. Were the residents of the country adjacent to Lake Erie to be relieved of a duty which was continued on the residents of the Eastern Townships? He had presented to the Government, from twenty-four mill-owners of the section he represented, a petition asking some protection, and stating that the country was being so rapidly depleted of raw material that they were obliged to shut down, and since then more than half of them had been obliged to close their mills.

Mr. CHARLTON said the section he represented was more deeply interested than any other part of the Dominion. The county of Norfolk had paid three-fourths of those export duties, and had never received any return for the exceptional burden imposed on them. It had been a sort of special tax levied on that county. Last year he had interested himself in this matter, and called for a Committee to give it due consideration. The report of the Committee was adverse to the continuance of the duty. He found that many of his friends in Ottawa feared that the removal of the duty would work against their interests, and, consequently, he had forebore to press the measure during that session. Recently he had an interview with the leading lumbermen in this city and made a proposition to them regarding the abolition of the duty on stave bolts and oak logs. There was no opposition to that from any one of them. The whole of the export duty on these two items was less than $2,000 last year. He did not ask the removal of duty from spruce logs, or pine logs, or shingle bolts, but merely from stave bolts and oak logs, which were principally exported from Norfolk. He held that the owners of logs had the right to select the best market they could find. A mill owner had no right to have a special tax levied for his benefit.

Mr. COLIN McDOUGALL said his constituents desired him to ask that the duties should be repealed. He sincerely trusted the Government would carry the measure which they proposed to introduce. The best interests of the trade would be served thereby.

Mr. PALMER said that the imposition of the duties was a hardship upon the manufacturers of the Maritime Provinces. The manufacturers of carriages and railway cars had to import their oak, and pay taxes that foreign manufacturers who competed with them did not have to pay.

Mr. SCRIVER thought the measure did not go far enough, and that duty on all kinds of imported timber should be abolished.

Mr. BOWELL said that if the measure were passed, the mills erected for the manufacture of staves and shingles along our shores would be compelled, when the duties were removed, to take away their machinery to the other side of the line.

Mr. WRIGHT (Ottawa) said that the Ottawa lumbermen hada asented to the proposition.

Mr. CURRIER thought that every inducement should be offered for the manufacture of lumber in this country.

Mr. McCALLUM thought that saw logs of all kinds should be included.

Mr. WRIGHT (Pontiac) said he was somewhat astonished at seeing the lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley support the removal of the export duty on oak logs and bolt staves, because he considered that policy was most suicidal for their own interests; and he was glad to learn that the hon. member for Ottawa City, although he had given his assent to the proposition, had done so reluctantly, and he presumed it was with the idea of preventing the hon. member from Norfolk proceeding the same length as the hon. member for Monck, and asking for the total abolition of all export duties. He held the principle that we should endeavour to encourage, as far as we possibly could, our home manufactures. He believed it would be a great advantage to the Ottawa Valley if the trade in square timber were materially reduced; and he would be glad to see the day when not one stick of square timber would be sent to Quebec, and thence to England, to be manufactured there. He considered it would be in the interest of the country if the square timber trade were abandoned, and the manufacturing done at our own mills; and he hoped to see the day when we should manufacture everything that is made of wood in the Dominion of Canada. He did not believe that either the abolition or the imposition of the export duty would have the effect of damaging the interests of farmers. He believed that lumber was required on the other side, and that we did not pay the duty at all, but that the consumer paid it. Whether we imposed a duty or not would not, in his opinion, make the slightest difference in the amount exported from Canada; but it would make a difference to the amount manufactured in Canada. If they wished to remove the wooden manufactures from the Dominion and reinstate them among our neighbours, we would be doing that by taking off the export duty. We knew what they had done to us, and when they would not give us an advantage why should we throw off an advantage and give it them by the removal of the export duties.

Mr. McDOUGALL (South Renfrew) said, although he was interested in the Ottawa Valley lumber trade, which was a large and important trade, he thought there were some other interests in the country besides the lumber trade. He believed that although lumbermen should be sufficiently sensitive to their own interests to see that no disadvantage and no injury was done them, they ought to be willing to admit the rights of other industries, and of the same industry in other parts of the Dominion. Before they argued that it was unjust to remove the export duty on oak logs and stave bolts, and keeping the interests of the lumbermen in view, they should show some reasons whereby the removal of that duty would necessarily involve the removal of the duty on pine. It was not enough to say that the removal of the duty on oak logs and stave bolts would draw attention to and produce the removal of the export duty on saw logs. It would be time enough to defend it and discuss it when some person asked its removal, or the Government brought down a proposition to remove the duty on pine logs. He thought the proposed removal of the duty would have the effect of enabling persons who certainly had as much right as any lumberman to sell lumber they could not now dispose of. It would enable the people of this country to get a large amount of money that could not now, under any circumstances, be brought into the country, and he thought in any case where such a reasonable proposition as that was shown, it should not be opposed by any one who claimed to be a Canadian. It was the duty of this Parliament to see that all the interests of this vast Dominion should have an equal chance when they come before Parliament. He thought there could be nothing more injurious to the lumbermen, as it was injurious to every other interest, than the fact that when anything came up in this House the unvariable cry should be raised by those engaged in lumbering that it might affect their interests. Instead of doing that they should show directly how this matter would affect the interests of the Ottawa Valley.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL said he entirely dissented from the principle laid down by the hon. member for South Renfrew.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said the hon. gentleman from Northumberland two or three sessions ago had himself asked the House to remove the duty on logs exported from New Brunswick.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL said the Premier knew that the New Brunswick export duty was removed to enable the Government to carry the Washington Treaty into effect, and the hon. gentleman, as leader of the Opposition at that time, used his influence to have the measure passed.

Mr. PALMER explained that the sum of $150,000 was given to New Brunswick in lieu of the export duty which we retained under the terms of Union.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT agreed to a very great extent with the hon. member for Northumberland that there should be a special case made out for interfering with these particular duties. The reasons were briefly these:—Very few manufactories exist in Canada, if, indeed, any at all, for the manufacture of these stave bolts. It had been shown again and again that the export duty had affected this particular interest injuriously. Having failed of any useful effect and having worked positive mischief, it was thought expedient that these two particular duties should be removed.

After a few remarks from Messrs. POPE and COOK,

Mr. WHITE (Hastings) thought the remarks of the hon. member for South Grenville deserved some consideration. Certainly there was a good deal of cedar exported from the country which ought to be sawed by our own mills. It would be nothing but fair to put a duty on cedar logs as well as cedar bolts.

The amendment was lost and the committee rose and reported the resolution, which was concurred in.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE asked leave to introduce a bill to amend the general Act respecting railways. He explained that the object of the bill was simply to apply certain provisions of that Act, regarding the expropriation of lands and other matters, to Government railways generally, in accordance with the recommendation of the Railway Committee.

The bill was read the first time.

DUTY ON FOREIGN FLOUR.

Mr. FRASER asked whether it is the intention of the Government to impose and duty on foreign flour imported into and consumed in the Dominion of Canada; if so, when and what amount?

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—It is not the custom for the Government to intimate beforehand to the House the changes they may propose in the tariff.

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF THE DOMINION.

Mr. ORTON, in moving for a Special Committee on the Agricultural Interests of the Dominion, said that the subject was one of sufficient importance to demand the serious consideration of the House. The agricultural population of the Dominion comprised two-thirds of its inhabitants, and anything which affected their interests affected the interests of the whole people. Through the enlightened policy of former Governments, which had been carried out to a considerable extent by the present Government, we had established, in this country, home markets to a very large extent. Through the improvements of our inland navigation, the assistance given to railways, which had been very ably sustained by the Local Legislatures, communication from one part of the country to the other had become more easy, and transportation had been cheapened. By the action of Parliament, the commercial and financial condition of the country had been improved, and our progress had been so rapid during the last eight or ten years, that our large cities, towns, and villages now afford a home market for the farmer. We had expended a very large amount of money in procuring this desirable result, a very large portion of which had been paid by the farmers, and it was nothing but just to the agricultural community that they should have the preference in their own markets over the farmers of a foreign country. The result obtained during former enquiries showed that the farmers of Canada occupied a very unfavourable position as compared with those of the United States, and that the Government had not done its whole duty towards them, and that much might yet remain to be done to place them in a position as favourable as their neighbours on the other side.

The exports of farm produce from Canada to the United States on which import duties were paid were of the value of $12,980,670 during 1870, as shown by the following statistics:—Barley, 3,745,087 bushels, worth $4,074,553—duty paid, $451,763; beans, 89,982 bushels, worth $132,508—duty paid, $26,501; bran, 13,989 cwt., worth $27,998—duty paid, $5,599; flax, 782,504 cwt., worth $113,256—duty paid, $195,625; flax seed, 15,257 bushels, worth $15,257—duty paid, $8,475; flour 138,845 barrels, worth $802,895—duty paid, $160,579; fruit, 31,826 barrels, worth $62,104—duty paid, $6,210; hay, 25,904 tons, worth $282,650—duty paid, $56,532; hops, 168,951 lbs., worth $40,022—duty paid, $8,447; malt, 481,099 bushels, worth $529,208—duty paid, $105,841; meat, 9,539 barrels, worth $41,959—duty paid, $9,539; oats, 138,125 barrels, worth $57,148—duty paid, $13,812; peas, 571,256 bushels, value $452,291—duty paid, $57,125; vegetables of the value of $214,622—duty paid, $21,462; wheat, 1,874,202 bushels, worth $2,248,200—duty paid, $374,840. A very large amount of duty was also paid by our farmers in order to pass animals and their products into the United States. The total duties paid on the imports of Canadian farm products into the adjoining Republic amounted to $2,218,237. The agricultural imports from the United States into Canada, which are admitted free, reached a total value of $18,516,125. If duties were levied on these imports at the same rates as the American tariff, $2,975,732 would be received, or $500,000 in excess of that paid by Canadian farmers to the United States Treasury. Another point worthy of consideration was the fact that, while it was generally supposed that Canada had a large amount of surplus wheat which was exported, it appeared that the surplus only amounted to the value of $332,683, which, divided among two million farmers, only allowed 15 cents for each. If the Dominion Government imposed on American produce coming into this country the same duties as were levied by the United States authorities on produce going over the line, a large saving would be effected to this country. When the condition of our farmers was taken into consideration, was it not to be wondered that the agriculturalists in all parts of the country were rising in their own interests and agitating for a policy which would give them greater advantages and place them in a more favourable position than they at present occupied as compared with the farmers of the United States. It was not surprising that they were asking for a national policy which would not only increase the home markets, but would give them the preference in those markets which they had contributed largely to build up; and when they saw the farmers of the adjoining republic receiving fifteen cents a bushel more for their barley, and thirty cents more for their wheat, and every article of bread stuff in proportion, that a large number of our farmers were every year removing to the United States, where they appeared to obtain a larger return for their labour. It was therefore incumbent on the Government to consider this question seriously and inaugurate a national policy that would give our farmers the preference in our home markets. A protective policy for manufactures would increase home markets and thus add to the prosperity of the country. Our imports of manufactured goods amounted to $60,000,000, and it was generally estimated that one-third of those goods consisted of farm produce. If we manufactured one-third of that amount of goods we would attract to this country a sufficient number of artizans to consume the whole of our surplus products. The benefit of having a home market for the farmers was very great, for it was well known that the most profitable kind of farming was that of cattle breeding, by which means the fertility of the soil was improved. That desirable result could only be brought about by developing the internal resources of the country and promoting manufactures by a policy of protection which would enable the Canadian manufacturer to compete with the rest of the world. It had been proved by experience in other countries that a moderate protective tariff did not increase the price of manufactured goods, although the contrary would no doubt be urged by hon. members.

After recess,

A number of private and local bills passed through committee, and were read a third time and passed.

The following bills were also read a third time and passed:—

To consolidate the enactments relating to the Northern Railway Co. of Canada.

Bill respecting the Canada Central Railway.

To suppress gaming houses, and to punish the keepers thereof.

Amendments made in Committee of Whole to bill an Act to amend the Act for the more speedy trial in cases of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanours in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

To prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railway, or other means of conveyance, within the Dominion of Canada (as amended by Standing Committe on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines).

To extend and amend the law requiring railroad companies to furnish returns of their capital, traffic and working expenditure, (as amended by Standing Committee on railways, canals and telegraph lines.)

Relating to interest and usury in the Province of New Brunswick (reported.)

To provide for the institution of suits against the Crown by petition of right and respecting procedure in crown suits.

The House adjourned at 11.30.

Correspondence.

The Editor desires it to be distinctly understood that while inserting the communications of Correspondents, he is in no way to be held responsible for the opinions expressed therein.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

My Dear Sir,—There is not a *public* hall in Ottawa for electoral or municipal purposes, for concerts of any size, or for general meetings of any kind. In every town of any importance, such a room is now always provided in the Town or City Hall. No such provision is made in the new City Hall here; but there is space enough, and an *annexe* might be built, one incidental advantage being that it would be easy of egress in event of any alarm, a great matter wherever large crowds are gathered.

D. B.

Ottawa, March 24th, 1875.

Railway Matters.

[To the Editor of the Witness.]

Sir,—Your Ottawa correspondent's reference to my letter describes me as the champion of the Canada Central, and the assailant of Toronto, whereas my object was simply to defend the right of the Ottawa Valley to railway aid from some quarter, and, while the frontier was demanding Dominion assistance to get to the rear, to bring forward our claim to get to Toronto.

The railway legislation of Ontario, by granting a very small and nearly uniform mileage rate by way of bonus, has confined its results to those districts only which are rich enough to take advantage of it, and which already possess the best land and water communications of the Province. The great provincial domain in the Ottawa Valley, which supplies a large portion of the money expended on the frontier, has been kept closed to prevent a shorter route to the sea-board than *via* Lake Ontario. We cannot get our share *per capita* of the railway fund because we cannot comply with conditions fixed by the wealthier counties. Our greatest present need is a direct road to Toronto, and I think that as the Dominion capital is the second city in Ontario, and the connecting road would be wholly in this Province, some special effort should be made to bring about the connection between the federal and provincial capitals. This, no doubt, would be done, were it not for the sectional jealousies and the fear that such a road would give increased advantages to Montreal and Quebec.

THOS. C. KEEFER.

A Swiss boatman recently pulled a would-be suicide of Lake Geneva. An hour or two after the boatman discovered the same man hanging by the neck to a tree, but did not interfere this time. The magistrate summoned him to answer why he did not prevent the suicide, and he replied that he supposed the gentleman had only hung himself up to dry.

OTTAWA AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

A Large Meeting—The New Office-Bearers.—Impressive Addresses by the Rev. Dr. Hall and Rev. Mr. Stevenson.—A Handsome Collection.

The usual annual meeting of the Ottawa Auxiliary Bible Society was held in Knox Church, City Hall Square, last night. This large and commodious edifice was filled with an audience comprising all the various denominations of the city. More than usual interest was manifested in the meeting this year from the fact that the Rev. Dr. Hall, the eminent New York divine, and other distinguished persons were to address the meeting.

Mr. George Hay, President of the Society, occupied the chair, and on the platform were the Rev. Dr. Hall, of New York, Rev. Mr. Stevenson, of Montreal, most of the city clergy, Mr. Robert Wilkes, M.P., Mr. L. Cushing, M.P., Mr. J. Johnson, Commissioner of Customs, and other prominent gentlemen.

The Rev. Mr. JOHNSON, of Hull, opened the proceedings with reading a portion of Scripture, and conducting the usual singing and devotional exercises.

The PRESIDENT, in an opening address, said that it seldom fell to his lot to preside over so large and interesting a meeting. He was pleased to observe that the Society had so many friends. He then adverted to the great success that had attended their efforts during the past year, and rejoiced in the fact that the missionary labours had been fruitful of good results. These missions had been principally among the lumber shanties of the Upper Ottawa. He referred with much satisfaction to the healthy financial condition of the Society, notwithstanding that there was a depression in commercial circles, owing to the dulness of the lumber trade, the staple industry of this section of the country. The report which would be read by the Secretary and afterwards printed for circulation, would give the details of the work of the Society, so that he need not delay the audience when other distinguished men from a distance were shortly about to address them. He concluded by calling upon the Secretary to read the annual report.

The Rev. Mr. GAVIN, before reading the report, read a letter from the Rev. W. J. Hunter, regretting being obliged to be absent from the meeting, owing to his having been suddenly taken ill. The Secretary then read a lengthy and exhaustive report on the work of the Society. It set out with a reference to the success attending the parent institution in England, and concluded with giving an account of the financial affairs of the Society. It showed the receipts for the year, from all sources, to be $9,209.66, and the expenditure to be $8,160.90, leaving a balance to the credit of the Society for the next year of $1,048.76.

The Rev. Mr. MOORE, in the absence of Mr. Hunter, after a few observations, moved the following resolution:

"That the report now read be adopted and printed under the direction of the committee, and that the following be the office-bearers and committee of this society for the ensuing year, namely:—George Hay, Esq., President; the Hon. M. Cameron, Wm. Clegg, sen., Esq., Wm. Cousens, Esq., Wm. Hamilton, Esq., James Henry, Esq., P. LeSueur, Esq., Geo. May, Esq., W. A. McAgy, Esq., J. Thorburn, Esq., T. Vaux, Esq., Vice-Presidents; the Rev. D. M. Gordon, B.D., Corresponding Secretary; the Rev. Richard Gavin, M.A., Recording Secretary; C. W. Jenkins, Esq., Treasurer; John Durie, Esq., Depositary; Committee—Resident pastors *ex officio*, with Messrs. H. Alexander, H. Allan, G. R. Blyth, J. J. Bourinot, A. P. Bradley, E. H. Bronson, R. Cassels, W. A. Duncan, G. E. Elliott, J. M. Garland, James Gordon, John Hardie, J. M. T. Hannum, S. Howell, J. Lamb, P. Larmouth, H. McCormick, J. McMillan, H. Meadows, D. Masson, A. Mutchmor, J. Ogilvy, D. D. Parlow, E. A. Perry, Wm. Porter, F. W. Radford, H. Robinson, J. Rochester, B. H. Teakles, W. J. Topley.

The Rev. Mr. ARMSTRONG said it afforded him much pleasure to second the resolution just proposed.

The motion having been put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon the Rev. Dr. Hall, of New York, to move the second resolution. This resolution acknowledged the Divine goodness as manifested in the extended usefulness and enlarged success of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and prayed that the Divine Spirit would continue to bless their labours.

Dr. HALL, in rising, said he had very great pleasure in being present at this large and influential meeting, and was surprised that upon an inclement night so numerous an assembly should have collected together. Then he was much pleased to have the opportunity of taking part in the exercises of the evening in this fair capital of the Dominion of Canada, since the influence it might exert would be sure to radiate through the whole community. No Christian man at all acquainted with the work of the British and Foreign Bible Society could hear its name without a thrill of pride, and for his own part, though living in the United States as a citizen, he still was in heart a British subject. But in a cause like this there was neither British nor American, Episcopalians, Presbyterians or Methodists, but simply members of the great living Church of which Christ the Lord was Head and King, all being alike engaged in doing the same blessed work, and all united by the same love in filial relation to God. He had listened with much attention to the report just read, and he must honestly say that he had never heard of such vast results from the expenditure of some six or seven thousand dollars. Then he was struck with the fact that so large a number of bibles had been paid for by the people. These bibles so paid for would be accordingly valued and would no doubt be made good use of in the shanties. And then the donations occupied a conspicuous place and would tell their own story. This report presented a strange contrast with the course pursued by an ecclesiastical system, still bearing the Christian name and pretending to be based on a divine revelation, which revelation it nevertheless refused to give to the people. Was not that equivalent to doing what it could to stop as it were the mouth of God? But it would almost seem as if a judicial retribution was overtaking that system, as might be witnessed in the tribulations it was meeting with in the old centres of its authority, and he felt sure that all might safely leave the issues to the stern logic of events. Another line of thought proper to meetings of this kind was that the circulation of the Bible was the most effectual method of counteracting the great moral evils which might at any time prevail in society. Just at present infidelity was thought to be making fearful strides and the Christian world seemed to regard it with some fear, but in his opinion it was not by any means so formidable as some people thought, and the probability was that we were making a great deal too much of it. There was a kind of literature now-a-days oscillating as it were between Christianity and infidelity which found some purchasers, but in point of fact these books were mostly bought by clergymen who deemed it their duty to inform themselves upon the views of the free-thinkers so as to be able to warn and instruct their people, and then the large sale of such books was boasted of as a proof that the public mind was becoming permeated with the new idea! For one he had no fear of the results, and in point of fact infidelity was far from being as strong in this day as it was a century ago. The Rousseaus, the Voltaires, the Diderots and others were men of much greater intellectual power and acumen than any of the modern unbelievers, and the writers of this school has as yet produced no one equal to David Hume. But there were some features of the times which related to our own selves in connection with the subject which it might not be unprofitable to look at for a few moments. There was, he regretted to say, even in the Protestant Churches, a tendency to over estimate the importance of riches. The discoveries of gold had dazzled and fascinated too many among us. A great deal of money had of late years been made by some individuals, and it was generally supposed this constituted success in life, but this was very far from being correct, for the possession of thousands, hundreds of thousands, or even of millions did not necessarily make men better, but more likely the worse. And yet the disposition to value men according to their wealth had crept even into our churches, and Christian people were inclined to make great allowance for rich men. Indeed, a very little religion in a very rich man was often thought a very great deal of. Now, why should we do so? In the Old Testament, to be sure, the Divine blessing was often represented under the figures of wealth and abundance, but that was a condition of spiritual incompleteness, and even then, strong cautions were presented against attaching undue importance to and making an improper use of riches. But it was in the New Testament specially that Christians were exhorted not put their trust in uncertain riches and not to set their hearts upon them if they increased. In his opinion, wealth occasioned the destruction of five out of every six persons who possessed it. There was one text which he would desire to have engraved upon every Protestant heart, "Wherefore make to yourselves friends of the mammon, of unrighteousness, that when it fails (the possessors) they (the friends so made) may receive you into heavenly habitations." O! you rich men, to whom God has given a great deal more than you ever expected to possess, what have you done? What are you doing with the mammon of unrighteousness? At one time you thought you would be well satisfied with a few thousand dollars, and now you have them by the hundred thousand, and you have the means and opportunities of doing great things! Are you indeed gathering to yourselves friends by your mercifulness and philanthropy, who will greet you on the shores of blessedness when you have to leave your possessions on earth? friends who will praise God with you and for you? The usual result of wealth was extravagance. He did not believe it had followed to any great extent in this Dominion as yet, but in the United States, and in New York especially, it was fearful. The desire seemed to be to make as ostentatious a display as possible, and very vulgar and disgusting a business it was. We had all read of the melting of jewels in wine just to make it costly, and of a second best dress worth $150,000 of our money; but those were the days which had preceded destruction—the days when ancient Rome was getting rotten, and inviting, by its luxury and voluptuousness, the Goths and the Huns to make it their prey. We are glad to be identified with British liberty and British energy, but we have need to take care not to be carried away into criminal extravagance, for as sure as it prevails, so sure does it prelude decay and devastation. What better can such Christian men do than to use the means for bringing the Bible and Bible truth to bear upon the consciences of men as widely as possible, and thus find an outlet for some of their money. Are there not also other uses of it of which they have not yet thought, means of glorifying the God alone who "giveth the power to get wealth." We were living in a scientific age, and the developments of science had greatly aided in the increase of wealth. As a consequence, there were some men who, because of their eminent attainments in science, had come to be regarded authorities upon most other subjects; but this was a very great and foolish fallacy. In ancient times, too, it had been so. Learning was possessed by very few persons, the bulk of the people being totally ignorant of letters, and the consequence was that the wise men, as they were called, came to arrogate to themselves wonderful powers; hence it is that we read of magicians, astrologers, and soothsayers, who pretended to expound, not the principles of science only, but the principles of morality as well; in fact, to be arbiters of conscience. But our Christianity makes a difference. Its field is not antagonistic to science; on the contrary, it is in some respects the complement of it, but it keeps its own domain, and assigns to science its own proper functions also. Science deals with the material creation, Christianity with the Creator, and his claims upon human love and service. The scientists have the book of nature, and we have another and a nobler book—the book of God's revealed will, the Bible. They have their record in the rocks, and we have our own—the record that God hath given us of His Son. They have geology, and we have theology—sciences both, but distinct in their nature, principles, and evidences. And, of course, the professors of these sciences have habits of thought peculiar to the subjects they treat. The one deals with crucibles and retorts, with earths and minerals—in a word, with physical facts, and his modes of inquiry and analysis are in harmony with his pursuits; but the science of religion deals with quite another class of phenomena, and phenomena which cannot be subjected to the coarse tests which suffice in respect of material things, but which deal with the conscience and the heart. It must be quite evident therefore that the scientist is not likely to be or necessarily the best fitted by his habits of investigation to treat of the principles of religion. But shall we therefore stop the scientists? By no means, let them go on and do their work, but let us commend to them as well the careful study of the Bible, if they desire to become competent to treat of its revelations, for until the Bible is concurrently and faithfully studied in this way, no man, whatever may be his scientific attainments, can be competent to pronounce upon what it promulgates to mankind. This study would, he believed, result in making the scientists themselves know something even better worth knowing, even to know God, whom to know aright is life eternal. But it was not of much use discussing these somewhat discouraging things, so he would pass on to another thought. He was glad that the human mind had been in so great a measure enfranchised and that every man was at liberty to examine and judge for himself in matters of faith. There was a time when the priest was the authoritative arbitrator in things pertaining to the conscience and the soul, and any one who presumed to doubt his decision was regarded as guilty of treason towards the king, but that time had passed away. The philosopheis of Aristotle and Plato no longer commanded assent. The Baconian philosophy had got abroad, and a noble independence of mind had resulted, which enabled men in our Protestant countries to judge between truth and error. The things that could not abide examination were like the dead and rotten branches, which fell and were removed, leaving the living and fruitful ones behind. We were even commanded by the sacred book to "prove all things," but "to hold fast to that which was good." The business of Christian men was to put the book of God's truth into the hands of their fellow-men, and those who read it faithfully would invariably learn to bow to its authority. Now, the gentlemen who were fond of trotting out their unbelief of the Bible, were, as a common thing, ignorant of its contents, as had been often proved. If they were examined in it, as the children of our Sunday Schools were, they would very frequently be found very much less conversant with it than those little ones. He had recently heard of two instances in which unbelieving critics challenged the truth of certain texts, and a competent examination had shown that they had in each case failed to apprehend the true and only proper meaning of the texts in question. There was a story current on the other side which he had heard from the gentleman who had met the objectors, and which he believed was entirely authentic. This friend—a clergyman—found himself in a stage coach going to some place of summer resort, and there were two male passengers, who took early occasion to ventilate their unbelief, and to rail against the Bible. He asked them to name any passage they objected to, and one of them ventured to quote a verse, whereupon, to try his Scripture reading, the minister said that the matter was satisfactorily set at rest in the 30th chapter of Jedediah and at the 31st verse, when the unbeliever promptly replied, "No, sir, I have read the chapter through, and was not satisfied." (Great laughter.) In nine cases out of ten the skeptical but conscientious reader of the Bible became convinced of its divine authority, and hence also the importance of endeavouring to promote its perusal by that class of persons. Passing on, the speaker rejoiced at the noble spirit of union which was making its way among all branches of the living Church. It was not so much in actual contracts and formal agreements, though these were frequent, but it was, as it were, in the very air. There was an evident craving for closer association, and the signs were that it would go on increasing. He did not say the motives might not be somewhat mixed; that there might not be a desire to strengthen themselves, and make their denominations more influential, but even so, it only enabled them to do more work, and then it was beyond doubt certain that there was more real catholicity and fraternal affection than at any time in the history of Christendom, and this was entirely due to the more diligent reading and study of the will of God as revealed in His Word. It was cheering to think that every blessed Lord's Day now the same lessons from the Holy Book were being taught to millions of children and young people in the Old World and the New; that in Europe and America, China, India and Japan those truths were being diligently inculcated by multitudes of devoted teachers. As the light was fitted for the human eye, and the air for the human lungs, as well in the first century as they were now adapted to these organs, so was the truth of God as well suited to the wants of the human soul as when it was given by the holy men who wrote as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. There never was a time when there was so much Christian activity, so many teachers, visitors, distributors of tracts, lay readers and ministers employed in doing God's work; and the general desire was to learn what they could do. There never was a time when unbelievers were so likely to make an untrue estimate of the forces of Christianity. The press was a powerful instrument in propagating knowledge, and day by day on our breakfast tables we had the broad sheet telling us of all that was done throughout the day before in political and secular life. And it often presented extremely well prepared pictures which, however, did not always prove entirely reliable, but then it did not make accounts of the home prayers constantly going up to God, of the yearnings of fathers and mothers over their children, of the agonizing struggles of ministers for their flocks, and of the conversions taking place throughout the land day by day. And yet these were great facts and facts which told with a powerful influence upon the world, making it a mightier and holier era than any since the days of Pentecost. In old times the golden age was placed in the past. There were floating in the world fragmentary remembrances of Eden, but we placed our golden age in the future, for we had the Word of God and the light of prophecy speaking of the day when the kingdoms of the world would become the kingdoms of our Lord and his Christ. He was glad to hear of the intention of the Society to employ a Bible woman, and of the many colporteurs who carried their blessed loads into the lonely places, where ministers cannot be paid. The same course was being pursued in the United States; and the speaker closed by stating an interesting fact of a poor mother, the only Christian in a neighbourhood far away, being elected superintendent of a Sunday School, and obtaining the gift of a Bible from a devoted colporteur who had penetrated into that region. With a brief exhortation to fidelity, the rev. gentleman sat down amid the hearty applause of the large audience.

Mr. CUSHING, M.P., seconded the resolution in a short but appropriate speech.

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried.

The Rev. Mr. STEVENSON, of Montreal, was entrusted with the charge of the following resolution:—"That this meeting, recognizing the special claims which the Ottawa Valley has on the Auxiliary Bible Society, cordially approves of the home mission work in which it is engaged, and resolves to sustain that work and encourage its extension in every possible way." He made an eloquent speech, giving a number of cogent reasons why he was not yet prepared, at the bidding of science or any other bidding, to give up the Bible.

[The pressure of space upon our columns forbids our even giving a synopsis of this eloquent address.]

Mr. R. WILKES, M.P., seconded the resolution in a brief but pointed speech, in the course of which he referred to the opening of the Ottawa Valley as the great highway for trans-continental trade and commerce.

The motion having been put the meeting was carried.

At this stage a collection was taken up and a handsome sum realized in aid of the objects of the Ottawa Auxiliary Bible Society.

Mr. J. JOHNSON moved the last resolution—"That the best thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby tendered: 1st—to those respected brethren who have so kindly and ably aided us by their addresses this evening; 2nd—to the managers of this church for the accommodation afforded by them on this occasion; 3rd—to the branches of this Auxiliary, and their several Committees and Collectors, for their efficient and valuable assistance which they continue from year to year to extend to it." Owing to the lateness of the hour Mr. Johnson did not make any speech, contenting himself with simply moving the resolution.

Mr. WM. HAMILTON seconded the motion, which, on being put to the meeting, was carried amidst loud applause.

The singing of the Doxology and the Benediction brought a very successful meeting to a close.

Miscellaneous.

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PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, Ottawa, 1875. —AND— **CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.**

PARTIES requiring Models, Inventions' &c. worked out, and represented, at the above Exhibitions, can have them done in the best style, by a practical man, whose works took Awards at the English Exhibition, 18.., Dublin, '65, Paris, 1867.

Best references as to capabilities, &c., can be given. Apply,

THOS. S. SARNEY, Mechanical Engineer, Cor Daly & Nelson Streets, Ottawa. 3774

THE following is a correct account of the expenses of Mr. D. J. O'DONOGHUE, M.P.P., at the last General Election for the Local Legislature, held in the City of Ottawa, Jan. 18th, 1875, to the best of my knowledge, no bills having been presented for payment as required by law, except bill I paid for School-house for meeting, of $2, as enumerated below:

Cab hire, driving Mr. O'Donoghue during personal canvass	$5 00
Printing and advertising	40 00
Halls for meetings	17 00
The above were contracted by Mr. O'Donoghue.	
School-house [meeting]	2 00
Expenses of Agent, election day	2 25

JOHN CASEY, Financial Agent, MR. O'DONOGHUE.

Ottawa, March 17th, 1875.

CITY OF OTTAWA ELECTION, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

I hereby certify that the above is a copy of the account of election expenses handed me by the Agent of D. J. O'Donoghue, Esq., M.P.P., in conformity with the Election Law.

WM. F. POWELL, Retg. Officer.

3800

Miscellaneous.

JARVIS, (LATE JARVIS & ARLESS) **PHOTOGRAPHER.** 69, SPARKS STREET. 3784-6m

T. H HARRISON, of Hearn & Harrison, Spectacle & Eyeglass Manufacturers, is now staying at 69, Sparks street.

Surveyors & Engineers

Will do well to call and get prices of all kinds of Engineering Instruments, Transits, Theodolites, Levels, Surveyors' Compasses and every other kind, Scientific and Philosophical Instruments.

H & H—Opticians, Montreal, are the only Spectacle and Thermometer Makers in the Dominion. Catalogues Free. 3789

MEN WANTED, British Columbia.—The Dominion Government is about to build a line of Telegraph through British Columbia, which will form the B. C. Section of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Line. The Section is about 800 miles in length, through a generally wooded country the timber requiring to be cut down and cleared a distance of ... on each side of the wire. To do this some ... or 300 men will be wanted, principally choppers and woodmen. The Contract has been awarded to Mr. F. J. Barnard and work will commence about the first May and will occupy ... months.

The Government is also about to commence the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway on Vancouver Island. This work will afford employment to hundreds of workmen. The rails for this road will shortly be shipped from England, and the work of construction will commence early in the spring.

There is a great scarcity of labourers in British Columbia of the class required for these works; and men of energy, who wish to try their fortunes in the Pacific Province, may now safely do so. Ordinary labourers are now getting $... per month and found; choppers $... to $... and found.

The land laws of the Province are exceedingly liberal in free grants. Home steads can be had by those who wish to settle.

For the information of those who wish to emigrate, it may be added that a third-class ticket by rail from New York to San Francisco is about $60; steerage passage by New York and Panama [meals included] $..; San Francisco to Victoria, steerage passage, $.. [meals included]. Further particulars respecting the above may be obtained by applying to EDGAR DEWDNEY, M.P., Ottawa, Ont.

Railways.

CANADA CENTRAL —AND— **Brockville & Ottawa Railways** For Ottawa via Brockville.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY.

LEAVE. Brockville G. T. Junction ... Ottawa ... Renfrew ...

ARRIVE. Ottawa ... Renfrew ... Brockville ...

10.40 a.m. Train from Ottawa makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train for the West at 2.15 p.m.

4.15 p.m. Train from Brockville makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train from the West, arriving in Ottawa at 7.6 p.m.

A. B. FOSTER, Managing Director.

Brockville, Jan. 11, 1875.

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ALTERATION OF RUNNING TIME. And acceleration of trains.

On and FROM THURSDAY, 17th DEC., 1874, Trains will run as follows:—

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No.	Leave Prescott Junction	Connecting with	Arrive in Ottawa
1 Express	1.40 P.M.	Grand Trunk Mail from the East	4.15 P.M.
13 Mail	5.00 A.M.	Grand Trunk Express from East and West	7.30 A.M.
5 Express	4.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express from West	7.10 P.M.

‡ Every day.

GOING SOUTH.

No.	Leave Ottawa	Connecting with	Arrive at Prescott Junction
2 Express	10.45 A.M.	Grand Trunk West and Central Vermont and Rome & Watertown Rys.	1.20 P.M.
4 Express	2.00 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express East	4.35 P.M.
8 Express	10 4. P.M.	Grand Trunk East & West & Rome & Watertown Railway	1.. A.M.

Passengers by this train have time for ... at Prescott Junction.

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Time faster than by any other route. Trains are run on Montreal time.

THOS. REYNOLDS, Managing Director.

Dec 15 1874.

THE TIMES

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Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, and deaths with funeral notices attached $1.00

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is published every Friday morning, and contains news of the week from all parts of the world, valuable agricultural matter; and the chief editorial articles of THE DAILY TIMES price $1.00 per annum in advance.

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When paid weekly, Twelve and a-half Cents. When paid yearly, Six Dollars in advance.

Ottawa, 31st Dec., 1874.

THE TIMES (Daily Edition) is published every lawful day (and Weekly Edition every Friday), by Alexander MacLean and John Charles Roger, sole proprietors, at their office on Wellington Street, in the City of Ottawa, Canada.

The Times

VOL. VIII. NO. 3803 OTTAWA, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1875 PRICE 3 CENTS.

Wants.

WANTED.—An Experienced Bookkeeper. Apply by letter to Box 6?, Post Office, Ottawa. March 26, 1875. 3803

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man with a thorough knowledge of book-keeping is desirous of obtaining employment. Satisfactory reference furnished. Address, by letter, box C., Post Office, Ottawa. 3802-6t.

WANTED.—A Good General Servant, in a small family in the city. Apply at this office.—March 11th, 1875. 3790

WANTED.—A Partner in a first class Tailoring Establishment must be thoroughly acquainted with Book-Keeping and also capable of attending to financing. First class reference required. Address C., this Office. 3784-tf

PARTNER WANTED—A Partner having a Capital of about $800 is wanted to assist in carrying on a patent manufacture, the returns of which are immediate and the Profit over 100 per cent, and the Sale unlimited. For further Information apply to J. BERMINGHAM. 37 6

WORK FOR ALL.

At home, male or female; $35 per week, day or evening. No capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with the cent return stamp, M. Young, 173 Greenwich street, New York.

HELP WANTED.

100 men and women wanted to sell a complete history of the "Life, Labours and Death of Livingstone," also "The Family Bible," both Protestant and Catholic, beautifully illustrated. Together with Maps, Charts and a great variety of pictures. For particulars address SCHUYLER SMITH & CO., Publishers, London, Ont.

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH and expenses sure to Agents everywhere, selling our New Braided White Wire Rope Clothes Line. Sells readily at every house. Samples free. Address, HUDSON RIVER WIRE CO., 76 King Street, west, Toronto, Ontario.

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$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted. All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all their time than at anything else. Particulars free. Post Card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. y37 Sl&w.

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WANTED.—We will give Men and Women

A BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY

from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighbourhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having a little time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars and address J. LATHAM & CO., Washington Street, Boston

Lost.

LOST—on Thursday, the 25th inst., between Wellington and Maria streets on Sally street, a Mink Muff. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at Miss Keogh's, or at Phillion and Lefebre, Wellington st. 3801

STRAYED from my residence, Stewart St. this day, a black Newfoundland Dog nearly full grown, answers to the name of "CARLO." A reward will be given to any person restoring him. T. W. KENNY. March 24th 1875. 3802

LOST—On Sunday last, in St Alban's church, or between it and Wilbrod street, a lady's gold brooch. The finder will please notify H.B.S., at this Office. 3801

LOST—On Tuesday, the 23rd inst. (supposed to be in Wright & Batson's wood yard, Hull), a verge watch, without case. The finder will be liberally rewarded by enquiring for F. J. Faulkner, TIMES Office. 3801

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An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.

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HONBLE R. W. SCOTT, Q. C. McLEOD STEWART. J. J. GORMULLY. Oct. 17, 1874.

O'CONNOR & HOGG,

Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.,

OTTAWA, ONT.

DANIEL O'CONNOR. | W. D. HOGG. Sept. 9, 1874. 3667

WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK,

Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys, Conveyancers, Notaries, &c., &c.

Office—Bell's Block, opposite Russell House.

W.H.WALKER | R.CASSELS,Jr. | P. PENNOCK July 21, 1874. 2825

J. W. W. WARD,

Barrister, Attorney, Solicitors, &c.,

Office—Over Mr. B. Huckell's Flour Store corner of Sussex and York-streets Ottawa. 2680y

TAILLON & CHRYSLER,

Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, &c.

Office—Hardy's Block, Rideau Street.

G. TAILLON. | F. H. CHRYSLER June 3, 1873.

PINHEY, CHRISTIE & HILL,

Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.,

(Of the late firm of Lewis & Pinhey.)

OFFICES—Elgin Street, Ottawa.

C. H. PINHEY. A. J. CHRISTIE. | H. P. HILL. Feb. 5, 1874. 484-3m

W. MARSHAL MATHESON,

Barrister, Attorney, Notary, &c.

Office—Master in Chancery Chambers, Court House, Ottawa Canada.

L. W. P. COUTLEE, B.C.L.,

Barrister, Advocate, &c. for the Province of Quebec.

Barrister Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., for the Province of Ontario.

Main Street, Hull, P. Q. 3228-6m

C. V. H. FERLAND,

Advocate.

Temporary Office at Dr. Jos. Beaudin's, Main Street, Hull. Hull, March 9, 1874. 2512y

O. ARCHAMBAULT.

Notary Public and Advocate,

Has opened an office in the Village of Hull Province of Quebec, for the transaction of all Notarial and Legal business, either in the Province of Quebec or Ontario. Special care given to the collection of accounts in both Provinces. Hull, Oct. 28, 1874. 2484

THOMAS P. FORAN,

Advocate, Solicitor, &c.

No. 12 St. James Street, . . MONTREAL. Sept. 9, 1873. 2362-3m

Medical Cards.

DR. LOGAN,

Homœopathic Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Residence—Albert Street. Office hours from 8 to 11 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m. Special attention given to diseases and displacements of the uterus. 1759

DR. J. P. LYNN,

May be consulted at his Office, corner of O'Connor and Albert-sts. Ottawa, Oct. 24, 1874. 2401.

DR. BURROWS, C.M.L.C.P.S.L.C., M.C.P.S.O.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal. Surgeon Northumberland and Durham Cavalry. Late Associate Coroner N. and D.

Office and Residence:—Corner of Hugh and Sparks sts. 2556-6m

DR. O. C. WOOD,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, &c.

OTTTAWA, ONT.

Day Office—Sparks-st., Centre Town. Night Office—at his residence, Maria-st., Centre Town. Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by a new but certain, speedy and almost painless process. Reference given to parties successfully treated if required.

DR. J. D. R. MACDONELL,

Ottawa South side of Rideau-st., near Gloucester. Consultations at all hours. 2454.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

MR. MOSES LAPOINTE desires to inform his customers and the public generally that he has removed his place of business from his former stand to the new Fish Market on the south side of York street. He will be happy to meet his friends in his new stand, and do his utmost to supply them with the latest importations of fresh and other kinds of fish; also all kinds of Poultry and Game. MOSES LAPOINTE.

Ottawa, Feb. 2, 1875.

TALMAGE'S PAPER.

THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK.

"THE BEST RELIGIOUS PAPER."

A CHOICE OF

TWO BEAUTIFUL PREMIUMS.

An Illuminated Portfolio of Twelve Gems by Hendschel, each 8½ x 10½ in., or the superb Chromo, "The Twins," 22x28 in., after Landseer Price $3.25, including postage. No extras of any kind. Without Premium, $3 per annum.

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Auction Sal

BY J. BERMINGHAM.

IMPORTANT AND PEREMPTORY

AUCTION SALE,

The subscriber has just received direct from England the largest consignment of Costly Books ever brought to Central Canada, being Seventeen Cases of the Finest London Editions of Standard Authors in elegant calf bindings, which he is instructed to sell at public auction without any reserve, commencing on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock and evening at 7.30; and to be continued each evening during the week at 7.30 until the entire consignment, which consists of several thousand volumes, is sold. The Books are Splendidly Illustrated. Elegantly Bound, and suitable for gentlemens' private libraries, comprising the most recent editions of Encyclopedias, Chambers', Appletons, &c. McCullogh's Commercial Directory, Beydell, Shakespeare in Photo, Histories of England, comprising Knight's Splendid Pictorial Edition, 8 Vols., over 3,000 Plates; also Hume, Lingard, Smollett, Lord Mahon and Macaulay, &c., &c. The Works of Shakespeare and all the British Poets, including the celebrated Aldine Edition, 52 vols., Bell's Edition, 24 vols., Hugh Miller's Works, 15 vols. The Novelists including Scott, Dickens, Bulwer, Trollope, Thackeray, Disraeli, &c., &c. De Quincey, Froude, May, Hallam, Gibbon, Chas. Reade, Captain Marryatt, Chas. Lever, Lord Brougham, Wilson's Border Tales, Pepys' and Evelyn's Diaries. Fairy Notes and English literature, Knight's Pictorial London Gallery of Art, Lowden's Fibliographic Manual, giving a history of all books in the English language, Dictionary of Greek and Roman Arts, Lencu's Etchings, Wilkes' Gallery and thousands of other valuable works.

Catalogues will be ready for distribution on Monday, 22nd, and can be had at the office of the Subscriber, Elgin street opposite the Russell House. A general invitation is extended to ladies and gentlemen wishing to replenish their libraries, to examine the books on Tuesday, the 23rd, all day and night up to 10 o'clock, and on Wednesday, 24th up to the hour of sale. Such a chance to purchase valuable books should not be overlooked. Clergymen, Senators and Members of Parliament, as well as the general public, should take advantage of it. Sale without any reserve.

J. BERMINGHAM, *Auctioneer.*

OTTAWA, March 20, 1875.

READ, MARK, LEARN,

AND THEN YOU WILL KNOW THAT

J. M. ROSS & Co.

Have in their SALE ROOMS the finest and cheapest

STOCK OF GOODS

IN THE CITY.

It is useless to attempt a discription. Call and see their splendid Gallery of Paintings, Mirrors, Electro-Plated Ware, Ten Thousand Vols. of Books, a Bankrupt Stock of Stationery, four hundred Albums, ten thousand Stereoscopic Views of all parts of the world, 100 Opera Glasses Gold and Silver Spectacles, Cutlery, Work Boxes, and about 00 pairs of most elegant Bohemian Glass Lusters and Vases, all for Sale, private, at one-half the prices usually asked in retail stores.

82 Sparks Street,

HENEY'S BLOCK.

Ottawa, March 16, 1874. 3791

Miscellaneous.

THE BRITISH CANADIAN

Land & Settlement Co.

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[Incorporated under the Companies' Act, 1868 and 1869.]

Capital, $1,250,000, in 25,000 Shares of $50 Each.

FIRST ISSUE, 10,000 *SHARES,*

Of which a Limited Number have been reserved for Canada.

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James Robertson, Esq., of John Robertson & Co., cotton spinners, Newhall.

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LAW AGENTS.

Brown, Dunlop & Lindsay, Writers, 87 Newgate street, Glasgow,

MANAGERS AND SECRETARIES.

W. G. & J. W. Lindsay, Accountants, 3 West Regent street, Glasgow.

BROKERS.

Moore & Brown, 166 St. Vincent street, Glasgow.

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COMMISSIONERS IN CANADA.

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The Company is formed to take up and develope lands in Manitoba or North-West Territory, extending to

250,000 ACRES,

Obtained in free grant on condition of settlement from the Dominion Government.

First—By settling upon the lands suitable emigrants from Great Britain or other countries, to whom free grants of alternate lots for moderate sized farms will be given by the Company along with advances for passage money, implements, seed, &c.; and,

Second—To hold for increased value the alternate reserved farms, and sites suitable for towns, or lying in the line of projected railway routes to the west or of mineral value. Two millions of emigrants leave Britain in the course of every ten years, and from the knowledge acquired of the business and the facilities possessed by the Company for obtaining the proper class of emigrants, it is expected that the number stipulated for by the Government to be settled in ten years, viz., one thousand families, may be accomplished in about half that time. Seven townships were selected last summer situated on both banks of the Little Saskatchewan River, and admitted by all who have been in that part of the country to be of the most fertile and beautiful character to be found in the North-West.

Prospectuses, with full details, can be obtained, and applications for stock made at the office of

Capt. MacCuaig,

Travellers' Insurance Co. 3797

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

ALEX. TAYLOR,

Successor to D. McLarnon,

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FLOUR AND FARM PRODUCE.

A selected stock always on hand to suit all parties. Orders promptly attended to. The highest price will be paid for all kinds of Farm Produce.

A. E. GENDREAU'S

New Parliamentary Tonsorial

PARLOUR

is now open.

FIRST CLASS Hair Dresser employed. Ladies' Combings done up in First Class style, and on the Shortest Notice.

Charges Moderate.

Mathewman New Buildings, Wellington Street, between Dufferin Bridge and Elgin Street. 3767

Miscellaneous.

Easter Market

CHARLES AUCLAIR,

BUTCHER, BANK STREET,

Will show this week the finest collection of Easter Meat in this city. Among his stock will be found Sixteen of the finest Western Cattle; also a Choice Pig four months old; Fine Spring Lambs; Veal of the Finest Quality, all from the most famous farms in Guelph. The Stock will be on exhibition to-day.

Give your orders early. 38 2 3t.

NOTICE.

Several Sets of Single Harness

For Sale Cheap for Cash.

Enquire at

Rowe's AUCTION Rooms, Rideau Street.

Ottawa, March 3rd, 1875. 3744

NEW EDINBURGH

BRICK WORKS.

Orders for bricks left at the City Office, corner of Sparks and Elgin streets, will be promptly attended to. 3791.

Grocers.

AUCTION SALE.

EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE

Have decided to sell the balance of their stock of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, GLASSWARE,

and CROCKERY by Auction, commencing

On Saturday, 20th Inst.

at 7:30 p.m. and to continue next week on

TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY.

GREAT BARGAINS.

3798

Burnett's Cocoaine
Prevents the Hair from Falling.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Promotes its Healthy Growth.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Is not Greasy nor Sticky.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Leaves no Disagreeable Odor.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Subdues Refractory Hair.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Soothes the Irritated Scalp-Skin.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Affords the Richest Lustre.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Is not an Alcoholic Wash.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Kills Dandruff.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Gives New Life to the Hair.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Remains Longest in Effect.

50 and 75 cents per Bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE,

MONTREAL, P. Q.

Agents for Dominion of Canada.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON,

Proprietors.

HOUSEKEEPERS!

For your House-cleaning, by all means ask your Grocer, Druggist, or the Hardware shops for cleaning and polishing

SAPOLIO,

It surpasses everything for Windows, painted and plain Woodwork, and Tins, Brasses, and Scouring Knives, and all metals.

HAND SAPOLIO,

For Mechanics, Painters, Photographers, and for Bath purposes. 3790-1m

Remedies.

LEA & PERRINS'

Celebrated

Worcestershire Sauce!

Declared by connoisseurs to be

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and unrivaled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels stopper and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged. L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

BERKELEY, Sept, 1869—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking "Norton's Camomile Pills." I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be affected.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLWELL. To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. 2695

FOWLE'S

PILE AND HUMOR CURE.

For Internal and External Use.

WARRANTED A SURE AND PERFECT CURE for all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Tetter or Ring-Worm, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the Skin.

One Bottle warranted to cure all cases of Piles; From One to Three Bottles in all cases of Humors.

This remedy has been faithfully tested and found to be an almost infallible cure for the above named diseases. Its success has been so universal that the Proprietor guarantees a cure to those who will use his medicine, or in case of failure to refund the money paid. Since it was first introduced he has received many thousands of testimonials, proving its efficacy for the cure of the awful diseases it is recommended for. The Pile and Humor cure is entirely vegetable in its composition, and can be used in perfect safety in all cases. There is no danger of driving the humor in, as it cures from the surface and the patient's bodily health continually improves while under this treatment.

Price $1 per Bottle. Sold by all druggists. December 14, 1873.

THE GEORGIAN BAY RAILWAY AND THE LUMBER TRADE.

The effect upon the lumber trade, and hence upon Ottawa interests generally, of the railway communication projected between this city and the mouth of French River, is discussed in an able manner in another column by a correspondent. The writer of the correspondence in question is entitled to acceptance as an authority upon the subject of which he treats. His thorough knowledge of commercial matters, his familiarity with the lumber trade in all its details, and his character as distinguished from a visionary business operator, attach to his conclusions much more than ordinary value.

To a practical mind the railway scheme of this Government must have presented at first sight, the exceptional advantages which our correspondent claims for it. It will open up a very extensive lumbering region, and make it easily accessible from both the Eastern and Western termini. We have no doubt that, in the matter of the transport of lumber in all its various conditions, it will prove as serviceable as our correspondent believes. And it is perfectly clear that as a means of forwarding supplies, its value cannot be over-estimated. Nor do we see what the Toronto people have to complain of, since it is quite manifest that the Georgian Bay branch will afford them facilities of competing advantageously with Montreal and Ottawa for the furnishing of the supplies of flour, pork, oats, &c., which the lumbermen consume largely. The whole country must come to regard the Government scheme as promising in every respect the greatest measure of advantage. Since the first out-burst of feeling at the Boards of Trade of Toronto and Hamilton, a couple or three weeks ago, the sober second thought appears to have set in, and now we hear nothing of prejudiced western interests.

By Telegraph.

MID-NIGHT DESPATCHES.

UNITED STATES.

The Murderer of Mrs. Bingham.

BOSTON, March 26.—George Pemberton, the alleged murderer of Mrs. Bingham, was arraigned in the East Boston Court to-day, and fully committed for murder. He was guarded by 60 policemen, there being manifest danger that the people would appeal to lynch law.

The Mitchell Demonstration.

Thos. F. Burke, O'Donovan—Rossa, and other Irish citizens, met the Police Commissioners at the City Hall this afternoon, and a consultation took place concerning the proposed Mitchell procession next Sunday. The Commissioners are reported to have said in substance that they could not grant permission officially, as there was a law directly prohibiting such parades on Sunday. They did not say, however, that they would officially forbid it. The conversation, it is said, resulted in an understanding that the Commissioners would not interfere one way or the other in the matter, and that the procession will consequently take place.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

UNITED STATES.

Honour to the Memory of John Mitchell.

NEW YORK March 26.—Charles O'Conor will deliver the funeral oration at the coming testimonial to John Mitchell, if his health permits. The proposed Sunday parade is abandoned, the law standing in the way, and a demonstration at the Hippodrome is substituted.

The Ice in the Susquehanna.

Dispatches from West Branch, Susquehanna, indicate no change for the better. The continued cold weather increases the danger to Lock Haven by thickening the ice. At Milton, Pa., the ice is three feet thick, and increasing daily; at Williamsport 300 men continued the work of cutting the ice, and a channel three miles long was made yesterday.

Turf Matters.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 26.—The Southern and Western turf men held a joint convention here yesterday and adopted the report of the Board of Appeals, and of the Committee appointed at Indianapolis to agree and compromise in reference to the State referee to settle disputes from violations of the rules of the National Association. Sectional feeling was ignored, the greatest harmony prevailed, and the general impression was that we are a National Association now.

Thursday's Despatches.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Illness of the Member for Meath.

DUBLIN March 25.—John Martin, member of Parliament for Meath, is in precarious health in consequence of excitement produced by the death and funeral of John Mitchell.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, March 25.—The Carlist General Mendini has entered France.

A Carlist Defeat.

MADRID, March 25.—Gen. Compas has inflicted another defeat on the Carlists at Huguet, near Rideaure. The enemy lost 300 and the Alfonsists 78 killed. The Carlists are concentrating for an attack on Puycerda.

Opposition to Cabrera.

PARIS, March 25.—According to the latest advices from the Carlist Headquarters at Estella, Generals Mendini, Saballs, and Tristany have united in a forcible protest against Gen. Cabrera's manifestos in favour of Alphonso.

Bismarck to be made Duke of Lauenberg.

LONDON, March 25.—A *Daily News* despatch from Berlin says it is definitely settled that Bismarck is to be made Duke of Lauenberg.

BERLIN, March 25.—The Government contemplates an amendment of the law against the Jesuits, so as to make it operative against other religious orders.

UNITED STATES.

Coal Famine in the Coal District.

NEW YORK, March, 25.—Wilkesbarre, Pa., in the heart of the anthracite coal region, is threatened with a coal famine. Dealers can get coal but from one colliery, which is scarcely able to fulfill the orders.

Reduction of Rates.

CHICAGO, March 25.—The passenger rates from Chicago to Buffalo have been reduced from $14 to $9.

Canal Legislation.

ALBANY, March 25.—In the Senate today Senator Laning has introduced the following bill:—"No contracts shall hereafter be made or entered into for any work on any of the canals until the same shall be expressly authorized by the Canal Board. The Canal Board shall have power, and they are hereby authorized to direct the work upon unfinished canals in such a manner as to increase from time to time."

Rumoured Cabinet Changes.

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 25.—During Secretary Bristow's absence from Washington rumours have been circulated that he intends to resign his position and enter upon other pursuits, but the most intimate friends of that gentleman deny the truth of the rumour. Ex-Senator Chandler's name has been mentioned as his successor, but he recently declared there was no office in the gift of the President that he would accept. Treasurer Spinner said to-day his visit to the President yesterday had exclusive reference to business for private parties, the particulars of which he fully related. It is inferred from his conversation that he is not over anxious to retire from his position. His retirement from it will be immediate. The question will come before the Cabinet to-morrow as to whether the President has power to fill vacancies during recess in cases where the offices become vacant while Congress was in session, but the nominations to which failed of confirmation.

Coal Famine.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 25.—The coal famine along the Hudson includes Poughkeepsie, Cold Springs, Peekskill and Sing-Sing. Coal is brought in limited quantities only at Newburgh, and a daily drain is made on the yards in the country towns and dealers in large cities.

Arrest of a Supposed Murderer.

BOSTON, March 25.—Geo. Pemberton has been arrested, charged with the murder of Mrs. Bingham. His identification with the crime seems certain.

The Ice Gorge at Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 25.—It has been cold to-day and to-night it is freezing hard. The foot of the Wilkesbarre gorge was examined this afternoon on behalf of the City Council by Street Commissioner Johnson, with a view of setting a force of men at work cutting a channel through it. The water was found to be as low as in July, and not current enough to carry away the ice if it were once cut into small pieces. For this reason work was not begun. Blasting with nitro-glycerine is still being discussed.

CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE

(By Telegraph.)

TORONTO.

Escape of a Desperado.–Induction.

TORONTO, March 26.

Thomas Kelly, a desperado who escaped last week from his cell, and who was yesterday sentenced at the Assizes for three years' imprisonment, broke his handcuffs and got away from the Sheriff's officers as he was being escorted to the jail in a cab.

The induction of the Rev. R. Fraser, M.A., to the ministry of Charles street Presbyterian church took place yesterday, by the Toronto Presbytery, the following members of which were present: The Revs. Professors Reid, Topp, Robb, Cavan, McLaren, and Gregg, and the Rev. Messrs. Wallace, Cameron, Nicol, King and Pettigrew. Professor McLaren preached an eloquent sermon on the ascension of Christ. Professor Reid preached and delivered the charge to the minister.

MONTREAL.

Educational—Railway Survey—Fire Alarms—Trial of a new Steam Engine—Stock Market.

MONTREAL, March 25.

The McGill College law examinations concluded on Wednesday last. The convocation takes place on the 30th inst. Mr. John S. Hall, Jr., is the valedictorian.

Mr. Legge, C. E., left town yesterday for St. Jerome on an exploratory survey of some thirty miles of extension of the St. Jerome Branch of the line for which a subsidy was granted during the last session of the Quebec Legislature.

Mr. Badger, the superintendent of the Civic Fire Alarm Department, reports that 300 fire alarms were given by the telegraph during 1874, an increase of 79 over the preceding year; one false alarm only occurred.

Yesterday morning the new steam fire engine from Patterson, N. S., was tested on Craig street. Seven lbs of steam was raised in 3 min. 47 sec., and in 8 minutes was in action under a pressure of 45 lbs. Several powerful streams were thrown from 1¼th and 1⅞th inch nozzles.

The stock market yesterday was quiet and leading stocks sold a trifle weaker. Montreal 186, closing at 185¾ to 186; Merchants 113, closing at 112¾ to 113; Jacques Cartier, 97, closing at 97 to 97¼; Metropolitan 98¼, closing at 98¼ to 98¾; Royal Canadian 95¼, closing at 95¼ to 96; Telegraph 149¼, closing at 149 to 179; Commerce 132 to 132¼. To-day being Good Friday, the Banks and Exchanges fire closed.

HALIFAX

Railway Extension—Death of a Clergyman.

HALIFAX, March 23.

In the Assembly, this evening, the Government resolution in favour of Eastern railroad extension passed without a division. It provides that 300,000 acres of Crown lands in Cape Breton, and a subsidy of $5,000 per mile, and also the minerals, if any, contained in one hundred and fifty thousand acres of such Crown lands, to be selected by the Government, the company being bound to pay the usual royalties to the Government for such minerals when worked, will be granted to any company that will within four months from 1st May give security to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council to construct a railway from Canso to Louisburg, and a further sum of $5,000 towards a ferry across the Straits of Canso.

The Rev. Jas. Breading, an Episcopal clergyman, who officiated at North West Arm church, died last night.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Acknowledgment of Efficient Services.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 26.

Mr. James Stirton, a brother of Mr. D. Stirton, M.P., was the recipient of a gold chain and cheque for $300, given by the Company who built the harbour works at Chantry Island, in appreciation of the able manner in which he conducted their business as book keeper and treasurer.

QUEBEC.

Free Postal Delivery—Easter Vacation.

QUEBEC, March 26.

Mr. Dewe is in town to inaugurate and organize in Quebec the system of free mail delivery. It is expected that all the necessary preparations will be complete by the 1st of April, when the system will come into operation. Carriers have been appointed, who are being instructed in their duties.

The meetings of the Executive Council have been suspended, and the members of the Cabinet have returned to their homes for the usual Easter vacation.

KINGSTON.

The Court House Fire.

KINGSTON, March 26.

Twenty thousand dollars is the total amount of insurance on the Court House. It is estimated that it can be rebuilt for $45,000, the walls being sound.

DEATH OF DR. VANCORTLANDT.

It was with deep regret that the citizens of Ottawa were made aware of the death of Dr. Vancortlandt, on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock. The deceased from his educational attainments and eminent skill as a physician, had gained for himself a high reputation. Having devoted much time in his early days to the study of scientific subjects, he was enabled to prosecute successfully experiments in this direction in the Ottawa Valley. He did much to acquaint the outside world with the geological formations of Central Canada, which ultimately led to the discovery of rich mineral deposits. In addition to his contributions as a mineralogist he, as a student of botany, gave considerable information regarding the vegetable productions of this region and the arable and fertile qualities of the soil.

Dr. Vancortlandt was born in Newfoundland in 1805, and was the son of a retired military officer who was connected with some titled families in England, his sister having married Sir G. Butler, and her grandson now is Lord Elphinstone. The doctor was educated at the school of the late Rev. D. Wilkie, D. D., in Quebec, and at fourteen commenced the study of medicine under the late Dr. Hacket, with whom he remained until he left for England in 1825. In 1827 he passed his examination at the Royal College of Surgeons, and was complimented by Abernethy and Sir A. Carlisle upon the creditable manner in which he acquitted himself. In 1829 Dr. VanCortlandt was chosen librarian to the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, there being a large number of English candidates for the office. He was elected as a recognition of the brilliant examination he had passed at the Apothecaries Hall. After an absence of three years the deceased returned to Canada, and settled in the then town of Bytown, where up to the time of the death he practised his profession and prosecuted the scientific researches before referred to. He was instrumental in founding the Ottawa Athenæum in this place, to which he contributed a museum and library. He has been president of the Mechanics' Institute and Athenæum, and has held similar positions in other societies of the city. He published an interesting work on the building stone of the Ottawa Valley. The Doctor was somewhat eccentric in his manner, yet his genial and warm-hearted qualities won the esteem of a large circle of acquaintances. He died at the ripe age of 70 years, and leaves a widow and several children to mourn his loss. He will be buried with military honours tomorrow by the Ottawa Field Battery, of which corps he has been surgeon since its organization some twenty years ago.

Ottawa Auxiliary Bible Society.

The Public Breakfast—A Large Attendance—Good Speeches.

The novel idea of giving a public breakfast was carried out on Thursday morning by the Ottawa Auxiliary Bible Society, and was a fitting termination to their usual anniversary meeting. The affair took place in the large and commodious dining room of the new Union House, and Mr. Graham did his utmost to provide for the comfort of his guests, who sat down to the number of one hundred and fifty. Amongst those present were the Rev. Dr. Hall, of New York; Rev. Mr. Stephenson, of Montreal; nearly all of the city clergyman, Hon. Senators Flint and Vidal, Hon. Sir John Macdonald, Hon. Malcolm Cameron, Messrs. Wilkes, Young, Walter Ross, Wood, Lewis Ross, Cushing and Goudge, of the House of Commons, many of our leading citizens and a large number of ladies.

Mr. George Hay, President of the Society, filled the chair, and the vice chairs were filled by the Hon. Malcolm Cameron and Mr. James Johnson, Commissioner of Customs.

THE SPEECHES.

After ample justice had been done the repast, the Chairman said he would not trespass on their time in making a speech lest it might preclude them from hearing abler men who were to follow. He would first call on the hon. Malcolm Cameron.

Mr. CAMERON said nothing would afford him greater pleasure than to make a speech on this interesting occasion, but he felt like making an apology, as most of them had come to hear the talented strangers who were their guests this morning. He could not, however, refrain from expressing his pleasure at hearing the able address of Dr. Hall last evening. He was sure the address could not fail to have had a most excellent effect in exhibiting the character of the strife at present existing between the writers of true doctrine and those of infidelic tendencies. He had been greatly impressed last evening by the fulfilling of the text on the invitation cards, viz., "In things indifferent, liberty; in things essential, unity; in all things, charity." This was more fully exemplified by the diversified gathering which had met to do their visitors honour this morning. It was an evidence of the charity that existed in the community, and it was by universal charity alone that a true fulfilment of that condition of things could be reached of which the angels sung "Good will on earth and Peace to all men." (Applause.)

The Rev. Mr. GORDON being next called upon, thought that the modesty of the chairman if nothing else should have restrained him from calling on one of his colleagues for a speech on the present occasion. He could not, however, sit down without suggesting the propriety of a reciprocity in theology as well as in politics. Canada had given to the Americans such eminent divines as Dr. Ormiston, Dr. Inglis and others, and he saw no reason why the United States should not deal similarly with the Dominion of Canada. He hoped to see a closer intimacy spring up in the future between the two countries in regard to the furthering of the work of Christianity. He concluded by expressing the greatest satisfaction at the honour done their guests, by so large attendance this morning. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. LAIRD having been called upon said it was an unusual thing for politicians to be eloquent so early in the morning. (Laughter). He would plead this as an excuse for not addressing them at great length. He would, however, be wanting in gratitude did he not add his tribute to the great benefit that had been derived from such meetings as the one held last night. He thought nothing had done more towards consolidating Protestantism than the Bible Society. On its platform, men of all denominations could assemble irrespective of the doctrinal points that separated them in their churches. He twitted theologians with magnifying points of difference to too great an extent, and thought it was the duty of Christians to look more to the points of union and less at the trifling doctrines that separated them from one another. He expressed the great pleasure it afforded him last night in hearing the Rev. Dr. Hall, and he trusted they might soon have another visit from that gentleman. He advocated a greater feeling of unity between not only Canadians and Americans but between all denominations of Protestants throughout the world, for he felt if this idea were carried out they might soon hold a grand Bible Society meeting in Rome itself. (Applause).

The Rev. Mr. HALL, of Ottawa, next briefly addressed the audience, and expressed the great pleasure it gave him to be present on such an auspicious occasion.

Mr. YOUNG, M. P., next spoke. He said that he knew they were all anxious to hear Dr. Hall, who had so eloquently addressed them last night, and he would therefore not attempt to address them at any length. He was however present with them to-day, to express his sympathy with the objects and aims of the Bible Society. He was pleased to see so large and amicable a meeting of different denominations as it intended to show that the bigotry of denominationalism was fast dying out, and that a spirit of unity now animated Christians. We lived in an age where consolidation as opposed to disintegration seemed to be the motive power. In many nations evidences of this existed. They had recently witnessed the union of the disorganized States of Italy and Germany, and in Canada they had not long merged into a great Confederation. In the churches a similar work was going on. Last year they had a grand union of all the Methodists and this year would consolidate an alliance of all the different branches of the Presbyterian body. He dwelt with pleasure upon this fact of Protestant unity through the world, and said they were matters for congratulation. Christianity was being put to the test by the strong arm of infidelity and scepticism, but he felt satisfied that these trials would but increase the vitality of Christendom. He felt great pleasure in hearing Dr. Hall last night, and hoped a fraternal spirit might grow between these two great countries. (Applause.)

The Rev. Mr. STEVENSON, of Montreal, being next called upon, said that he did not think he could supplement his address of last night by anything new on the subject which had brought them all together on this occasion. He might, however, be allowed to express his gratification at the success which attended the breakfast gathering. It led him to the belief that the Bible work must proceed in the new Dominion. Much had been said in regard to the union among Christian bodies; this received his cordial approval provided the zeal and Holy Spirit preceded the work. He believed without this, union was a curse rather than a blessing. In the cases of Methodist and Presbyterian union referred to, he believed such to exist, and he therefore predicted a successful career for these united churches in the future. Irrespective of this, however, he felt that Christians could meet together in unity on the grand principle of a reverence for Christ as the Head of the Church. In the great army of Christ, it was never questioned to which regiment any particular soldier belonged. He exhorted all to be one in the Church of Christ. (Applause.)

Sir JOHN MACDONALD, who entered in the middle of Mr. Young's remarks, was next called upon. He stated that he had just spared himself a few minutes from pressing engagements to hear the Rev. Dr. Hall, but he supposed he was too late. (Cries of No! No!) In that case then he would not presume to trespass upon their time but would give way for that talented gentleman. (Applause.)

The Rev. Dr. HALL, of New York, was the next speaker and rose amid loud applause to address the audience. He said he had great pleasure in returning thanks for the many complimentary phrases that had been used, this morning, in reference to himself. He did not think he was deserving of these, as he was but a Minister of the Lord Jesus Christ, and therefore no more worthy than many other clergymen who were present. He was pleased to be able to visit the Capital of the great Dominion, and especially as the occasion of his first visit was in connection with the great Bible Society movement. He was pleased to be able to address them, and especially as a citizen of the United States. The doings of their Canadian neighbours were watched with great interest by the people of the United States, who rejoiced in their material prosperity. Your Mackenzies and your Macdonalds were quite familiar to the Americans, as was also the name and character of most of your prominent Canadian politicians. In the United States the word politican was not looked upon with great favour, and he was pleased to know that in this country the word "politician" was synonymous with that of "statesman." He felt bound to say that we were laying the foundation for a great and glorious country; but in proportion to this growth would be our responsibility. We should see, therefore, that it be built upon a safe foundation. He spoke of the necessity of early training, and afterwards took up the argument advanced by one of the speakers, in reference to the number of our Canadian Ministers who had been imported into the United States. He gave the names of Gibson, Inglis and Ormiston, and said they would be pleased to have many more such. There was no duty on imported Ministers. (Laughter.) When the time came that American Ministers would be needed in Canada he did not think they would hesitate in coming. He, as an Irishman, paid a high tribute to the virtues of the Governor-General. The great and growing spirit of unity prevailing at the present day, the spirit of charity prevading all classes, and the necessity of a closer unity among Christians were all touched upon in a most eloquent manner, after which the rev. gentleman concluded by returning thanks, as an American, for the great honour paid to him in the capital of the Dominon, and assuring them of a similar reception should they visit the neighbouring Republic. He resumed his seat amid long and continued applause.

After addresses from the Hon. Messrs. Vidal and Flint, the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Cameron, after which the party retired.

"Teeth in exchange for wheat, pork, or potatoes," is what an enterprising dentist in one of the State town advertises.

A veteran shopkeeper says that although his clerks are very talkative during the day, they are always ready to shut up at night.

Josh Billings says: "There ain't anything that will completely cure laziness, though a second wife has been known to marry it some."

Miss Eastman, in her woman suffrage argument up at the State House, used the simile: "Eyes as bright as buttons on angels' coats." She's getting brassy.

Give your son a good education and settled purpose in life, and when he is a man he will not be content to sit back of a grocery stove and crack his finger joints.

There is said to be but one divorce in England to every ten in America. Comparatively few English people marry for fun, it would seem.

A grocer in a certain town keeps a little brown jug near his cider barrel, and when he wants to do the fair thing by a customer, he mingles some of the contents of the aforesaid jug with the cider. He made a mingle the other day for an old farmer, but got in a good deal of benzine and a very little cider. About an hour after drinking, the farmer was observed leaning against a fence, and was heard to soliloquize—"It's too early for sunstroke, and too late to freeze to death, and I guess it's a touch of the shakin' ager."

A funny joke, and all the more palatable as its truth can be vouched for, says a New Jersey paper, occurred at a prominent church in that State. It seems that a worthy deacon had been very industrious in selling a new church book, costing 75 cents. At the service in question, the minister, just before dismissing the congregation, rose and said—"All ye who have children to baptize will please to present them next Sabbath." The deacon, who by the way was a little deaf, having an eye on selling the books, and supposing the pastor was referring to them, immediately jumped up and shouted, "All who haven't can get as many as you want by calling on me, at 75c. each."

(Continued from second page.)

back, and with gold to a very much greater extent than the banks held, as bank notes with their reserves? Was a note guaranteed like the Dominion note not preferable, so far as the agriculturist, the mechanic and labourer were concerned, to a mere bank evidence of debt? If he held £1,000 of them, and in reality did not owe them a dollar, in a transaction with another party, to whom he paid them, and who owed no bank anything ... fer of debt due by the bank to the party holding the notes, for which the banks were securing interest, while if in Dominion notes the public would get the interest. Which, then, was the best currency? With regard to the question of a circulating medium for home market or home consumption, he had shown that, at the cost of 1s. a head, the food of the people amounted to some sixty millions more than all the imports and exports put together. There was this difficulty with regard to gold, the country was dependent entirely on the state of the import and export trade. If we imported more of the products of other countries than we exported of our own, the difference had to be paid in gold, and, as the specie went out, paper had to be withdrawn and the circulating medium, the life blood of commerce, that employed labour, and created wealth, was drained off, and the home trade became paralysed. (The hon. gentleman here quoted from "Greville's Diary" containing Mr. Baring's remarks as to the effect of the panic of 1826 on the Bank of England.) Baring told Greville that the gold of the bank was drained to within a very few thousand pounds, when it applied to Lord Liverpool to suspend cash payments. The further allegation on this subject was—that the suspension was happily averted chiefly, as it was said, by the accidental discovery of a box of one pound Bank of England notes to the amount of a million and a half, never issued, and which the public were content to receive although they were illegal.

In reply to a remark by the Hon. Mr. RYAN and an observation by Hon. Mr. PENNY,

Hon. Mr. WILMOT said that Greville had given the statement, not of his own, but on Baring's authority, and that it was by Peel's Act of 1844 that the issue and Banking Departments of the Bank of England were separated. The English panic occurred just two years after the resumption of specie payments, which had been suspended from 1797 to 1823, within which period all the wars of Great Britain to prevent the supremacy of Bonaparte were carried on, and the wonderful growth and development of the trade of the kingdom was secured by means of a paper currency issued by the Bank of England, guaranteed by the nation. The progress of Britain was at this time marvellous. She not only maintained her own armies and navies in actual service, but subsidised almost every power in Europe with her gold, conducting business at home with paper money, resting on her own credit, and paying it out for the labour, material and services which enabled her to prosecute those vast warlike enterprises. (Hear, hear.) This tremendous crash came two years after she had returned to specie payments. Did not this fact speak volumes on this subject? The price of timber at that time fell from 3s. 6d. to 1s. a foot; ships from £13 to £2 10s. per ton; iron from £17 per ton to £6 10s. per ton, and all other things in proportion. In 1837 and 1841 a similar state of things took place, affecting most injuriously New Brunswick, which caused him to turn his attention to this subject. The bank circulation, in consequence of the drain of gold, was reduced four-fifths, bringing prices to less than one-half what they had been, and driving our workmen out of the country to the United States, the very men who created the wealth of the country. We had to take out of the treasury money to pay good mechanics a quarter of a dollar a day for work to prevent their families from starving—men who earned $2.50 to $3 a day the year before. The first year he was in the Legislature he brought in a Bill to authorise the issue of Provincial Notes; Nova Scotia, alongside, issued them 60 years ago. The Nova Scotia banks tried to stop those notes, but the patriotism of the Legislature was too much for the banks, which had, thereafter, to cease issuing notes below £5. The Government issues of those small notes went on ever since till replaced by the Dominion notes. So strong were his opinions in regard to this subject, that just before Parliament met, in 1867, he wrote three letters on it to Sir A. T. Galt. He had endeavoured in those letters to show that there was no want of capital in the country, but only a dearth of of its representative, money, which crippled our operations. Since the issue of these Dominion notes the circulation, bank notes included had increased from eight to forty-one millions, and he had no hesitation in saying that it was in consequence of this expanded circulation, that the revenue of this country had grown from seven or eight to twenty-four millions—that it was the cause of the increased demand for labour, the enlarged production of the country, by which its trade and commerce had developed to such wonderful proportions. He therefore deeply regretted that his hon. friend the Secretary of State should introduce any measure for the purpose of taking away—for that would be the effect—from the people of the Dominion their own circulation, guaranteed by themselves, and capable of being secured by as much gold as the Government chose to apply to that object. He was sorry it was proposed or designed to hand over this circulation to the banks. He was satisfied that was not the position any Government would long occupy; this was the very first step in the wrong direction. He made his motion at least to put on record his belief, and the fact that the Dominion notes had been the greatest benefit that resulted to this country from Confederation.

[*To be continued.*]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, March 25, 1875.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider certain resolutions for the purpose of evoking the power given to the Quebec Harbour Commissioners under the Act 36 Vic., cap. 63, sec. 23, and providing other means of raising the sum required to defray the expenses of contracting a graving dock in the harbour of Quebec.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER asked whether the site of the graving dock had been fixed.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE replied that it had not. He proposed consulting the Montreal Harbour Commissioners, who were to pay part of the charges, as well as the Harbour Commission of Quebec, and to endeavour to arrive at the selection of a site that would meet the commercial requirements of the river as a whole, without regard to sectional interests, except so far as was necessary to obtain the best possible site.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER thought Parliament were not only entitled to know in a matter of this kind the site for the proposed work, but also to have some idea of the cost. Until they had received such information they had a right to refuse to sanction this measure. The question as to whether it should be erected in Quebec or Levis was one of very great consequence to the public, because the amount of money in one case would be something like fifty or sixty per cent more than in the other. He learnt from a communication he had received from one of the Harbour Commissioners of Quebec, that not only had the officers of the Imperial Government, who were deeply interested in this matter, decided on Point Levis as the proper location for the work, but that seven out of the nine Harbour Commissioners of Quebec—the men supposed the best qualified to judge what side should be selected—concurred in the opinion expressed by the Imperial officers in relation to this work. He regretted that under such circumstances the Premier was not in a position to state to the House whether the best location would be chosen or whether that was to depend upon the amount of political pressure brought to bear upon the Government by parties in this House or out of it. He hoped the Premier would invoke the assistance of the House, if necessary, against pressure that might involve a large increase in public expenditure. The engineers' estimate for a dock on the Levis side, 500 feet long, was £88,000, and for a dock 850 long, £104,000. For a dock at Diamond Harbour the estimate was £110,000.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE called the attention of the House to the fact that this was not a public work, and that the Government could not spend any money on it. They merely borrowed money to pay over to the trust, which amount would be repaid. The Harbour Commissioners had not communicated with the Government further than sending a report of the engineers whom they invited from Liverpool to report upon the site, and their report stated, not as the hon. gentleman said, a difference of fifty or sixty per cent in favour of Point Levis as compared with Quebec, but a difference of only twenty per cent or £20,000, and they confessedly did not possess very exact information as to the Charles River site. As to the Government giving exact information to the House, if the Government were carrying out the work themselves they would only be obliged to furnish the information which they had afforded to the House. But the graving dock, not being a public work, but merely a work to be done by an official board in trust, the Government were still less necessitated to make particular specifications of the exact location, it being quite sufficient to say that it was to be constructed in the harbour of Quebec.

Hon. Mr. TUPPER thought the reply of the Hon. First Minister was not in point. Any work for which the Government pledged the credit of the Dominion, no matter in what way the money might be recouped, he held to be a public work. The hon. gentleman had admitted there was a difference of 20 per cent. between the two sites.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said that his statement was only to the effect that between the two locations mentioned by the engineers in their report there was a difference of £20,000, but he did not say there were only two sites which might be selected.

Hon. Mr. TUPPER said the hon. gentleman was therefore not able to state whether the difference might not be 20 per cent. or 50 per cent. as between different sites.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said he was not able to state that there would be any differen e.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON asked for an explanation as to how the hon. member for Cumberland would submit the question to the House.

Hon. Mr. TUPPER said he would submit a proposition, setting forth that a graving dock would be constructed at a certain place, to cost a certain sum, and would not come down to the House with a proposition to construct a graving dock without stating whether it would cost £50,000 or £100,000.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said the hon. member in 1873 asked authority from Parliament to borrow one and a half million dollars to build docks in the harbour of Montreal. Without stating the site the Government would be bound to see that the location of the dock in Quebec harbour was such as would best meet the public interests and they would arrive at a conclusion which would meet the views of the mercantile men.

The House went into Committee of the Whole and reported the resolutions.

INSOLVENCY.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. FOURNIER the House went into Committee to insert further amendments to the Insolvency Bill.

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER moved that the bill be amended by striking out bleachers, carpenters and cow-keepers from the first clause and inserting miners and master quarrymen.

After a brief discussion the amendment was adopted.

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER moved that the 27th clause be amended as follows:—"The Governor in Council may appoint in the several Provinces of Canada, except the Province of Quebec, one or more persons to be official assignee or assignees or joint official assignee or assignees in and for every county; and in the Province of Quebec such appointment of official assignees or joint official assignees shall be made in and for each judicial district of the Province, except in each of the districts of Montreal and St. Francis respectively, such appointment to be made for each district or for one or more electoral divisions of the same."

The amendment was adopted, and the Committee rose and reported the bill as amended. The amendment was read the first and second time.

Mr. BOWELL moved that the bill be referred back to the Committee of the Whole for the purpose of substituting the following for the first clause: "This Act shall apply to all debtors and to all copartnerships and companies, whether incorporated or not, except incorporated banks, insurance, railway and telegraph companies, and debts incurred by breaches of trust."

The House divided on the amendment, which was rejected by a vote of 41 to 119.

Mr. BOURASSA proposed in amendment that the bill be not now read, but that it be referred back to Committee of the Whole to add the following words to the third section: "And debts due by a bankrupt to persons exempted from the operation of the present Act shall not be included in the discharge accorded such bankrupt, but that the latter, notwithstanding such discharge, shall be responsible for payment to such persons, not being tradesmen, who shall, moreover, participate in the dividends."

Mr. MILLS said there was a difficulty in connection with the adoption of the motion, viz.: Debts represented by negotiable securities. If the motion was carried it would be necessary to make provision that negotiable notes, bills receivable and bills of exchange might not be transferred from traders to non-traders, with a view of making the party liable, who otherwise would not be liable.

The amendment was negatived by 99 to 62.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL moved, seconded by Mr. BOWELL, that the bill be not now read a third time, but that it be referred back to the Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of amending the first clause by adding the words, "lumbermen, mill men, contractors and fishermen."

Lost on division.

Mr. COLBY moved, seconded by Mr. DEVLIN, that the bill be not now read a third time, but be referred back to the Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of striking out the 58th clause, which makes it a condition that if a dividend is less than 33 per cent. discharge may be refused. The effect of this clause would be to prevent composition, which was the most desirable arrangement, since it saved costs. He therefore moved:—

"That the bill be referred back to Committee of the Whole for the purpose of striking out the 58th Clause, which makes it a condition that if the dividend be less than 33 per cent, the discharge may be refused."

Hon. Mr. BLAKE said he felt bound for the reasons given by the hon. member for Stanstead, to support the amendment. He believed that the debtor should be encouraged and threatened to go into insolvency whilst there was anything to be divided among the creditors. He believed that if power were given to a debtor to go into insolvency voluntarily, it would be proper to impose, as a condition of discharge, that the dividend to be realized from the estate should not be less than a certain amount; but to tell the insolvent that he should not be allowed to go into insolvency on his own accord, that the time for him to do so must be fixed by the creditors, and that in case of their forcing him into insolvency, and the estate not bringing 33 cents in the dollar, he should not have his discharge, was too hard, and, besides, was inconsistent with the principle of the Bill.

Mr. WOOD said it seemed remarkable that nearly all the amendments that had been offered to this bill had been proposed by gentlemen who were opposed to any Insolvency Act at all. The hon. gentleman who moved this amendment was one of that number. If this clause was not retained in the Bill and held over the head of a debtor, the inducement to save as much as he could of his estate would not be held out. If he knew that he could not get his discharge unless the estate would realize 33 per cent, he would call his creditors before him at the earliest possible moment and lay the conditions of his estate before them. If they were satisfied, he would at once be put into insolvency. The amendment was not fair to the commercial community. If this clause were struck out, a debtor could go on spending his money as he pleased without giving any account of it, because he would know that under any circumstances he could get his discharge.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER contended that the 58th clause would not bear the interpretation put on it by the mover of the amendment, under which no Judge had the power to refuse discharge to a debtor whose assets amounted to 10 cents on the dollar, provided the latter could account in a satisfactory manner for the deficiency.

Mr. PALMER concurred in the remarks of the hon. member for Cumberland.

Mr. YOUNG said that under the old law he was in favour of some check being placed on the release of debtors who had become insolvents, as abuses had occurred.

Mr. SCATCHERD considered this the best clause in the bill.

Mr. LANGLOIS advocated the clause in the interests of non-traders.

Mr. THOMPSON (Cariboo) supported the amendment, and protested against such large discretionary powers being allowed the Judges

Mr. RICHARD said the only question the judge had to try was whether the insolvent had been honest or dishonest.

Mr. DEVLIN desired to state that the commercial community in Montreal was adverse to the clause as it appeared in the bill, and it had been opposed by the President and Vice-President of the Board of Trade in that city.

After recess,

Mr. McCALLUM opposed the bill *in toto*, as such legislation was simply a premium upon wrong doing.

Hon. Mr. DAVIES (P. E. I.) said that some time ago, when an Insolvency Act was passed, it had provided that no restrictions were to be placed on the amount to be paid by the debtor. The consequence was that they had to repeal the Act, and to require payment of 25 cents on the dollar. He would be sorry to see the clause struck out.

The amendment was declared lost on a division.

Mr. RICHARD moved that the bill be referred back to the Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend it in such a way as to provide that all debts due by an insolvent to such persons as farmers, graziers or common labourers, who are exempted from the operations of this Act, be considered preferential. He held that those who were not allowed to take advantage of this Act should not be subjected to its injurious consequences.

The House divided on the amendment, which was rejected. Yeas, 56, nays 83

Mr. COLBY moved that the bill be referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the 59th section by striking out "33" and inserting "10 in place thereof.

Mr. COLIN McDOUGALL said he would have been better pleased if the clause had been struck out altogether, but that could not be done now, and so he would support the next best thing, which was to reduce the percentage as much as possible. The voluntary clause being done away with and a compulsory one submitted, this proposition of the hon. member for Stanstead was one that ought to meet with the approval of this House. Down to 33 per cent. it was incumbent upon the creditor to show cause why the debtor should not get his discharge, but below that amount the burden of proof as to the cause of the deficiency was thrown on the debtor, and if it should happen, after all the expense of winding up the estate, that it did not pay 33 cents in the dollar, he could not get his discharge. He would therefore support the amendment.

Mr. DEVLIN desired to record his protest against this act of legislation. He believed the wholesale merchants, who were ably represented in the House, were seeking legislation which ultimately might become ruinous to small traders throughout the Dominion. He asked honourable members who had some regard and respect for honest industry, and for traders who, through misfortune, might go into insolvency, to read the clause of the bill preceding the 58th clause, and consider whether the merchants were not by those provisions amply protected. He affirmed that they would be sufficiently protected, and he was amazed that enlightened men should be asking further legislation with the view of removing the last glimmer of hope from those insolvents. He recorded his protest against the bill as a most unjust act of legislation.

The amendment was put and lost. Yeas, 44; Nays, 116.

Mr. PALMER said he did not think it worth while taking the time of the House in proposed amendments to the bill, but he thought, as the House was now pretty full, it would be the proper time to test the question as to whether the country wanted the bill at all. He would move, seconded by Mr. Rymal, that the bill be not now read the third time, but that the further consideration thereof be postponed to this day three months. He desired to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the old statute had been in force since 1869, and this law had not been in force at all, but it was the experience of every member of the House that the law had been detrimental, and that the working of the law had been a fraud upon the country.

The amendment was declared lost on a division.

Mr. BARTHE moved that the bill be referred back to the Committee for the purpose of amending it in a manner to have assignees appointed by Government and paid out of the consolidated fund, to be repaid by a percentage on the assets of each estate, and that moneys be dealt with on the principle in force in Quebec in relation to moneys received by sheriffs.

The amendment was declared lost on a division.

Mr. MOUSSEAU moved an amendment with the object of having the words "building societies" inserted in the first clause. Lost on division.

On motion of Mr. GOUDGE, seconded by Mr. HORTON, the bill was referred back to Committee of the Whole with instructions to strike out the word "master" where it occurred in the first clause in connection with the word quarryman; amendment was reported and read. The bill was read a third time and passed.

SUPREME COURT BILL.

Mr. BABY moved an amendment protesting against the passage of this bill, contending that it took away the rights of the Province guaranteed to the Province of Quebec in regard to property and civil procedure.

Mr. MOUSSEAU supported the amendment, and Messrs. JONES (Leeds), and PALMER objected to certain features in the bill, and on the suggestion of Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE the debate was adjourned till Saturday.

In reply to Sir John Macdonald, Mr. MACKENZIE stated that the supplementary estimates would be brought down on Saturday, and that the House no doubt would be able to bring business to a close next week.

The House adjourned at 12:20.

Two things in this world that should not be trifled with—a woman's opinion, and the business end of a wasp.

MEETING OF THE OTTAWA BIBLE SOCIETY.

At the earnest request of some of our readers, we subjoin a report of the Rev. M. Stevenson's speech at the meeting of the Ottawa Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, held in Knox's Church, on Wednesday evening last.

Mr. Stevenson, after a little pleasantry, in the course of which he expressed himself as equally friendly to the two great political parties in the Province, proceeded to say that he had no intention of making an elaborate speech, but simply to give a few reasons why he loved to read the Bible, and why he could not accept the recommendation of some of the wordly wise men of the present day to close and put it aside. These gentlemen were kind enough to say that the Bible had done good work in the past, and on that account would be remembered with satisfaction, but that being only adapted to society in a rudimentary or low stage—which stage was now fairly past and gone—we were ahead of its teachings, and therefore no longer required them. Now he joined issue with these writers, and had no hesitation in avowing his conviction that the Bible was as much needed now as it had ever been, and, in fact, that it was and would always be indispensable to man's welfare in every respect. The Bible dealt with subjects which interested all classes, and therefore all classes of men who gave it proper attention learnt to value it, and the more attention they gave to it, the more it was prized by them. The open Bible was found in every country where the human intellect had full liberty. God meant man's reason to have independent exercise; meant it to be clear and free, and only where this was the case did he attain to his full rights or exhibit the best developement. Some three hundred and fifty years ago there was a poor monk in a cell with two books open before him, which he was engaged in translating; they were copies of the Sacred Scriptures, part in Hebrew and part in Greek, and this earnest man was rendering them into the vernacular, the language of his people—German. By this translation of the Bible, Luther had sounded the key-note of human liberty in Central Germany; aye! the key-note of human progress in all that elevates and ennobles humanity throughout the world, and ever since then true liberty, liberty in its best and grandest forms, had loved, prized and revered the Bible. The audience had heard from his eloquent friend (Dr. Hall) of the careless, shallow way in which scientists—but not all; no, not all, by any means—spoke of the Bible, but in what countries were the most competent scientists found after all? Were they the growths of Italy, of Spain, or of Portugal, where the Bible had been practically a closed book? Were they not rather of such countries as Germany, Denmark, England and the United States? aye, and even of the Dominion of Canada? And were not these the countries which in a pre-eminent manner honoured an open Bible? If so, then in in the very interests of secular or physical knowledge the Bible required to be kept open. The conclusion seemed unavoidable. He had great confidence in the advantage of popular education. Formerly in order to attain anything like education, students had to be sent to the great universities. Italy, Paris, Ireland and other countries had been renowned for their institutions of learning. England had early established the great schools of Oxford and Cambridge, and these various establishments had maintained a high character for the wisdom of of their teachers. Students came to those seminaries from all parts of the world, and they appeared as great constellations in the general gloom. No doubt the work done there was splendidly done, but then it was circumscribed within very narrow limits, for the majority, the large majority of mankind in those days could neither read nor write. Thank God it was not so now, and if it were true, as possibly it was, that we were not so learned as the few were in those old times, yet knowledge was far more widely diffused. These men devoted whole lives to the study of some one particular branch of knowledge, and of course become extremely able therein; but in our day educated persons were expected to know everything, and consequently while far more efficient in a general way, they might not be so competent upon particular branches. But then, there was now-a-days, a general diffusion of learning, and the effects were visible in the better appreciation of human rights, liberties and obligations. The newspapers were fast spreading over all the world, and in every possible way the schoolmaster, it might be said, was really abroad—at least, in the lands which honoured the Bible. We had not the press only, but the pulpit and the lecture room, and these various agencies scattered light more or less good wherever they had play. If we valued personal liberty we must see to it, that popular education is promoted to the greatest practicable extent. The true ideal of human liberty had, however, got abroad among the English speaking races, and it would be impossible now to close the Bible, even if there was power to do so—which there was not. Few men after all read scientific books, and fewer still were able to comprehend them. How many scientific persons for instance were there in this large audience? He doubted if there were a dozen, all told, who would claim the designation. But people would read, and did read, the current literature, and a great part, and the best part, had reference to the Bible, and Bible subjects. A great many modern books related to the history, geography and the customs and manners of Bible lands and people. Others were written for the exposition and illustration of the moral principles therein indicated, and in fact the Bible and Bible topics were interwoven in a great part of the literature of the age. Besides the books there were scores and hundreds of newspapers impregnated with Gospel truth if not wholly devoted to religious enterprizes. And who were they who wrote these books and newspapers! Why they were men like his friend Dr. Hall who week by week laboured to present the most important of all topics in such forms as to secure public attention and favour, but all these labours were prosecuted with the purpose of giving effect to the precepts and commands of the holy book, the wonderful book. If you wanted to know what sort of books the masses read go into the houses of farmers, mechanics and labourers, but particularly in the former, and what sort of literature did you find there? Why, first, the Bible itself, then mostly books illustrative of it; and this was the intellectual food upon which the vast majorities of the people in Protestant countries were fed and judging from the material progress and moral condition of these masses the food must be of a very nutritive quality. For these reasons again he declined assenting to the recommendation to close the Bible. He was no politician as he had already stated and he respected the leaders of our great parties. Only yesterday he had had the pleasure of shaking hands with both Sir John A. Macdonald and the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie and felt that at least they had a great principle in common, the upbuilding of a great Canadian nationality and the maintenance of equal rights and popular Government. Benthan had defined popular Government as a Government by all and for all, in others words the nation governing itself upon the well recognized principle of equal rights. Some one had written a book entitled "every man his own physician" and somebody had said that the man who was his own physician had a fool for his patient, and perhaps it might be so, but in matters of Government we all felt that it was better even to a have popular Government which might make mistakes than to be governed by the individual or despotic will of one man however wise that man might be, whose commands we would be bound to obey whether we approved of them or not. And it was from the Bible that the Anglo Saxon people had learned their ideal of political liberty. In Scotland they reformed their ecclesiastical polity by that book and also resolved to shape their civil laws in conformity with its principles, so they baptized their very swords with gospel words and names. In the Episcopalian Church seven Bishops who refused to bow the knee to the political baal of the day had been incarcerated in the tower of London, and some said they had suffered this penalty by reason of selfish motives but they had honoured the principle of individual freedom in matters of conscience, and when they were delivered the people had rejoiced exceedingly as over a great victory: bells were rung and bonfires were kindled and there was great joy because the privilege of an open Bible had been triumphant. He felt as if personally he had a special interest in those great struggles, for he belonged to the church of the Pyms, the Baxters, the Miltons, the Howes and John Bunyan who had fought bravely and suffered patiently for the constitutional rights we all enjoyed and so much prized. There had been great battles fought for these liberties, and the grim old soldiers went into conflict with Bible war cries on their lips, and how well they strove our civil rights testified. Aye the Bible had been the best friend of English liberty, and the sturdiness of the British character was largely due to the spirit they had derived from the study of that grand book. It was hardly necessary to advert to the fact that the trace day of tyranny which had over-lived those times—negro slavery—had been torn to tatters by virtue of the same Bible principle; first in Great Britain itself then in the West Indies at a magnificent price—which, however, the nation had most joyfully paid. He was old enough to remember a card that was issued in the days of that mighty struggle and a vsry simple thing it was. It represented a negro with hands and feet in chains and under the figure was the legend—"Am I not a man and a brother?" This little card had exhibited a strange power, for it moved the nation to the very hearts' core. If the negro had asked "Am I not a civilized man and entitled to civil rights?" the response would have been more hesitating probably. Or if he had claimed liberty on the score of being a beauty (laughter) he would hardly have enlisted much sympathy for he was represented as a pure very black negro with thick lips and the other peculiarities of his race. But when he asked if he was not a man, then millinos of hearts responded, for they remembered the words of the Book which said that God had made of one blood all nations to dwell on the face of the earth, and so they said, "No, you shan't be sold like a beast, nor will you be beaten and maltreated if we can help it and his chains fell off." And he rejoiced to know that in the United States the same old infamous tyranny was now abolished never again to curse that country (cheers). All this he claimed was the fruit of Bible reading and Bible culture of the public conscience. Then the Bible-taught reformers were not even then satisfied, for they felt that Society was injured by customs which greatly impaired its moral forces. There was a time, and not very far back, when men of all classes used to drink to a shameful excess. Nothing could be done without drink. In the best society, so called, the vice was as prevalent and fatal as among the lower orders, and when a gentleman gave a dinner party it was understood that the guests were all to get drunk. The man who could not swallow two bottles was regarded as a poor creature and only he who could stow away three. was acknowledged as a right good fellow. The special object to be attained was to place the guests in a state of helpless inebriety under the table and the rites of a generous hospitality seemed to have been but doubtfully rendered until that result had been secured. Now, however, drunkenness was no longer fashionable, but wherever existing, was at least in very bad taste, while among the well principled classes it was regarded as a gross immorality. And how had this great change been effected? By the application of Bible truth. The lovers of this truth had become strongly impressed with the duty of stemming the vice, which, like a rushing tide, threatened to deluge the world, and the results of their efforts were now seen in the marvellous reforms effected by the temperance movement. Another disgraceful, nay, a horrible practice, at direct variance with the teachings of revelation had nevertheless acquired all the force of law among civilized people and the miseries and sorrows it entailed no words could adequately describe. He referred to the practice of duelling. There were offences unknown to the law, which, yet according to the so-called code of honour—than which a greater misnomer had never been pepetrated—could only be expiated with the life blood, and so men, gentlemen, met in mortal strife to avenge an affront; met to blow out each other's brains, cut each others throats or run each other through, and all on the score of honor! Well Bible principles had been brought to bear upon this infamy, and it was now almost unknown. The fatal duel between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton, the two most prominent men of their day, perhaps, in the United States, had been so employed by Beecher and others as to quicken the national conscience and to stamp out the murderous crime. To be sure mortal encounters were still occasionally reported, but they were on the outskirts of civilization and among the lawless bands who seemed to precede the march of order and religion in the unorganized parts of the country. For these reasons and many others, which he had not time to adduce, he declined the invitation to close the Book of Books. He had always been willing to listen to argument and hoped he was open to conviction, but until the gentlemen who objected to the Bible were able to give him something better, something which would make men better men, better citizens, better fathers, better husbands, and better brothers, he must beg to be excused. Meanwhile let us all give this book a more assiduous study, and so make ourselves more familiar with the great principles it promulgated and the great prospects it opened beyond this mortal life. In it we had a revelation of the eternal blessedness which awaited the righteous as well as a perfect guarantee, if we followed its precepts, for all the essentials of real progress in this world. And the unbelievers might do their worst, but they might as well try to pluck the sun from the firmament as attempt to extinguish the sacred light which flowed to mankind through the pages of that blessed book!

Mr. Stevenson then resumed his seat amid prolonged applause.

R. Wilkes, Esq., M. P., seconded the resolution, and in doing so said that the report submitted to the meeting had no doubt opened the eyes of some of the people present. He and others from the West were quite aware that there was a large Upper Canada Bible Society in existence, with its headquarters at Toronto, where its operations were duly published; but an Ottawa Valley Bible Society with fifty-six branches, and sustaining seven travelling agents doing the extraordinary amount of work of which the audience had been told for the sum of $7,000 was a fact which might well excite their astonishment and admiration. He had no doubt that if the friends of the British and Foreign Bible Society at their great annual meeting were told that for the sum of some £1,200 or £1,300 sterling, such results were obtained, and under such difficulties in the Dominion of Canada, they would regard the accounts as extremely remarkable, perhaps a little apocryphal. Well this large congregation at any rate knew that the claims made by the Society were neither more nor less than sober facts, and he for one felt that the record was a noble one and that he was aiding in the celebration of an anniversary in the highest degree creditable to the Capital of the Dominion and its surrounding counties. And the Ottawa Valley was well worth all this trouble, for it was destined to be the grand highway of the continent in the magnificent future reserved for Canada. It must of necessity become to the vast wheat growing plains of the great West, as we were in the habit of calling it, the outlet of products of unimaginable extent, and the tide would necessarily flow by way of the city of Ottawa itself, which therefore had a noble future in prospect. And if there was any probability in these anticipations was it not equally to be expected that Ottawa should become the great centre of Biblical operations. To-day the researches of sanctified science were discovering in the rocks and ruins of the eastern hemisphere cumulative proofs of the facts of Holy Scripture of which these occidental countries could not boast perhaps, but we had even diviner evidences of their truth in the living testimonies of regenerated human souls. Then had we not a civilization based upon these verities which rested as securely and solidly as the railway superstructure upon its sleepers. Only give the Bible to the masses and you ensure in this new Dominion a civilization which would defy the ravages of time and outlive all accidents and revolutions, since its complete fruition would only be consummated in the regions of eternal felicity. (Cheers.)

Local Intelligence.

THEATRICAL TROUPE.—Butler's celebrated pantomime troupe from New York has leased Gowan's new opera house for a short season, and will appear for three nights next week in "Humpty Dumpty," which has been drawing immense houses in New York for some time back.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The public schools closed on Thursday evening for a short Easter vacation. Good Friday and Easter Monday are the only holidays taken. This will enable the Board to give a more extended vacation at midsummer, when both teachers and pupils require most recreation.

GOOD FRIDAY.—Yesterday, being Good Friday, was observed as a holiday by both Houses of Parliament and the employees of the Civil Service. The usual religious services were held in the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches. The Custom House, banks and Post Office were closed, but only a few shops suspended business.

CURLING MATCH.—A match was played on Thursday evening in the Ottawa Curling Rink between the "Duffers," with Mr. Scott as skip, and the rink that went to Kingston with them a short time ago, with Mr. Thos. McKay as skip. After a long contest the "Duffers" proved too much for their adversairies. The score stood at the close 17 to 7.

LEFT FOR NEW YORK.—The Rev. Dr. Hall left by train yesterday for New York. During his short stay in this city, he was the guest of the Rev. D. M. Gordon, of St. Andrew's Church. An endeavour was made to have the Doctor remain over Sunday, but previous engagements precluded his doing so. He expressed a hope, however, soon again to visit Ottawa.

CIVIC ELECTIONS IN HULL.—The election for Aldermen in the new city of Hull took place on Wednesday last and resulted as follows:—Ward No. 1.—E. B. Eddy, Esq., M.P.P., and Mr. Christopher C. Brigham, farmer. Ward No 2.—Mr. Charles E. Graham, M.D., and Mr. Chas. Leduc, Commissioner of "Cadastre." Ward No. 3.—Mr. Charles Champagne, advocate, and Mr. Alfred Lane. Ward No. 4.—Mr. Olivier Latour, lumberer, and Mr. Francois Vachon. Ward No. 5.—Mr. Emery Perrin and Mr. J. A. Boult. A protest has been entered by defeated candidates, owing to some irregularity in the conducting of the election. The new Aldermen will meet for the first time on Thursday next the first of April, when they will proceed with the election of a Mayor and the necessary civic officials.

OTTAWA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—This important educational establishment has just undergone its semi-annual official examination by one of the High School Inspectors, Mr. J. M. Buchan, M. A., late Head Master of the Hamilton Collegiate Institute. The examination was thorough and searching, although not extending over all the subjects embraced in the programme of studies. On Wednesday the senior classes were tested in Latin, English, German, Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry; and on Thursday the subjects of Greek, Ancient History, Arithmetic, French and Reading were taken up. The school, although contending with serious obstacles, some of which are happily in course of removal, has attained the high standard of excellence to which it has risen under the management of its present efficient staff of masters. At the close of the examination the Inspector stated that the good impression which he had upon a former occasion formed of the character of the school, had been deepened by the result of the present examination. The school re-opens after the Easter holidays, on Monday, the 5th of April.

CURLING.

We mentioned in our issue of Thursday last, that Mr. Borron, M. P. for the District of Algoma, had won the handsome Silver Medal presented by His Excellency the Governor General to the Rink of Reformers, who had been successful in the match with a rink selected from the Conservative ranks. On entering the smoking room in the Parliament buildings that day, Mr. Borron was warmly greeted by the hon. members there assembled. An impromptu meeting was forthwith proposed. Hon. gentlemen in the House, library and reading room, were quickly notified, and in a few minutes there was quite a respectable gathering.

Mr. RYMAL was requested to take the chair, and in a few appropriate and characteristic remarks explained that the object of the meeting was to present the medal to Mr. Borron, the champion curler of the House. With this view he (the chairman) called on Mr. Stirton to make the presentation.

Mr. STIRTON, who after giving a short account of the keen and close contests that had taken place for this trophy—contests in which he had himself been engaged, proceeded to say, that he did not consider it any discredit to have been defeated by Mr. Borron, who was (he had been informed) the winner of two curling medals in Scotland, before he came to Canada. He (Mr. Stirton) did not attempt to disguise the fact that he would have liked to have won this prize himself, but as fickle fortune ordained it otherwise there was no one he would more gladly see have it than the hon. member for Algoma. Mr. Stirton then presented the medal to Mr. Borron and said he hoped that he might live long to treasure it with just pride, and afterwards hand it down to his children.

Mr. BORRON in reply said he was a much better curler than Speaker, or he could never have won the handsome medal he had just received. That until summoned to take the field on behalf of his party he had not played for fourteen years, and but for a strong desire that the Reformers should be victorious in the recent contest with the gentlemen curlers of the Opposition benches he doubted if he would ever have played again. He would have liked, had it been possible, to have divided this prize with Mr. Stirton, who was his comrade in the victory obtained over the Conservatives, as also over Messrs. Young and Bertram, and who in the final game, yesterday, bore himself so gallantly, that they had stood even at twenty, the game shot being won, as Mr. Borron frankly admitted, by a rare piece of good luck. He concluded by thanking Mr. Stirton and the hon. members present for their good wishes and congratulations.

Three hearty cheers were given for Mr. Borron and the same for Mr. Stirton, and this kindly little ovation ended.

The medal is made of solid silver, and was designed by Mr. Wyon, of London, England, engraver and medallist to Her Majesty the Queen. The obverse bears in relief very fine portraits of the Earl and Countess of Dufferin, surrounded by their names with the date 1873. The revese, is charged with the armorial bearings of His Excellency, with the device *per vias rectas* underneath. Surrounding these are the words "Presented by His Excellency the Governor General of Canada."

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. D. M. Gordon, B. D.

BANK STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. Wm. Moore.

DALY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. Wm. Armstrong, B. A.

KNOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, City Hall Square.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. No ordained pastor.

METCALFE STREET WESLEYAN CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock, by the Rev Mr. Hunter; Evening Service at 7 o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. Hall. Pastor—Rev. W. J. Hunter.

KING STREET WESLEYAN CHURCH.—(Seat all free.)—Morning Service at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. W. Hall; Evening Service at 7 o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. Hunter. Pastor—Rev. Wm. Hall, M.A.

OTTAWA WEST WESLEYAN CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Dr. Mark.

CHRIST'S CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Rector—The Rev J. S. Lauder.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. His Lordship Bishop Lewis officiating, assisted by the Rev. H. Pollard.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Rector—Rev. T. Bedford Jones D.D.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSIONARY SERVICE.—The Revd. Mr. May will preach in the Orange Hall, O'Connor street, at half-past three o'clock

ST. JAMES CHURCH, HULL.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. Mr. Johnson, Chaplain of the Senate.

EMANUEL REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—The Rev. Johnston McCormac.

YORK-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. R. M. Pope.

CHAUDIERE M. E. CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. J. Young.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock. Evening Service at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. A. A. Cameron.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, ALBERT STREET.—Hours of Service on each day, 6:30 p. m. and 5 p. m. Sundays—Holy Eucharist, 5 p. m. Evening prayer, 5 p m.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening Service at 7 o'clock Pastor—Rev. J. G. Sanderson.

DIED.

LEE—At Maple Villa, Billings' Bridge, Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. Henry Lee, late of England, in her 58th year.

The funeral will leave the residence of L. K. Clisby, Esq., as above, on Sunday, 28th inst., at 3 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend without further notice.

McKINNON.—On Monday the 15th inst., at East Hawkesbury, St. Eugene Mary eldest daughter of Donald McKinnon, aged 25 years and one month.

VAN COURTLAND.—At his residence, Wellington street, City of Ottawa, on the 25th March, Edward Vancourtland, Esq., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, Consulting Surgeon to the County of Carleton Protestant Hospital, and Surgeon to the Ottawa Field Battery, aged seventy.

The funeral will leave his late residence, Wellington street, on Sunday, the 28th inst., for the Hull Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

Miscellaneous.

Field Battery Attention.

THE Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Gunners and Drivers of the Ottawa Field Battery will parade to-morrow (Sunday), at 12.45 p.m. in Winter Uniform to attend the funeral of the late Surgeon Van Courtland. Every Member is requested to be present

JOHN STEWART, Capt, O.F.B

Ottawa, March 27th, 1875.

"Citizen" and "Free Press" please copy. 3803

SIGN OF THE MAPLE LEAF.

SUSSEX STREET.

SPRING 1875.

In returning thanks to my customers for their liberal patronage for the past year, I respectfully remind them of having received my Spring Importations of

Fancy and Staple DRY-GOODS.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Being complete with the

Latest Novelties for the Season,

Under the management of a

FIRST-CLASS MILLINER,

MADAME COLLIN, lately arrived from Paris.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT,

Under the Management of a

FIRST CLASS CUTTER

Christian Madson—I guarantee satisfaction to all orders favored me, making this department a speciality.

Respectfully soliciting your orders, and an inspection of the stock.

N. FAULKNER.

March 25, 1875 3803-1m

HAY & OATS FOR SALE.

Apply to Wm. M. BEATTIE & Co., George St. near Central School. 3786-[illegible]

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, Ottawa, 1875.

—AND—

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

PARTIES requiring Models, Inventions' &c., worked out, and represented, at the above Exhibitions, can have them done in the best style, by a practical man, whose works took Awards at the English Exhibition, 1851, Dublin, 1865, Paris, 1867.

Best references as to capabilities, &c., can be given. Apply,

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The superiority of these Extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.

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THE following is a correct account of the Expenses of Mr. D. J. O'DONOGHUE, M.P.P., at the last General Election for the Local Legislature, held in the City of Ottawa, Jan. 18th, 1875 to the best of my knowledge, no bills having been presented for payment as required by Law, except bill I paid for School-house for meeting, of $2, as enumerated below:

Cab hire, driving Mr. O'Donoghue during personal canvass	$5 00
Printing and advertising	40 00
Halls for meetings	17 00
The above were contracted by Mr. O'Donoghue	
School-house [meeting]	2 00
Expenses of Agent, election day	2 25

JOHN CASEY, Financial Agent. MR. O'DONOGHUE.

Ottawa, March 17th, 1875.

CITY OF OTTAWA ELECTION, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

I hereby certify that the above is a copy of the account of election expenses handed me by the Agent of D. J. O'Donoghue, Esq., M.P.P., in conformity with the Election Law.

WM. F. POWELL, Retg. Officer.

3809

Miscellaneous.

JARVIS,
(LATE JARVIS & [illegible])
PHOTOGRAPHER,
69, SPARKS STREET.

T. H. HARRISON, *of Hearn & Harrison*, Spectacle & Eyeglass Manufacturers, now staying at 82, Sparks Street.

Surveyors & Engineers

Will do well to call and get prices of all kinds of Engineering Instruments, Transits, Theodolites, Levels, Surveyors' Compasses and every other kind, Scientific and Philosophical Instruments.

H & H—Opticians, Montreal, are the only Spectacle and Thermometer Makers in the Dominion. Catalogues Free.

MEN WANTED, British Columbia. The Dominion Government is about to build a line of Telegraph through British Columbia, which will form the B. C. Section of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Line. The Section is about 600 miles in length, through a generally wooded country, the timber requiring to be cut down and cleared a distance of [illegible] on each side of the wire. To do this [illegible] or 300 men will be wanted, principally choppers and woodmen. The Contract has been awarded to Mr. F. J. Barnard and work will commence about the first May and will occupy [illegible] months.

The Government is also about to commence the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway on Vancouver Island. This work will afford employment to hundreds of workmen. The rails for this road will shortly be shipped from England, and the work of construction will commence early in the spring.

There is a great scarcity of labour in British Columbia of the class required for these works and men of energy, who wish to try their fortunes in the Pacific Province, may now safely do so. Ordinary labourers are now getting [illegible] per month and [illegible]; choppers [illegible] found.

The land laws of the Province are exceedingly liberal in free grants. Homesteads can be had by those who wish to settle.

For the information of those who wish to emigrate, it may be added that a third-class ticket by rail from New York to San Francisco costs about $60; steerage passage by New York and Panama [meals included] $50; San Francisco to Victoria, steerage passage $15 [meals included].

Further particulars respecting the above matters may be obtained by applying to E. DEWDNEY, M.P., Ottawa, Ont.

Railways.

CANADA CENTRAL
—AND—
Brockville & Ottawa Railway
For Ottawa via Brockville.
TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY

LEAVE.
Brockville G. T. Junction [illegible]
Ottawa [illegible]
Renfrew [illegible]

ARRIVE.
Ottawa [illegible]
Renfrew [illegible]
Brockville [illegible]

10.40 a.m. Train from Ottawa makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train for the West at 2.10 p.m.

4.15 p.m. Train from Brockville makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train from the West, arriving in Ottawa at [illegible] p.m.

A. B. FOSTER, Managing Director.

Brockville, Jan. 11, 1875.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Of uniform Gauge with the Grand Trunk Railway.

The old reliable, quickest and best route. The shortest line to all points East and West.

ALTERATION OF RUNNING TIME And acceleration of trains.

On and FROM THURSDAY, [illegible] DEC., Trains will run as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

No.	Leave Prescott Junction	Connecting with	Arrive
1 Express	1.40 P.M.	Grand Trunk Mail from the East	[illegible]
†3 Mail	5.00 A.M.	Grand Trunk Express from East and West	[illegible]
5 Express	4.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express from West	[illegible]

† Every day.

GOING SOUTH.

No.	Leave Ottawa	Connecting with	Arrive
•2 Express	10.45 A.M.	Grand Trunk West and Central Vermont and Rome & Watertown Rys.	[illegible]
4 Express	2.00 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express East	[illegible]
6 Express	10.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk East & West & Rome & Watertown Railway	[illegible]

•Passengers by this train have time for breakfast at Prescott Junction.

Pullman or Sofa Cars on Nos. 3 and 6.

Sure connections with Grand Trunk trains to and from both East and West.

Time faster than by any other route.

Trains are run on Montreal time.

THOS. REYNOLDS, Managing Director.

Dec. 15 1874.

THE TIMES

Is published every lawful morning. [illegible] Cts. per week, sent to subscribers in any part of Canada, SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The rate for Transient advertisements is TEN CENTS PER LINE, [illegible] for each insertion. For Special Notices [illegible] CENTS PER LINE, and for Paragraphs [illegible] Reports of Meetings, Financial Statements of Banks, Railway Companies, Insurance Companies, and matters of like description, inserted amongst the Reading Matter, FIFTEEN CENTS PER LINE.

Special Contracts are made for a definite period.

Condensed Advertisements on the First Page, when not exceeding Twenty Words, TWENTY FIVE CENTS, and ONE-AND-A-HALF CENTS for each word over twenty. The Advertisements referred to are as follows:—

Any one specified article.
For Sale or Wanted.
Lost or Found.
Board Wanted.
Business for Sale.
Business Wanted.
Houses for Sale.
Houses to Rent.
Houses Wanted.
Board and Lodging.
Cattle Strayed or Stolen.
Farms Wanted.
Farms for Sale or to Rent.
Live Stock for Sale or to Rent.
Money Wanted or to Loan.
Situations Wanted.
Situations Vacant, &c. &c.

Professional and business cards inserted on the first page for one year, when not exceeding twenty words, once a week, $5; twice a week [illegible] $12; and every day, 18, each word over twenty in the same proportion.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, and deaths with funeral notices [illegible]

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is published every Friday morning, and contains news of the week from all parts of the world, valuable agricultural matter and chief editorial articles of THE DAILY TIMES, price $1.00 per annum in advance.

Complete and trustworthy Market Reports, Latest Telegraphic Despatches, Parliamentary Reports, and all other matter included in a first class weekly newspaper.

Subscription Rates for the Daily Times.

When paid weekly, Twelve and a-half Cents [illegible] When paid yearly, Six Dollars in advance.

Ottawa, 21st Dec., 1874.

THE TIMES (Daily Edition) is published every lawful day (and Weekly Edition every Friday), by Alexander [illegible] and John Charles Roger, sole proprietors, at their office on Wellington Street, in the City of Ottawa, Canada.

VOL. VIII. NO.

Wants.

SITUATION WANTED.—A [illegible] with a thorough knowledge of [illegible] desirous of obtaining employ[ment] [illegible] satisfactory reference furnished [illegible] letter, box C., Post Office, Ottawa.

WANTED.—A Good General Se[rvant] [illegible] small family in the city. [illegible] office March 11th, 1875.

WANTED.—A Partner in a [illegible] [manufac]turing Establishment must be [illegible] acquainted with Book-keeping, and [illegible] capable of attending to financing. First [illegible] ence required. Address C., this Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A Partner with a Capital of about $3000 is wanted [illegible] in carrying on a patent manu[facture] [illegible] returns of which are immediate and [illegible] over 100 per cent, and the Sole un[illegible] [F]urther information apply to J. [illegible] HAW.

WORK FOR ALL.

At home, male or female; $35 per [week] [illegible] or evening. No capital. We send [illegible] package of goods by mail free. Ad[dress] [illegible] the cent return stamp, M. Young, [illegible] [Gree]nwich street, New York.

HELP WANTED.

[illegible] men and women wanted to sell [illegible] history of the "Life, Labours and [illegible] Livingstone," also "The Family B[ible]" [illegible] Protestant and Catholic, beautifully [illegible] Together with Maps, Charts and a gr[eat] [illegible] of pictures. For particulars address SCHUYLER SMITH & CO., Publishers, London.

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH [illegible] penses sure to Agen[ts] [illegible] selling our New Braided W[ire] Rope Clothes Line. Sells readily [illegible] Samples free. Address RIVER WIRE CO., 75 King Street, [illegible] Ontario.

PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE [illegible] $15 each, $28 a pair, Chest[er] [illegible] MAMMOTH CORN, and imported [illegible] OATS. 4 lbs by mail $1; peck $2; [illegible] bushel $5. Circulars and Sample P[ackets] [illegible] Seeds Free for 2 stamps. Address [illegible] N. P. BOYER, Parkesburg, Chester Co. [illegible]

$5 TO $20 PER DAY. Wanted. All [illegible] working people of either sex, young [illegible] make more money at work for us in [illegible] moments, or all their time, than at [illegible] else. Particulars free. Post card [illegible] costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON [illegible] Portland, Maine.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female [illegible] in their locality. Costs NOT[HING] [illegible] try it. Particulars FREE. P. O. VI[CKERY] & CO., Augusta, Me.

WANTED.—We will give Men and [illegible] A BUSINESS THAT WILL P[AY] from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued [illegible] own neighbourhood; it is a rare chance [illegible] out of employment or having a pure [illegible] and boys frequently do as well as men [illegible] [Particu]lars and address J. LATH[AM] & Co., Washington St. [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—on Thursday, the 25th inst., [illegible] Wellington and Metcalfe streets [illegible] [illegible] a Muff [illegible] The finder will be [illegible] rewarded on leaving it at Miss [illegible] Pellion and Lebre, Wellington street.

STRAYED from my residence, [illegible] this city, a black Newfoundland [illegible] nearly full grown, answers to the name [illegible] A reward will be given to [illegible] restoring him. [illegible] W. KEN[illegible] March 21st 1875.

LOST—On Sunday last, in St. [illegible] Church, or between it and Wellington [illegible] a lady's gold brooch. The finder will [illegible] kindly [leave] it at this Office.

LOST—On Tuesday, the 23rd inst [illegible] to be in Wright & Batson's w[illegible] Hull, a verge watch, without case. [illegible] be liberally rewarded by enquiring [illegible] Faulkner, TIMES Office.

Houses to Let.

FURNISHED HOUSE To Let fo[r] [illegible] months, from the 1st of May [illegible] sooner if required. Rooms good and [illegible] Locality central and convenient, being [illegible] five minutes' walk of Parliament B[uildings] [illegible] Rate moderate. For further particulars [illegible] Letter to X Y Z, TIMES office.

TO LET—Nos. 4 and 5 Brooklyn [illegible] apply to Wm M. Beattie & Co. [illegible] Street, near Central School East.

Board & Lodging.

BOARD and [illegible] with or without rooms, and [illegible] [illegible] Table and room[illegible] [illegible] Corner of Sparks and Bank stre[ets] [illegible] within two minutes' walk of the [illegible] Buildings. MRS. FOR[illegible] Jan. 2, 1875.

Hotels.

ALBION HOTE[L]
Court House Avenue,
OTTAWA, Ont.
W. H. CHALKER, [illegible]
ROBERT GRAHAM [illegible]
Omnibus to and from the Cars and Bo[ats]

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE
OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMS[HIPS]

The shortest, cheapest and quickest [route] [illegible] Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow [illegible] is one of the largest, fastest and safest [illegible] world. Vessels will be despatched as [illegible]

FROM PORTLAND
PRUSSIAN [illegible] Feb[illegible]
SCANDINAVIAN [illegible]
MORAVIAN [illegible]
PERUVIAN [illegible]
SARMATIAN [illegible]
POLYNESIAN [illegible]

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN ... $70 to $80 | STEERAGE [illegible]

THE STEAMERS OF THE
Glasgow Li[ne]
[are] intended to sail between the C[lyde] [and Port]land during the season of Wint[er] [navigation].

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN [illegible]
INTERMEDIATE [illegible]
STEERAGE [illegible]

An experienced Surgeon carri[ed] [illegible] Berths not secured until pai[d] [illegible] Persons wishing to send for their fr[iends] [illegible] obtain passage certificates at lowest r[ates] [illegible] England, Ireland or Scotland, to any [illegible] station in Canada or the United States [illegible] tickets are not used the amount [illegible] a small deduction.] For through tickets and every in[formation] apply to

D. W. COWAR[D] Agents, 17, Spa[rks Street]

Ottawa July 22 1873.

ANCHOR LIN[E]

STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK [illegible] SATURDAY. [illegible] PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION [illegible] PASSED [illegible] Rates of passage from New Y[ork] [illegible] To Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry [illegible] or Belfast; Cabin $60 to $70 gold, according to [illegible] Return tickets issued at reduced rate[s] [illegible] For passage or other information [illegible] Henderson Brothers, 7 Bowling Green, [illegible] or their Agent [illegible] [illegible] & MUSGROVE

The Times

VOL. VIII. NO. 3804 — OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1875 — PRICE 3 CENTS.

Wants.

SITUATION WANTED. A young man with a thorough knowledge of book-keeping desires of obtaining employment. Satisfactory references furnished. Address, by letter, C., Post Office, Ottawa. 3802-6t

WANTED.—A Good General Servant, in a small family in the city. Apply at this office. March 19th 1875. 3790

WANTED—A Partner in a first class Engineering Establishment must be thoroughly acquainted with Book-keeping and also capable of attending to financing. First class references required; Address C, this Office. 3794

PARTNER WANTED—A Partner having a capital of about $800 is wanted to assist in carrying on a patent manufacture, the returns of which are immediate and the Profit over 30 per cent, and the Sale unlimited. For further information apply to J. BERMINGHAM. 378

WORK FOR ALL. At home, male or female, $35 per week, day or evening. No capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with ten cent return stamp, M. Young, 173 Greenwich street, New York.

HELP WANTED. Men and women wanted to sell a complete history of the life, labours and death of Livingstone, also "The Family Bible," both Protestant and Catholic, beautifully illustrated. Together with Maps, Charts and a great variety of pictures. For particulars address SCHUYLER SMITH & CO., Publishers, London, Ont.

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH and expenses sure to Agents everywhere selling our New Braided White Wire Clothes Line. Sells readily at every house. Samples free. Address, HUDSON RIVER WIRE CO., 76 King Street, west, Toronto, Ontario.

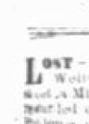
PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE PIGS. $15 each, $28 a pair. Chester County MAMMOTH CORN, and imported BELGIAN OATS (by mail $1; peck $2; bushel $3; bushel $5. Circulars and Sample Packages of Seeds Free for 2 stamps. Address, N. P. BOYER, Parkesburg Chester co., Pa

$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted. All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all their time than at anything else. Particulars free. Post Card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. y37 Shaw.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female Agents in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars FREE, P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

WANTED.—We will give Men and Women A BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighbourhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having a leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars and address J. LATHAM & Co., Washington St., Boston.

AGENTS WANTED.



[illegible] Business pleasant and honorable with no risks. A 16 page circular [illegible] costs but two cents. Write at once to F. M. REED, 8th st. New York.

Lost.

LOST—On Thursday, the 25th inst., between Wellington and Martin streets on Sally street, a Muff. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at Miss Eningh, or at Paisin & Lebre, Wellington st.

STRAYED from my residence, [illegible] this day, a black Newfoundland Dog, very full grown, answers to the name of "Sambo." A reward will be given to any person restoring him. T. W. KENNY. March 21st 1875. 3802

LOST—On Sunday last, to St. Alban's Church, or between it and Wilbrod street, a lady's gold brooch. The finder will please apply H. B. S., at this Office. 3-01

LOST—On Tuesday, the 23rd inst. (supposed to be in Wright & Batson's wood yard, Hull) a verge watch, without case. The finder will be liberally rewarded by enquiring for R. Faulkner, TIMES Office. 3801

Houses to Let.

FURNISHED HOUSE To Let for twelve months, from the 1st of May next, or sooner if required. Rooms good and lofty. Locality central and convenient, being within five minutes' walk of Parliament Buildings. Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply by letter to X Y Z, TIMES office.

TO LET—Nos. 4 and 5 Brooklyn Terrace. Apply to Wm M. Beattie & Co. George Street, near Central School East. 3786 1m

Board & Lodging.

BOARD [illegible] with good rooms, and rooms [illegible]. Table and terms first-class. Corner of Sparks and Bank streets, and within two minutes' walk of the Parliament Buildings. MRS. FORGIE. Jan. 2, 187. 37 9-3m

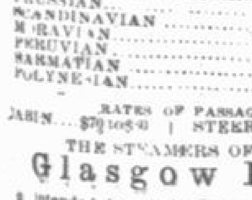
Hotels.

ALBION HOTEL, Court House Avenue, OTTAWA, Ont.
W. H. CHALKER, Manager
R. BERTGRAHAM, Proprietor
Omnibus to and from the Cars and Boats free. 3-81

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

The shortest, cheapest and quickest passage to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow. The fleet is one of the largest, fastest and safest in the world. Vessels will be despatched as follows:—



FROM PORTLAND

PRUSSIAN	February	20
SCANDINAVIAN		27
MORAVIAN	March	6
PERUVIAN		13
SARMATIAN		20
POLYNESIAN		29

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN....$70 to $80 | STEERAGE.......$25

THE STEAMERS OF THE Glasgow Line are intended to sail between the Clyde and Portland during the season of Winter Navigation.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN $60.
INTERMEDIATE 40.
STEERAGE 25.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.

Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. [When tickets are not used the amount is returned, less a small deduction.]

For through tickets and every information apply to D. W. COWARD & CO., Agents, 17, Sparks-st. Ottawa July 22 1873.

ANCHOR LINE. STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY. PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION UNSURPASSED. Rates of passage from New York To Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Belfast: Cabin $60 to $70 gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. For passage or other information apply to Henderson Brothers, 7 Bowling Green, New York, or their Agent. [illegible] LE THRITE & MUSGROVE, Ottawa

Business Cards.

PATENTS. GIBBS & COURSOLLE, SOLICITORS OF Patents of Invention, (TRADE MARKS REGISTERED) 63, SPARKS-ST., OTTAWA. 3789

DONALD M. GRANT, Insurance and Real Estate Agent. Mortgages purchased and Loans negotiated. Office—No. 3 Baty's Block, Elgin-st., Ottawa. Nov. 27 1874. 2428

Bankers.

P. D. BROWNE, Banker, Montreal. Dealer in Greenbacks, U. S. Bonds and Checks, Commercial paper discounted. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and U. S. Interest allowed on deposits. Oct. 29, 1874.

BOND BROTHERS, Bankers and Stock Brokers, Montreal. Negotiate sales of Property and Patents, and organize Companies. Money invested in first-class securities to pay 7 and 8 per cent. interest. Stocks purchased and carried on a margin of 10 per cent. interest at lowest current rates. Dec. 3, 1874. 3709y3awk

Legal Cards.

R. C. W. MacCUAIG, Official Assignee. City of OTTAWA, County of Carleton. 3766-if

WILLIAM MOSGROVE, Barrister, Conveyancer, &c., Solicitor in Chancery. Office—Opposite the Russell House, over Gibson's Confectionary. Money to lend on Real Estate. 3727-1y.

O'CONNOR & O'DOHERTY, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Mosgrove's Building Rideau-st., Ottawa. HON. JOHN O'CONNOR, Q.C. G. J. O'DOHERTY. Dec. 4, 1874.

SCOTT, STEWART & GORMULLY, Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys and Conveyancers, &c. Bell's Block, Elgin-st. HONBLE R. W. SCOTT, Q.C. McLEOD STEWART. J. J. GORMULLY. Oct. 17, 1874.

O'CONNOR & HOGG, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. OTTAWA, ONT. DANIEL O'CONNOR. W. D. HOGG. Sept. 9, 1874. 3667

WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK, Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys, Conveyancers, Notaries, &c. &c. Office—Bell's Block, opposite Russell House. W. H. WALKER | R. CASSELS, Jr. | P. PENNOCK. July 21, 1871. 3625

J. W. WARD, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, &c., Office Over Mr. B. Huckell's Flour Store corner of Sussex and York-streets Ottawa. 2834y

TAILLON & CHRYSLER, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, &c. Office—Hurly's Block, Rideau Street. G. TAILLON. F. H. CHRYSLER. June 3, 1875.

PINHEY, CHRISTIE & HILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., (Of the late firm of Lewis & Pinhey.) OFFICES—Elgin Street, Ottawa. C. H. PINHEY. A. J. CHRISTIE. H. P. HILL. Feb 5, 1874. 684-3m

W. MARSHAL MATHESON, Barrister, Attorney, Notary, &c. Office—Master in Chancery Chambers, Court House, Ottawa Canada.

L. W. P. COUTLEE, B.C.L., Barrister, Advocate, &c. for the Province of Quebec. Barrister Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., for the Province of Ontario. Main Street, Hull, P. Q. 3228-6m

C. V. H. FERLAND, Advocate. Temporary Office at Dr. Jos. Beaudin's, Main Street, Hull. Hull, March 9, 1874. 2529

O. ARCHAMBAULT, Notary Public and Advocate, Has opened an office in the Village of Hull Province of Quebec, for the transaction of all Notarial and Legal business, either in the Province of Quebec or Ontario. Special care given to the collection of accounts in both Provinces. Hull, Oct. 26, 1874. 2464

THOMAS P. FORAN, Advocate, Solicitor, &c. No. 12 St. James street, MONTREAL. Sept. 9, 1873. 2362-3m

Medical Cards.

DR. LOGAN, Homœopathic Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Residence—Albert Street. Office hours from 6 to 11 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m. Special attention given to diseases and displacements of the uterus. 1751

DR. J. P. LYNN, May be consulted at his Office, corner of O'Connor and Albert-sts. Ottawa, Oct. 24, 1874. 2401.

DR. BURROWS, C.M.L.C.P.S.L.C., M.C.P.S.O., Graduate McGill University, Montreal. Surgeon Northumberland and Durham Cavalry. Late Associate Coroner N. and D. Office and Residence—Corner of Hugh and Sparks sts. 2556-6m

DR. O. C. WOOD, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, OTTAWA, ONT. Day Office—Sparks-st., Centre Town. Night Office—at his residence, Maria-st., Centre Town. Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by a new but certain, speedy and almost painless process. Reference given to parties successfully treated if required.

DR. J. D. R. MACDONELL, Ottawa South side of Rideau-st., near Gloucester. Consultations at all hours. 2454.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

MR. MOSES LAPOINTE desires to inform his customers and the public generally that he has removed his place of business from his former stand to the new Fish Market on the south side of York street. He will be happy to meet his friends in his new stand, and do his utmost to supply them with the latest importations of fresh and other kinds of fish; also all kinds of Poultry and Game. MOSES LAPOINTE. Ottawa, Feb. 2, 1875.

TALMAGE'S PAPER. THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK. "THE BEST RELIGIOUS PAPER" A CHOICE OF TWO BEAUTIFUL PREMIUMS. An Illuminated Portfolio of Twelve Gems by Hendschel, each 8½ x 10½ in., or the superb Chromo, "The Twins," 22x28 in., after Landseer. Price $3.25, including postage. No extras of any kind. Without Premium, $3 per annum. ATTENTION, AGENTS. Liberal commission and exclusive territory. Samples and circulars free. Send Postal Card at once to HORATIO C. KING, Publisher, Box 5105, New York. Oct 26

Auction Sal[es].

BY J. BERMINGHAM. IMPORTANT AND PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE,

The subscriber has just received direct from England the largest consignment of Costly Books ever brought to Central Canada, being Seventeen cases of the Finest London Editions of Standard Authors in elegant calf bindings, which he is instructed to sell at public auction without any reserve, commencing on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock and evening at 7.30; and to be continued each evening during the week at 7.30 until the entire consignment, which consists of several thousand volumes, is sold. The Books are Splendidly Illustrated, Elegantly Bound, and suitable for gentlemens' private libraries, comprising the most recent editions of Encyclopedias, Chambers', Appletons, &c. McCullogh's Commercial Directory, Beydell, Shakespeare in Photo, Histories of England, comprising Knight's Splendid Pictorial Edition, 8 Vols., over 3,000 Plates; also Hume, Hallam, Smollett, Lord Mahon and Macaulay, &c., &c. The Works of Shakespeare and all the British Poets, including the celebrated Aldine Edition, 52 vols., Bell's Edition, 24 vols., Hugh Miller's Works, 11 vols. The Novelists including Scott, Dickens, Bulwer, Trollope, Thackeray, [illegible], &c. &c. De Quincey, Froude, May, Hallam, Gibbon, Chas. Reade, Captain Marryat, Chas. Lever, Lord Brougham, Wilson's Border Tales, Pepys' and Evelyn's Diaries. Fairy Notes and English literature, Knight's Pictorial London Gallery of Art, Lowden's Bibliographic Manual giving a history of all books in the English language, Dictionary of Greek and Roman Arts, Leech's Etchings, Wilkes' Gallery and thousands of other valuable works.

Catalogues will be ready for distribution on Monday, 22nd, and can be had at the office of the Subscriber, Elgin street opposite the Russell House. A general invitation is extended to ladies and gentlemen wishing to replenish their libraries, to examine the books on Tuesday, the 23rd, all day and night up to 10 o'clock, and on Wednesday, 24th up to the hour of sale. Such a chance to purchase valuable books should not be overlooked. Clergymen, Senators and Members of Parliament, as well as the general public, should take advantage of it. Sale without any reserve.

J. BERMINGHAM, Auctioneer.
OTTAWA, March 20, 1875.

READ, MARK, LEARN, AND THEN YOU WILL KNOW THAT J. M. ROSS & Co. Have in their SALE ROOMS the finest and cheapest STOCK OF GOODS IN THE CITY. It is useless to attempt a discription. Call and see their splendid Gallery of Paintings, Mirrors, Electro-plated Ware, Ten Thousand Vols. of Books, a Bankrupt Stock of Stationery, four hundred Albums, ten thousand Stereoscopic Views of all parts of the world, 100 Opera Glasses, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Cutlery, Work Boxes, and about 100 pairs of most elegant Bohemian Glass Lusters and Vases all for Sale, private, at one-half the prices usually asked in retail stores. 82 Sparks Street, HENEY'S BLOCK. Ottawa, March 16, 1874. 379.

Miscellaneous.

THE BRITISH CANADIAN Land & Settlement Co. (LIMITED) [Incorporated under the Companies' Act, 1862 and 1867.]

Capital, $1,250,000, in 25,000 Shares of $50 Each.

FIRST ISSUE, 10,000 SHARES, Of which a Limited Number have been reserved for Canada.

DIRECTORS: Wm. Arthur, Esq., merchant, Woollies, Bothwell, near Glasgow. John Cunningham, Esq. [of Chanelton], of Smart & Cunningham, ironfounders, Barrhead. Matthew Fairley, Esq., of M. Fairley & Co., merchants, Glasgow. Adam Houston, Esq., of Houston & McNairn, produce merchants, Glasgow. Charles Maitland, Esq., of R. Meikle, John & Son, Prestcrest Brewery, Alloa. James Robertson, Esq., of John Robertson & Co., cotton spinners, Newhall. James Salmon, Esq., J.A., of James Salmon & Son, architects, Glasgow. John Spencer, Esq., merchant, 125 West Regent street, Glasgow.

LAW AGENTS. Brown, Dunlop & Lindsay, Writers, 87 New Bo[nd] street, Glasgow.

MANAGERS AND SECRETARIES. W. G. & J. W. Lindsay, Accountants, 3 West Regent street, Glasgow.

BROKERS. Moore & Brown, 166 St. Vincent street, Glasgow. Dykes & Maclagan, 79 St. Vincent street, Glasgow.

COMMISSIONERS IN CANADA. John Dunlop, Esq., Craigowan, Woodstock. Col. David Shaw, Kingston.

The Company is formed to take up and develope lands in Manitoba or North-West Territory, exceeding to 250,000 ACRES, Obtained in free grant on condition of settlement from the Dominion Government.

First—By settling upon the lands suitable emigrants from Great Britain or other countries, to whom free grants of alternate lots for moderate sized farms will be given by the Company along with advances for passage money, implements, seed, &c., and,

Second—To hold for increased value the alternate reserved farms, and sites suitable for towns, or lying in the line of projected railway routes to the west or of mineral value. Two millions of emigrants leave Britain in the course of every ten years, and from the knowledge acquired of the business and the facilities possessed by the Company for obtaining the proper class of emigrants, it is expected that the number stipulated for by the Government to be settled in ten years, viz., one thousand families, may be accomplished in about half that time. Seven townships were selected last summer situated on both banks of the Little Saskatchewan River, and admitted by all who have been in that part of the country to be of the most fertile and beautiful character to be found in the North-West.

Prospectuses, with full details, can be obtained, and applications for stock made at the office of Capt. MacCuaig, Travellers' Insurance Co. 3797

FLOUR AND FEED STORE. ALEX. TAYLOR, Successor to D. McLarnon, —CORNER OF— RIDEAU AND CUMBERLAND STS. —DEALER IN— FLOUR AND FARM PRODUCE. A selected stock always on hand to suit all parties. Orders promptly attended to. The highest price will be paid for all kinds of Farm Produce.

A. E. GENDREAU'S New Parliamentary Tonsorial PARLOUR is now open. FIRST CLASS Hair Dresser employed. Ladies' Combings done up in First Class style, and on the Shortest Notice. Charges Moderate. Mathewmar New Buildings, Wellington Street, between Dufferin Bridge and Elgin Street. 3797

Amusements.

GOWAN'S NEW OPERA HOUSE; 3 Nights Only 3 THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, 1st, 2nd and 3rd April. BOB BUTLER'S GREAT PANTOMIME AND HUMPTY DUMPTY TROUPE From the New York Theatres. Seats secured only at the Box office or Gowan's, Sparks street, where plan can be seen. Admission—Orchestra Chairs, 75 cts., Parquette and Balcony 50c, Gallery 25c. 3804

Miscellaneous.

Easter Market. CHARLES AUCLAIR, BUTCHER, BANK STREET, Will show this week the finest collection of Easter Meat in this city. Among his stock will be found Eighteen of the finest Western Cattle; also a Choice Pig four months old; Fine Spring Lambs; Veal of the Finest Quality, all from the most famous farms in Guelph. The Stock will be on exhibition to day. Give your orders early. 3812 St.

NOTICE. Several Sets of Single Harness For Sale Cheap for Cash. Enquire at Rowe's AUCTION Rooms, Rideau Street. Ottawa, March 3rd, 1875. 3784

NEW EDINBURGH BRICK WORKS. Orders for bricks left at the City Office, corner of Sparks and Elgin streets, will be promptly attended to. 3 91.

Grocers.

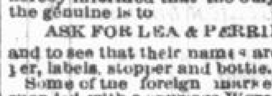
Burnett's Cocoaine Prevents the Hair from Falling.
Burnett's Cocoaine Promotes its Healthy Growth.
Burnett's Cocoaine Is not Greasy nor Sticky.
Burnett's Cocoaine Leaves no Disagreeable Odor.
Burnett's Cocoaine Subdues Refractory Hair.
Burnett's Cocoaine Soothes the Irritated Scalp-Skin.
Burnett's Cocoaine Affords the Richest Lustre.
Burnett's Cocoaine Is not an Alcoholic Wash.
Burnett's Cocoaine Kills Dandruff.
Burnett's Cocoaine Gives New Life to the Hair.
Burnett's Cocoaine Remains Longest in Effect.

50 and 75 cents per Bottle. PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE, MONTREAL, P.Q. Agents for Dominion of Canada. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON, Proprietors.

HOUSEKEEPERS! For your House-cleaning, by all means ask your Grocer, Druggist, or the Hardware shops, for cleaning and polishing SAPOLIO, It surpasses everything for Windows, painted and plain Woodwork, and Tins, Brasses, and Scouring Knives, and all metals. HAND SAPOLIO, For Mechanics, Painters, Photographers, and for Bath purposes. 3790-1m

Remedies.

LEA & PERRINS' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce! Declared by connoisseurs to be THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle. Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed. Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

BERKELEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking "Norton's Camomile Pills." I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be affected.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLWELL. To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE. For Internal and External Use. WARRANTED A SURE AND PERFECT CURE for all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Tetter or Ring-Worm, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the Skin. One Bottle warranted to cure all cases of Piles; From One to Three Bottles in all cases of Humors. This remedy has been faithfully tested and found to be an almost infallible cure for the above named diseases. Its success has been so universal that the Proprietor guarantees a cure to those who will use his medicine, or in case of failure to refund the money paid. Since it was first introduced he has received many thousands of testimonials, proving its efficacy for the cure of the awful diseases it is recommended for. The Pile and Humor cure is entirely vegetable in its composition, and can be used in perfect safety in all cases. There is no danger of driving the humor in, as it cures on the surface and the patient's bodily health continually improves while under this treatment. Price $1 per Bottle. Sold by all druggists. December 14, 1874.

The protection of the seal fishery is just now attracting a good deal of attention in Great Britain. Boards of Trade have called the attention of the British Government to the threatened destruction of this valuable fishery and offered suggestions for its preservation. These suggestions extend to the seal fishery of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. We understand that some official communications have passed between the Imperial and Dominion Governments on the subject.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Saturday's Despatches.

FRANCE.

Death of a French Author.

PARIS, March 27.—Louis Amedee Eugene Achard, French author, is dead.

SPAIN.

Spread of Protestantism in Spain.

MADRID, March 27.—According to statistics obtained from Protestant sources 30,000 Spaniards have been converted to Protestantism since 1868. The Protestant chapels in this city and elsewhere in the country continue open.

UNITED STATES.

Strikers' Outrages.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 27.—The labourers and miners who are on strike dumped a number of cars loaded with coal, ready for shipping, at Lewis Gap during the night, and burned the depot and telegraph office of the Reading Railroad. A number of special police have been sent to protect property and assist in operating the road if necessary.

The Delaware Ice Gorge.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, March 27.—The river is gorged continusly from Locks Island, 18 miles above, and the ice is packed 20 feet thick. The costly iron bridge of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, across the Delaware, nine miles below the gap, is in danger by the Portland Waggon bridge, two miles above it, the destruction of which seems absolutely certain. The Railroad Company has offered the Waggon Bridge Company ten thousand dollars to take its bridge to pieces. The Lehigh Valley Railroad bridge at Easton is similarly endangered by the low waggon bridge a short distance above it, and the Lehigh Valley company offers to replace the waggon bridge if permitted to burn it on the appearance of danger. The inhabitants of the whole section between the Gap and Ironton, 75 miles, are alarmed for the safety of their property. There are 15 bridges across the Delaware in that distance.

PORT DEPOSIT, March 27.—The ice gorge is growing weak very fast, and several channels are working their way through it. People hope now that all danger of another flood is passed.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 27.—The rain ceased last night, and to-day has been mild. The sun is melting the snow rapidly, but the river shows no rise here. Accounts from above report no perceptible rise, and the gorges are still immoveable.

Canal Contract Frauds—Governor Tilden Sustained.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The *Tribune* this morning publishes a fresh batch of the fraudulent canal contracts. The first and most prominent is one with Henry D. Denison, the total contract price of which was $9,249, and amount paid thereon $146,316. A striking feature of this contract is the bid for 300 yards rock excavated, at $3 per yard. The total contract cost $900, which grew to 37,392 yards, for which $112,177 was paid. The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange have appointed a Committee to make arrangements for a mass meeting to be held in the exchange, to approve Governor Tilden's recent message on the canal frauds. Nearly all of the other trade organizations and exchanges have accepted an invitation to participate in the demonstration. Invitations have also been extended to a large number of prominent citizens to address the meeting.

Report of a Shipwreck Contradicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—The report of the loss of the steamship Ruby, with all hands, on Puget Sound, is contradicted. No accident occurred to her.

Advance in Coal Rates.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The Committee of the Associated Coal Companies have agreed on an advance of 20 cents per ton for April.

The George Albert Mason Case.

The examination before United States Commissioner Shields to-day in the case of George Albert Mason, the alleged dealer in counterfeit money, was suddenly brought to a close to-day by the Assistant District Attorney announcing that the Grand Jury had ordered a bill of indictment against him. He waived any further examination, and the Commissioner held him to await the further action of the Grand Jury in default of $10,000 bail.

The Tilton-Beecher Trial—Probable Tactics.

NEW YORK, March 27.—A leading member of Plymouth church is credited with the statement that Beecher's side will not introduce any further testimony to directly contradict Tilton or in relation to him, except H. B. Claflin and Beecher himself. The remainder of the testimony for the defence will be directed to throw discredit on the evidence of Mr. and Mrs. Moulton. A number of witnesses, he says, will be called to the stand in this connection. When the evidence of the three principal witnesses for the plaintiff—himself and the Moultons—has thus been disposed of, Beecher will be called to tell his plain, unvarnished story to the jury, and to this the counsel for the defence will trust to destroy whatever effect may remain from the testimony of Joseph Richards, or any relic of belief that may remain in the minds of the jury in stories told by witnesses for Tilton. Thus it will be another week or ten days before Beecher takes the stand.

Expulsion of a Senator for Corruption.

RICHMOND, Va., March 27.—The Senate to-day, by a vote of 24 to 9, adopted the resolution recommended by the Committee on Privileges and Elections expelling State Senator George W. Graham for alleged complicity in the sale of the Schoolcraft naval cadet-ship. The point was raised that it would require a two-thirds vote of all members elected (29) to expel, and the matter being a grave one the Chair declined to decide at once, but reserved his decision until to-night.

An Editor Shot.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 27.—L. A. Middleton, editor of the West Point, Miss., *Times*, was shot and killed by D. L. Love, editor of the West Point *Citizen*, for publishing an offensive article. Love demanded a retraction, which Middleton refused. Love escaped.

A Lawyer Disbarred.

NEW YORK, March 27.—At the General Term of the Supreme Court a decision was rendered this afternoon, throwing over the bar the well-known lawyer, A. B. Hummell. This action was taken on his testimony given at the trial of a Westchester County magistrate named Henry A. Fulham, that he bribed said Fulham with $300 to discharge certain prisoners.

Suspension of a Business House.

BOSTON, March 27.—The furnishing goods house of Simms Bros. & Co., in this city, has suspended. Liabilities $350,000; extension probable.

The John Mitchell Demonstration Postponed.

NEW YORK, March 27.—On account of the interference of the police authorities, the Committee of Arrangements for the demonstration in honour of John Mitchell has decided to postpone such demonstration. Steps are being taken for a mass meeting and parade on some day when the police cannot interfere.

The N. Y. C. R. R. Absconding Clerk.

Detectives arrived here this morning from Denver in charge of Geo. Vanvelsor, absconding clerk of the New York Central Railroad.

The Ice on the Susquehanna.

Despatches from the line of the Susquehanna River report the weather clear and warm, and no sign of a break-up yet.

Murderers Respited.

COLUMBUS, March 27.—The negro Fraser, sentenced to be executed at Camden for the murder of Benjamin Cooper, has been respited by the Governor of the State.

MOORHEAD CITY, N. C., March 27.—Lawyer Bryan was sentenced to be executed to-day for the murder of Michael T. Longley in April, 1874, in Onslow County. He has been respited by the Governors until September next. This was necessitated by the resignation of the Sheriff and all the other County officers who were in any degree responsible for the execution of the sentence. The reason given by these officials for the non-execution of the death penalty is, that a negro criminal belonged in Onslow County and not in this, Carteret County, whither his case has been removed and tried.

Midnight Despatches.

UNITED STATES.

The Ku-Klux Outrages in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 28.—A special to the *Courier Journal*, from Todd County, says warrants were issued yesterday for the arrest of ten more Ku-Klux, in addition to those already in jail. The Sheriff went out with a large posse; but found that all of those indicated had left their homes. He brought in one of the number, who is in jail. It is evident that the county authorities are fully determined to prosecute to the full extent of the law those engaged in the recent outrage.

Art at the Philadelphia Centennial.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—At a meeting of artists, held at Philadelphia yesterday, a committee of eleven painters, sculptors, architects and engineers, was appointed for the purpose of consulting with the Centennial Commissioners and the artists throughout the country with regard to the Art features of the Centennial. An address to the artists throughout the country inviting participation was also adopted.

Patent Office Notice.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 28.—The Commissioner of Patents states officially that patents are now issued from the United States Patent Office for medicines and chemical compounds when they are found to be new and useful, as the law requires.

The Pennsylvania Flooded District.

WILKESBARRE, March 28.—The water has risen three feet on the Kingston flats since yesterday. At the same rait the water will rise two feet more through the night. The thaw was not as rapid to-day as yesterday, and to-night it is cloudy and threatens rain. A low portion of the city lying along the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railway was flooded to-day by water from the higher points. A great deal of the drainage from the hills ran into the North Branch Canal, which was within a foot of being as high as last week.

The Canal Demonstration.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The grand demonstration in approval of Governor Tilden's course on canal matters will be made on Thursday next, in which the Produce Exchange, the American Exchange, the Cheap Transportation Society, &c., will take part.

CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Telegraph.*)

TORONTO.

The Snow—Medical Appointment—New Asylum—Immigrants.

TORONTO, March 27.

The snow has nearly all disappeared from the street railways.

Dr. Diamond has been appointed surgeon of the Grand Trunk Railway, in place of the late Dr. Lizars.

The *Mail*, in view of the number of lunatics confined in the jails, suggests that the Provincial Inebriate Asylum, now in course of construction in Hamilton, be diverted from its original purpose and be speedily made available for receiving the unfortunate insane, now either in jail or with their friends.

Seven hundred immigrants have arrived at Toronto up to the present time this year, as against 258 at the corresponding period last year. There are already on the books of the Toronto Immigration Depot applications for over 300 hands, principally farm labourers, so that immigrants of the right stamp will readily find employment.

LONDON.

Street Railway Contract Awarded.

LONDON, March 27.

The contract was signed on Thursday for the construction of the London street railway; Mr. Chas. Hathaway, of Cleveland, being the successful competitor; operations will be commenced immediately, and it is expected the road will be in running order by the Queen's birthday.

BARRIE.

Seduction Case.

BARRIE, March 27.

The grand jury have brought in a true bill for seduction, so that the hope that there would be no criminal business proves delusive. The prisoner is George Carter, a man of 27; his alleged victim is his step-daughter, Isabella Maria Stafford, a girl of eleven.

MONTREAL.

Grand Trunk Offices—Rumoured Resignation—Arrival of Immigrants.

MONTREAL, March 27.

It is understood that the Grand Trunk Railway Company has rented the Jacques Cartier Hotel building for five years, during which period it is probable the general offices will remain there.

It is rumoured, on undoubted authority, that Mr. Globensky, M.P., recently elected to represent the County of Two Mountains, is already disgusted with parliamentary life, and has announced his intention to resign.

Eighty-five English and Scotch immigrants reached Montreal yesterday from Portland. They were possessed of some means, and appear a valuable addition to the population. They all went west to Ontario, and a few were bound for British Columbia.

BROCKVILLE ABORTION CASE.

OPENING OF THE TRIAL.

The Dying Deposition.

BROCKVILLE, March 27.

At the Spring Assizes to-day Wm. G. Greaves and Eric B. Sparham were charged with the murder of Sophia E. Burnham, of Brockville.

B. M. BRITTON, in behalf of the Crown, addressed the jury, explaining the nature of murder, and also of manslaughter, and going over the principal features of the case in a clear and concise manner.

LILLIE BURNHAM, sworn:—Am the sister of deceased; my sister was at home in December last; we lived with our brother. Her health was good till a few days before her death. Noticed her not being well on Sunday, 20th December. She went out after dinner on Monday: ill on Tuesday morning. Asked me to go for the doctor in the afternoon. She and Dr. Moore were not on speaking terms. I went for the doctor. He came to see her between 5 and 6 p. m.; continued there nearly night and day during her sickness. My brother was ill at the time with the small pox. He was in the same house. My sister grew worse. On Friday she was somewhat better. She told me what was to be done with her jewellery and books. She said, 'I am dying and I want you to do so and so.' There was no communication between the rooms of my brother and hers. She died on the 28th of December, at 22 minutes to 6 p. m. The Rev. Mr. Tane was called in as a preparation for death. J. K. Reid and A. E. Richards were at our house. Saw Greaves and my sister at church on the Sunday previous; saw her and Greaves coming from church together; she went out Sunday afternoon; knew of an intimacy between my sister and Greaves; it has existed since last spring; told me where I would find medicines; told me on Tuesday night; looked for powders and a bottle with a few pills in it where she told me; found a pasteboard box and a syringe; gave the powders to Dr. Moore; I found some letters in the writing desk (three letters produced and identified by witness); they were all addressed to my sister; two had passed through the post-office; found photograph of Greaves; my sister's mind was clear up to 2 p. m., Saturday, but she knew me till 4 p. m.; spoke with her and she understood me.

Cross-examined by J. H. CAMERON.—Until Sunday my sister was in good health; we did not approve of the engagement of Greaves to Sophia; noticed on Sunday, at 9 p.m., that my sister was not well; did not notice how she looked on Monday as I was displeased with her; told me she was suffering terrible pain on Tuesday. Dr. Moore attended both my brother and my sister. She did not say anything about pain; complained of pain at 9 p.m., Wednesday; found her changed for the worse on Thursday morning; her face was pinched and drawn, and her lips were swollen; complained of thirst and kept ice in her mouth; told me she had made a declaration. On Friday she looked better; said, on Saturday at 12 noon, 'I don't want to live; my sins are forgiven.' The last time she said anything connectedly to me was at 1 p.m., the second declaration was made before me the time she said she did not wish to live.

Cross-examined by B. M. BRITTON.—When she said "I am better now," it had reference to her suffering pain.

DR. MOORE sworn:—The deceased was my wife's sister. Miss Burnham's health was generally good. I was not on good terms with her for eight or ten days before her death. Saw her on Tuesday, 22nd of December. Said she was suffering from pain over the region of the womb. Told me she had been in the family way, and had an abortion produced. Made an examination. Dr. Vaux came to the house, but did not see the patient. He examined what I had found during the examination. Gave the patient ½ drachm of tincture of ergot, and in half an hour ½ a drachm of tincture of opium. Treated her for an abortion or miscarriage. Dr. Wier, of Merrickville, was called on Thursday at 5 p.m., and treated her. Wier was called because he was attending small-pox patients. She died on Monday afternoon. I attribute her death to pyemia, or poisoning of the blood. There was inflammation in the womb, brought about by the abortion. Was present on the Thursday afternoon when the first statement was made to Richards and Reid. I believe that she believed at that time that she was dying. She said she was going to die; asked me if I thought she would die; I said she would. When the statement was first made there were present A. E. Richards, J. K. Reid and myself. She dictated herself and the words she made use of were taken down. Mr. Reid was there as a magistrate. Several other magistrates, including the Police Magistrate, refused to go. The statement was read over to her. She made some slight alteration, and then she signed. She knew perfectly well what she was doing; no doubt in my mind upon that point. I believe that she thought she was dying at that time. She became unconscious on Saturday evening, up to that time she had her senses. About five or six p.m. she was delirious. She sank gradually, breathing laboriously. The prisoners were arrested on Wednesday afternoon. Met prisoners at the Police Magistrate's private office. Greaves said he would make Miss Burnham his wife that night if I would not sign the information.

Cross-examined by J. H. CAMERON—Dr. Vaux saw her on Monday afternoon; gave a powder containing two grains of opium to be taken on Wednesday night; next morning ordered sherry wine, which was given; gave wine and nourishment more freely; left opium powders for her on Thursday night; she took one; on Thursday she took brandy and ice; on Friday she had the essence of beef; ordered warm applications on Friday night, and after linseed poultices; on Saturday, between four and five p.m., a profuse perspiration broke out all over the body, which was very offensive to the smell; had reason to suppose from Wednesday pyemia was going on; she told me she was pregnant two months; told me the abortion took place on Tuesday; on Thursday I thought she would not recover.

Cross-examined by B. M. BRITTON—The statement was taken on Saturday about noon.

A. E. RICHARDS, sworn:—I am a barrister; knew the deceased by sight, was called to go down on midnight of 23rd, did not go in; saw her at the 24th of December, went down with J. K. Reid and Dr. Moore. She was questioned as to the state of health and her expectancy of life. It was explained to her that we were to take her dying statement. She said she did not expect to live. The paper had a formal heading, all the rest was in my handwriting, the greater part was in her own words; statement produced is the one taken on the 24th. Both before and after she had been taken down she was sworn; I read it over, the warden looking on, and she signed it, and made her affidavit to its correctness. Some of the interlineations were made at her request; she seemed to understand all that was said to her. Saw her again on the following Saturday, had her deposition with me, she was again questioned as to her hope of living; she said she had no hopes; the first statement was read, and the second statement was taken; she stated that all she had said was true; I took down the second statement, she signed it, statement produced is the one signed by her; I did not think she would live.

Cross-examined by J. H. CAMERON:—The second statement was taken because the first contained a clause which began with "If I die" &c., and secondly because the prisoners were fully identified. There was not much change in her, her voice was weaker.

J. H. CAMERON objected to the reception of the dying deposition as evidence, the expression "If I die" indicating hope of life. 2nd. The person making the deposition was not in a state to make a deposition. 3rd. The evidence of the sister shows that there were hopes of recovery.

The Judge ruled the depositions were admissible.

The statement read as follows:

"I am very ill, and have no hope of recovering. I was in the family way two months to W. H. Greaves; I knew him, he was the Grand Trunk Ticket Agent. He seduced me, and when I asked him to marry me he said he could not, but he would bring me some medicine. He gave me some pills but they did not have the desired effect. He then told me he would see young Doctor Sparham. I knew young Doctor Sparham by sight, he was a quiet looking man, and usually wore a black astrachan coat on the street. Greaves brought me some black stuff—I thought it smelled like tincture of myrrh; he said it contained myrrh, young Dr. Sparham had told him so. This did me no good and he then brought me more stuff. He said, "If that does not operate I will get Dr. Sparham to use an instrument which will make you all right; it will not hurt you." I used it as he told me but it had no effect. I then wrote Greaves a note asking him to make an appointment for me with young Dr. Sparham; I sent this note by my little nephew. Greaves was not allowed to come to our house and I watched for him, and when he was passing I went out; he came across the street and spoke to me; we then went to young Dr. Sparham's house; the doctor took me up stairs into a room and Greaves waited in the office. The doctor told me he would like his wife to be present, he said she would not tell anything. I said I did not care. She did not come that time. The doctor told me it was a very serious matter. A lawyer in Montreal had been sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary for only proposing it to a doctor. He said he would like to bandage my eyes so that I could not see what he did; I allowed him to do so. He then performed an operation on me, but did not hurt me very much then. He told me how it would act on me, and I walked home with Greaves. This was on Friday, the 18th of December. The operation did not affect me as the doctor said it would, and when I saw Greaves at church on the Sunday following I told him. He took me to young Sparham's again, and the doctor repeated the operation on me; this time his wife was present. He gave me some medicine and told me how to use it. I went home and took the medicine, but it did not affect me, and on the next day, Monday, the 21st of December, I started again for the doctor's. Greaves came with me as far as the St. Lawrence Hall, and then left me. I went to young Dr. Sparham's, and he operated on me again. He gave me five powders and said it would come this time. I went home again and took three of the powders before going to bed. The next morning I was very unwell and had a miscarriage. I then told my sister to take the other two powders out of my pocket and give them to Dr. Moore. I then told them all as I have told you. I have felt much relieved since Dr. Moore has attended me."

MEXICAN RAIDS.

Lawlessness on the Texan Frontier.

MURDER AND PILLAGE.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 28.—A *News* special from Corpus Christi says a band of Mexicans came within seven miles of the town, robbed several stores and houses and took a large number of Americans prisoners, among them Judge Gilpin, formerly a member of the Legislature, and two women. They compelled the captives to walk in front of them till they were exhausted, then mounted them on bare-back horses and hurried them off. They robbed and burned the post office at Nuecas, and robbed and took prisoner one mail rider. Some Texans have gone in pursuit, and a fight is reported to have taken place near Banquette, in which one Mexican and two Americans were killed. All except four of the prisoners escaped, but nothing has yet been heard from them. Business is mostly suspended and the citizens are under arms guarding the town. Information received from Los Olmos, Nuecas County, says:—Throughout the entire region between there and the Rio Grande lawless bands from Mexico are continually raiding through the country, robbing, murdering and driving stock across the river. They have become so daring of late that nearly all travel on the highways has ceased. It is estimated that there are now on Texas soil at least three hundred armed bandits, and rumour has it that several Americans near the river have been murdered by them. Rumours come in that the Mexicans have cleaned out a company or two of negro soldiers at San Luis, on the Rio Grande, about forty miles below Rio Grande City, and that a number of armed men were seen hovering near the place. A number of Mexicans reside here, but they cannot be depended upon for assistance in a contest in which their countrymen are engaged. West, the entire Rio Grande frontier of Texas, embracing a belt of from 50 to 100 miles in width, is inhabited mostly by Mexicans, many of whom, though taking no active part in the forays of the thieves, yet sympathize with and give them secret aid and comfort.

SKIN DISEASES, of whatever nature, are completely eradicated by the use of Fowle's Pile and Humour Cure; its effect is marvellous for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, and even Leprosy; it has proved itself an almost never failing cure. (See special notice.) 3733

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—A PERFECT DRESSING FOR THE HAIR.—The Cocoaine holds in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized Cocoa-nut Oil, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair. A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry,) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it, to be the best and cheapest hair dressing in the world. 3802.

SABBATH SCHOOL PAPERS.—The Christian at Work Co., in addition to *The Christian at Work*, issues also five smaller monthly papers for the Sabbath school and Home, which are handsomely illustrated and are under the editorial supervision of the Rev. Dr. Talmage. They are evangelical and non-sectarian, and supply an important place in the field of Sabbath-School literature. The low rates at which they are sold make them accessible even to schools whose resources are restricted. The publisher, Horatio C. King, No. 102 Chambers street, New York, will be happy to furnish samples of all the papers and full particulars on application. 3800

FRESH ARRIVALS

At their New Establishment, Opposite their Old Stand

Fresh Fragrant Tea, at 40c.,	worth 50c.	
Choice Selected do	50c., do	60c.
Extra Choice do	55c., do	65c.
Finest in the City,	65c., do	75c.
Bologna Sausages, at equally low prices		
Breakfast Bacon,	"	"
Spiced do,	"	"
Selected Hams,	"	"
Stilton Cheese,	"	"
Prime and Tub Butter	"	"

Pickles and Sauces in large variety.

Also a very fine

Wines, Brandies, Rum, Gin, &c.

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New Advertisements.

Amusements: Gowan's Opera House.

Auction Sale: I. B. Tackaberry.

Farms for Sale: C. Rowan.

Stoves: Moore Bros.

Auction Sale: A. Rowe.

Household Furniture: I. B. Tackaberry

Scales: Moore Bros.

Notice: I. B. Tackaberry.

The Times.

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1875.

THE SUPREME COURT BILL.

The further discussion of this measure only makes more apparent the necessity of a tribunal of the kind contemplated therein. We are not of those who delight in conjuring up constitutional objections to our legislation, local and general. We think the respective powers of the Federal and Provincial Legislatures should be interpreted in a generous spirit, with a view to promote the harmonious working of the constitution. Nevertheless, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the line between these powers is ill-defined, and variously located. It is no trifling matter that in the opinion of distinguished lawyers among us many clauses in our statutes are *ultra vires*. It is a serious evil to be without written law; it is an infinitely more serious evil to have a written law which is only law in appearance—a *mirage* in the desert leading its victims to destruction. It may be said we have the remedy in the vetoing power of the general Government. Aside from the fact that this can only at best apply to Provincial legislation, it is in our judgment altogether inadequate. In the first place, a portion of an Act cannot be disallowed. It must be rejected in whole or not at all; and any Minister of Justice would hesitate to disallow, say, a Supply Bill merely because one of its clauses was beyond the jurisdiction of the Legislature. Moreover, while we may suppose that the Minister of Justice will always be one of the best lawyers in the country, we cannot expect that his decision on constitutional questions will command the same respect as that of seven Supreme Court Judges, whose whole time and ability will be devoted to the study of such matters. Apart from all this, it is an extremely delicate task to exercise the vetoing power a right without arousing jealousy and suspicion. Our judges are above the suspicion of political influence or party bias. Their definition of the respective local and federal jurisdictions would be accepted without a murmur. They would not be open to the suspicion of being politicians first and judges second. Would the decision of a Minister of Justice be likely to fare as well? We content ourselves for the present with indicating this one direction in which the proposed Federal Court would be extremely useful.

One word with reference to an objection or two that have been raised. Mr. Mills' views on constitutional questions are usually worthy of respect, and we seldom have the misfortune to differ from him. But he will pardon us if we whisper in his ear that he has taken up for the nonce a *role* which is never more out of place than in the discussion of a great constitutional question—the *role* of hair-splitting. The clause of our constitution which authorizes Parliament to establish a Supreme Court states that it may do so "for the better administration of the laws of Canada." Mr. Mills would have us believe that the expression "the laws of Canada" here refers only to the laws enacted by the Federal Parliament. It is to be feared he has forgotten that fundamental rule of interpretation which directs us, in the absence of prohibitory words, to construe an Act in that sense which will best promote the object contemplated thereby. Perhaps Mr Mills will tell us his interpretation in this case fulfils that condition, but we think few will agree with the logical deduction that a Supreme Court with a jurisdiction limited to the laws of the Federal Parliament would be equally as useful as one whose jurisdiction embraced all the "laws of Canada," local as well as federal.

The main objection to a Supreme Court *per se* comes from the Province of Quebec. The laws of that Province as regards property and civil rights being based upon the French code (which is based upon the Roman civil law), it is assumed that the judges from the other provinces will be ignorant of them. Even were this the case, Quebec litigants would certainly be worse off than now when they may be dragged at great expense before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, composed entirely of English lawyers. But the assumption is unfounded. No English lawyer can consider himself thoroughly educated in his profession who is unfamiliar with that grand jurisprudence which, by virtue of its superior principles, has formed the basis of most of the European codes, and which, but for the violent rupture with the Church and power of Rome, would have forced its way into English jurisprudence, to a much greater extent than it did. The senseless prejudice that once existed in England against the civil law has long since vanished, and the importance of a knowledge of its principles is every year becoming more highly appreciated. Let a position in the Supreme Court be an object of ambition to our lawyers, and they will not be wanting in thorough preparation for its high and important duties. The existence in this Dominion of two separate systems of jurisprudence, administered by the same Court, is by no means an unmixed evil, if indeed, it is not a positive advantage. The one will silently, perhaps unconsciously, correct the asperities of the other, and those who are familiar with the beauty and symmetry of the civil law need have no fear that it will occupy a secondary or subordinate position.

CANADA GAZETTE.

The official *Gazette* of Saturday contains the following appointment:—

Capt. Jeremiah Nagle, of Victoria, B. C., to be Harbour Master for the ports of Victoria and Esquimault, in the said Province.

ELECTION RETURN.

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery announces the return of Mr. Nathaniel Higinbotham, of Guelph, to represent the north riding of Wellington, Ont., in the present Parliament, the former election having been declared void.

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

The circulation for last week is put down at $2,426,406.90. Specie held in reserve at different places $3,047,375.50, leaving an excess of specie of $620,968.60.

STATEMENT OF DUTIES collected on Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada (exclusive of British Columbia) during the month ending 31st January, 1875.

	Value.	Duty.
Goods Paying Specific Duties,—	$ cts	$ cts
Spirits of all kinds	54,662 00	62,440 31
Wines "	15,036 00	8,183 20
Teas	249 452 00	25,711 46
Coal Oils and Products	10,624 00	10,804 24
Cigars	17,407 00	5,600 61
Butter, Cheese, Lard and Tallow, Meats, &c	101,191 00	24,215 27
Total paying Specific Duties	551,346 00	136,965 19
Goods paying Specific and Ad Valorem Duties,—		
Malt Liquors	5,45 00	1,227 62
Sugar of all kinds	249,241 00	108,155 27
Tobacco	1,717 00	1 613 11
Total paying Specific and Ad Valorem Duties	256,433 00	111,046 00
Goods paying 25 per cent. Ad Valorem,—		
Molasses	21,809 00	7,974 70
Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices Ground, &c., &c	7,250 00	1,812 34
Total paying 25 per cent Ad Valorem	29,129 00	9,787 03
Goods paying 17½ per cent. Ad Valorem,—		
Cottons, Silks and Woollens	938,926 00	164,311 9
Dried Fruits and Nuts	49,638 00	8,695 39
Jewelery, Watches, Plated Ware, etc	36,390 00	6,369 23
Hardware, Manufactures of Brass, Copper, etc	198,223 00	34,689 08
Fancy Goods, Wearing Apparel, Leather, etc., etc	921,221 00	161,581 41
Total paying 17½ per cent Ad Valorem	2,146,448 00	375,649 03
Goods paying 10 per cent. Ad Valorem,—		
Ammunition of all kinds	16,069 00	1,606 87
Bran, Hay, Seeds, Straw, Trees, Vegetables, Green Fruit, etc	31,507 00	3,150 71
Leather, Sole and Upper	11,162 00	1,116 18
Machinery, Locomotive, Engine Frames, etc., etc., etc	78,060 00	7,895 96
Total paying 10 per cent. Ad Valorem	139 798 00	13,979 71
Goods paying 5 per cent. Ad Valorem,—		
Books, Pamphlets, etc., printed	61,831 00	3,091 53
Iron	91,592 00	4,579 61
Ships' Materials, Type, etc	20,970 00	1,048 52
Total paying 5 per cent. Ad Valorem	174,393 00	8 719 66
Total Dutiable Goods	3,307,567 00	656,143 54
Total Free Goods	1,311,164 00	
Grand total	4,618,730 00	656,143 54

MONTHLY STATEMENT of Goods exported from the Dominion of Canada (exclusive of British Columbia) for January, 1874.

	$ cts
Produce of the Mine	31 933 00
" " Fisheries	291 753 00
" " Forest	183,282 00
Animals and their Produce	362,605 00
Agricultural Products	371,431 00
Manufactures	177 769 00
Miscellaneous Articles	17,685 00
Total Produce of Canada	1,436,417 00
Coin and Bullion	135,680 00
Goods not the Produce of Canada	5,552 00
Grand Total	1 62,679 00

Parliament of Canada.

Third Parliament—Second Session.

SENATE.

MONDAY, March 22, 1875.

[*Continued.*]

Hon. Mr. MACPHERSON approved of all that had been said in favour of the Dominion notes by the hon. gentleman who had just spoken. If the redemption of these notes depended upon the Government debentures held by the Receiver-General being sold in the market, or upon the taxation which his hon. friend said the circulation should rest upon—if the redemption of the Dominion notes depended upon these two sources of credit, they would be unquestionably very much depreciated, and would become like the greenbacks of the United States. It was this confidence of the public in the immediate convertibility of Dominion notes into bank notes that maintained them at par as a circulating medium, and equal with gold, because the public were satisfied that gold could be had or taken for them. (Hear, hear.) It was not owing to the value of these notes themselves, nor to the confidence that there might be in the ability of the country to redeem them by selling debentures or by using the taxation of the country in that way, but, as he had already said, to the confidence of their immediate convertibility into gold was owing the fact that they maintained the place they did, most happily, in the estimation of the public. The hon. gentleman who had just spoken said the object of the bill was to give gold to the banks, but he (Mr. Macpherson) could not find any such object as that in the bill. He considered the bill a step in the right direction, although a small step, because it provided for holding a larger amount of gold, and thereby keeping up the public confidence in the immediate convertibility of the notes of the Dominion. The Act that was in force at the present moment, the Act of 1872, contained, in his opinion, a very dangerous feature; it was that of regarding the Government deposit in the banks as a portion of the reserves, and regarding them as equal with gold. This he considered an exceedingly dangerous feature in that Act. The Government deposits in the banks, it was provided, should be part of the reserves and equal with gold. Now, whoever was familiar with the subject must know that treating Government deposits as reserve was the most discouraging feature that could be introduced, because, as the banks desired to convert the Dominion notes, they would come to the Government for gold, and the Government would have to provide gold for the purpose or to supply the place of that paid out, or call upon the banks for their deposits, and altogether the thing worked in a very disturbing manner. Now, the bill proposed here to-day was calculated to diminish that disturbing feature, because the gold reserve itself would be brought up to 50 per cent, instead of 35. The danger of disturbance was diminished by the present bill, and to that extent it was a step in the right direction. He believed himself, however, that the employment of the Government deposits through the banks was itself a seriously disturbing element, and the more the Government could do away with that system and cease to employ the public funds in the trade of the country, he believed, the sounder our currency and the steadier the business of the country would become. These deposits placed in the banks, the banks must employ and would employ, because they paid interest upon a large portion of them. The Government might call for that property at very short notice, and as the banks let out money on much longer notice, they would have great difficulty in getting it. Until this system was diminished, he thought such disturbances as we had experienced in recent years, would still be frequent. Unquestionably a large amount of the Dominion notes could be employed by the banks as part of their reserve, and to that extent the country could have the benefit of finding a gold circulation. He would have much satisfaction in supporting the bill before the House.

Hon. Mr. WARK thought the bill before the House was just calculated to preserve that state of things which the hon. gentleman on his right (Mr. Wilmot) had referred to when he said our Dominion currency was at par over the whole Dominion. The reason was, that holders of Dominion notes know well that whenever they present a note they can get gold for it. But let the system of his hon. friend be adopted. Let it be understood that it was not gold that was pledged for the redemption of these notes, but the productive wealth of the country and taxes to be raised whenever they were needed; he asked, would any business man feel confidence? Would any importer of goods be willing to wait until these taxes were levied? because that was the proper construction of his hon. friend's argument. His hon. friend said the property of the country, the taxation of the country, was all liable for the redemption of this bill, but as the redemption of the paper could not take place until the taxes were levied, he (Mr. Wark) thought those who wanted to use money would find the system a very inconvenient one. He thought if the holders of notes had to wait until taxes were levied to redeem them, the notes would soon go down to a low discount.

Hon. Mr. WILMOT—Government can at any moment desire the taxes to be paid in gold.

Hon. Mr. WARK said that still the holder of the note would have to wait till the taxes were levied before he could get the note redeemed. His hon. friend had referred to the fluctuations in gold in the United States. But that fluctuation was not of the gold but of the paper. There was too much paper in circulation, and in proportion as this paper circulation increased did it go down in value. His hon. friend had also referred to the panic in England, but what was the cause of that panic? Simply because there had been a system of overtrading. The people were perfectly wild in all kinds of speculations. Just before the crash came Mr. Robertson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was making glowing speeches about the great prosperity of the country, so that he got the nickname of "Prosperity Robertson," and immediately after the crash came showing that this prosperity was utterly delusive and rested on no sound basis. As to the twenty shilling notes referred to by his hon. friend, the fact was that the bank had got so full that every one who held a bank note presented it for payment and got his sovereign and stowed it away. There were boxes of gold sent from the bank at that time that never were opened. The country banks went to London and endeavoured to induce the bank to advance them gold, and boxes of gold went out of London down to the country banks and came back without ever being opened. But the issue of the twenty shilling notes relieved this state of things, for the circulating medium got so scarce that people were constantly crowding into the banks to get gold for their notes. In order to secure the public confidence in the Dominion notes they must be redeemed in specie whenever the specie is wanted, and they must be redeemable at par, or else the business of the country would suffer.

Hon. Mr. KAULBACH said, although he did not feel himself entirely at home on the vexed question of currency, yet he started with this principle, that this Dominion had the exclusive right to issue paper as currency the same as gold or silver specie. That no banking company or individual could claim the capital of this Dominion was evident, and we only wanted to have the representation of it. He, therefore, asked himself this question, was the present circulation enough to meet the requirements of business; if not, we should increase the circulation, instead of curtailing it, which, to his mind, the present bill aimed at doing, and by that means adding to the profits of the banks. The Dominion was quite as reliable for its issue as the banks. In Nova Scotia, so long as the Government kept the control of the paper currency for all sums below twenty dollars the country felt safe in taking all bank paper and the country prospered. We neither feared nor heard of bank failures. He felt inclined, therefore, to vote for the amendment of the hon. member from New Brunswick. This bill seemed to throw discredit on our resources and ability to meet our engagements. Holding fifteen per cent more of gold seemed to him to be equivalent to a doubt on our ability to pay. We should have more small note circulation. We must look to our revenue. He believed he was correct in saying that the annual average issue of Dominion notes since 1872 was over $11,000,000, of which $8,000,000 had been yielding five per cent, equal to $400,000. The small notes were better than the best bank issue, because they go at par everywhere throughout the Dominion, the people everywhere having full confidence in them. He felt the credit of the country should be sustained and believed we had now ample reserves to meet contingencies.

Hon. Mr. PENNY read from an English financial authority to show that Hon. Mr. Wilmot was in error in certain deductions he had drawn from financial events in that country.

Hon. Mr. FERRIER expressed his regret that his hon. friend from New Brunswick had thought proper to propose an amendment on the second reading of this bill. He approved the remarks of the hon. gentleman from Toronto, as to the working of the Government circulation being a serious disturbing element with the banks. But this bill was in the right direction, because it would sustain the character of the Government circulation. He was one of those who had great misgivings about the Government undertaking the management of the circulation, and the result had been what he feared it would be. Probably the experience already acquired in that matter had led the Government to take up this bill. The bill contained provisions that were very much needed, to give that public confidence that would place the Government circulation at its true value. It was of no use for us to talk about the theory of the circulation of notes, because, when put to the test, it required a basis of gold. The Government were doing now what he and many other hon. gentlemen in this House thought they ought to have done before—that is, providing for a larger amount of gold to balance the circulation. This bill proposed to do just what was needed, and he was sure the experience of the Government in managing this note circulation had led them to adopt this new principle of the bill, which, he felt confident, would renew the public confidence in reference to the Government circulation of notes.

Hon. Mr. MACMASTER said the hon. member from Toronto had so fully expressed his own views on this subject that he would merely take occasion to correct his hon. friend (Mr. Wilmot) in regard to notes in the Maritime Provinces. The discount might have been 12½ per cent. in those Provinces, and he had shown it to be as high as 5 per cent, but never more than that, in the West. The difference was attributable to the little intercourse between the Provinces, and the reduction now was quite as much to be attributed to the increased intercourse as to the Dominion notes. No doubt his hon. friend was right in saying the Dominion notes were safe and good beyond all doubt. (Hear, hear.) It was very true, however, that the issue of these notes beyond a certain specified amount would derange the state of the country, and be attended with the most disastrous consequences. In fact, any increase, the effect of which would be to change our money basis, would be attended with such results. He was not an admirer of the present system, and thought we might have a better one; still, the bill was in the right direction, and he should vote for it.

Hon. Mr. FLINT seconded the amendment, because he thought it was in the right direction. He had yet to learn that any danger had arisen, or was likely to arise, from the bill being left as it was before. From the fact that we had a Finance Minister, who looked so very carefully after everything connected with that department, and who had this matter entirely in his own hands, he (Mr. Flint) could see no reason why, under such careful management, the Finance Minister should require a bill of this kind at the present time. The present system had worked well so far, and it would be better to let well enough alone until we found it was positively necessary to make a change. He had heard nothing and seen nothing to prove that this bill was necessary. Under these circumstances, he was prepared to vote for the amendment. He believed we were tampering too much with the legislation of the country, and it would be far better to let it alone until necessity arose for new legislation. Nearly every session, we found both Houses constantly occupied in making amendments, by which means the previous confusion was worse confounded. The country was being killed with legislation, and the sooner we attempted to stop it, to a certain extent, the better it would be for us. The country had not suffered under the present issue of Dominion notes. If this bill passed, the trade of the country, in his opinion, would be seriously affected. Gentlemen in business well knew that we had not a sufficient circulating medium. The banks did not or could not issue a sufficient amount of currency for the wants of the country. He believed if anything had a tendency to injure the trade of the country it was continually tampering with our money bills.

Hon. Mr. LEONARD said this was one of the subjects in which he felt a great interest. He thought the Government were asking them to move in the wrong direction, and though he felt exceedingly averse to vote against the Government, he would be obliged to vote for the amendment. He thought, also, that as far as the real interests of banking were concerned, the banks, like all other corporations, wished to make the best they could out of their line of business. Banking and currency were two different things altogether. A short time ago this principle of issuing Dominion notes was introduced into this country, and he would ask hon. gentlemen to say whether it had been for the interest of this country or not. Everyone must say that it had been for the interest of this country. The Government had taken hold of this matter of issuing paper which was far more security to the hold than any bank that could organize under any act of Parliament. The best security we could have for issuing paper was gold; the next best security was the Government of the country itself. Now the Government of this country had issued a certain amount of paper, and why should they so soon abandon that principle? He feared they were going back into the old track, and much against his will would have to vote against the Government. As the hon. gentleman from New Brunswick had properly stated, a very uncertain feeling existed before Confederation in regard to financial affairs. Whatever bank might issue notes, these notes stood at different prices in different Provinces, and that state of things continued until the Dominion note issue went all over the country, and we had a currency that we could rely upon, based upon the entire wealth of this country. We ought to be satisfied with that. Government were now holding 35 per cent. in gold for the issue; that was satisfactory, and why not let it remain so? Had we seen any evil in it? Not at all. During all the financial crashing in the United States, we had gone on well. Everybody was ready to take a Dominion note. In the United States, in case of runs upon the banks, the big banks assisted the little ones, and when a crash came the big banks had to fall back on the Government. The right to issue paper or an equivalent of value had been held by the Governments for hundreds of years, and why should we give this privilege to corporations at the expense of the public itself? He thought the Government should retain that power if they wished to have a sound, stable currency that the people could believe in. Our currency now goes at par everywhere. In New York city itself a greenback endorsed by the Dominion would go dollar for dollar, (hear, hear,) and why should the Government now come down and wish to contract the principle which had given us such credit? It was a wrong step on the part of the Government, and he would have to vote for the amendment.

Hon. Mr. BENSON did not think that the bill at all interfered with the banks, or at all restricted the issue of Dominion notes. It left the question entirely open. It simply required that any issue of Dominion notes, over and above a certain amount, should be redeemed in gold. He thought the scheme would work very well.

Hon. Mr. BELLEROSE said he had been waiting to hear the reasons of the Ministers for proposing this bill before he made up his own mind about it, and now, after having listened to the explanations of the hon. Secretary of State, he was still at a loss to understand why this bill had been introduced. The question involved in the bill was this: Was the Government of the day less responsible than the banks? (Hear, hear.) If not, why should the Government allow itself to be placed in this equivocal position, as if its credit was not as reliable as that of the banks? During this session the greatest part of the legislation had been in amendment of the work of the late Government. He failed to see any reason for the change proposed in the present instance, and should vote against the Government.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said, if his hon. friend would look back to the legislation affecting Dominion notes, he would find that the last Administration had changed its policy very often on this subject. In 1868, when the policy was first inaugurated, it was a new idea, and required a few years of experience to ascertain how it would work. The Act of 1872 had made it necessary that if the entire amount of Dominion notes issued at any time was in excess of $9,000,000, the Receiver-General should hold specie for the

(Continued on fourth page.)

Auction Sales.

BY I. B. TACKABERRY.

Important Auction Sale of Household Furniture.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED INstruction from Mrs. W. SC[illegible] to sell at her residence, on Maria street, corner of O'Connor street in the house recently occupied by Dr. Liding, all her household effects, comprising the most choice and elegant Furniture, Oil Paintings, Silver, China, Glassware and Cutlery. Sale to take place on MONDAY, the 29th day of MARCH, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a.m.

DRAWING ROOM.

One handsome Sett in Green Rep. one Mahogany inlaid Centre Table, 2 Pier Tables Lady's Fancy Work Table, 8 Oil Paintings, 5 setts of Crimson Damask Curtains with heavy gilt corners, What Nots and Ornaments, D. R. Lamps, a large quantity of No. 1 Brussels Carpet, Stoves, Drums and pipes, Arm Chairs and Ottomans, large easy chair.

DINING ROOM.

Extension Dining Table, beautiful Mahogany Side Board, one dozen Cane Seat Dining Chairs, 2 Arm Chairs, Oil Paintings and Steel Engravings, Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Setts in China, Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Knives; also a large assortment of Silver Plate and Spoons, Table Cut Glassware, 8 setts of Japanese Window Hangings, Book Case and Books, Hearth Rug.

HALL.

A large quantity of Oil Cloths, One Oak Hat Stand, 2 Oak Hall Tables, Oak Chairs, Hall Lamp, Hall Bell, Hall Clock, Stair Car, et and Rods, Opossum Rugs, 2 Bird Cages, Window Curtains.

BED ROOMS

Containing the best English Iron Bedsteads with Canopy tops and curtains, Bureaus, Mirrors, Dressing Tables, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Washing Stands, Baths, Lace and Chintz Curtains, Carpets, Pictures, Lounging Chairs, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows, Blankets, Linen Sheets, Eiderdown Quilts, White Counterpanes, 2 Sewing Machines, Bird Cages, &c.

KITCHEN.

Large Cooking Stove and Utensils, Kitchen Chairs, Table Press, Marble Pastry Slab, Refrigerator, Water Cooler, Clock, 20 yards Indian Cocoa Matting, Kitchen Crockery, Cutlery and Tinware and miscellaneous articles, too numerous to mention.

He would invite the attention of parties wishing to furnish their houses as this is a rare opportunity, and the goods advertised have only been in use a very short time.

Sale unreserved Terms cash Goods to be paid for and removed immediately after the sale.

I. B. TACKABERRY,

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Ottawa, Jan. 23. 3750-1m

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Available Funds to meet Claims, over Half a Million Dollars.

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Oct 12. 1874.

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Victoria Buildings, Opposite Western Block of Parliament Buildings.

DIRECTORS:

James McLaren, Esq., President.

Charles Magee Esq., Vice-President.

C. T. Bate, Esq., Hon. L. R. Church, M.P.P., Robert Blackburn, Esq., M.P., Alexander Fraser, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Allan Gilmour, Esq., George Hay, Esq.

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Savings' Department.

PATRICK ROBERTSON,

Cashier.

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Asthma and Bronchitis,

is admitted by all who have tried it, to ensure more speedy and certain relief than any other remedy. The Testimonials daily received attest this to a remarkable degree.

General Alexander says:—"I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."

Dr. McVeag reports:—"It had the most wonderful effect I ever witnessed."

Sold in tins, Cigars and Cigarettes in boxes, Pastiles, for inhalation, in boxes.

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143 New Bond-St., London, W.,

And Retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world, who also supply Savory & Moore's Pancreatine and Pancreatine Wine by the aid of which persons take Cod Liver Oil and but not nausea or indigestion.

Hatters & Furriers.

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LATEST NOVELTY

—IN—

ENGLISH RUBBER COATS.

—AT—

3796 DEVLIN'S.

HATS, Just Received HATS,

Fifteen Cases

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HATS!

All New Styles

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An early call solicited.

No. 33, RIDEAU STREET,

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JUST RECEIVED ALL THE NEW STYLES FOR 1875,

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Opposite the British Lion Hotel.

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The only reliable Gift Distribution in the country.

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IN VALUABLE GIFTS,

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GIFT ENTERPRISE,

To be drawn Monday, May 3, 1875, two Grand Capitals of

$5,000 Each in Cash!

Two Prizes $1,000 } Each in Cash
Five Prizes $500 }
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1 Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness......worth $600

One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano......worth $500

Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each

Three Gold Watches & Chains, worth $300 each

Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each.

Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $100 each.

1800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each.

Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewellery, &c.

Number of Gifts, 6,500! Tickets limited to 60,000.

Agents wanted to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

L. D. SINE, Box 432, Cincinnati, O.

OFFICE: Excelsior Building, corner Race and Lansworth.

March 22, 1875. 3709

$8,000.00

will now purchase Ashfield's Brick Block on Duke Street, Ottawa,—"hardly the cost of the buildings" being parts of Lots 3 and 4, Block B. LeBreton's flats, 3-x198, with buildings thereon, viz: one three and half story brick building (not veneered) used as shops and dwellings, on Duke Street, fire wall and two story Kitchen and sheds in rear, wooden tenement on Britannia street. On the line of the

Water Works, Main Sewer, and Street Cars.

Trade is fast working to this end of the City, no doubt purchaser would double his money in ten years. For further particulars apply to

JAMES ASHFIELD,

Crockery & Glassware Merchant.

Duke Street, Chaudiere

Feb. 27th 1875. 3780

The Canadian Washer

A. R. GILLES, Manufacturer, west side King-st., between Rideau and Bolton-sts., Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Jan. 18, 1875.

Mr. GILLES, manufacturer of the Canadian Washer, Sir,—I am using one of your Washers, and find it all it was recommended to be. I would not get along without it now, and will recommend it to all as really a good machine.

Mrs. Dr P. St. JEAN, M. P.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times." "The Best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The *Weekly* is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers. With a circulation of 150,000, the *Weekly* is read by at least half a million persons, and its influence as an organ of opinion is simply tremendous. The *Weekly* maintains a positive position, and expresses decided views on political and social problems.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Its articles are models of high-toned discussion, and its pictorial illustrations are often corroborative arguments of no small force.—*N. Y. Examiner and Chronicle.*

Its papers on existent question and its inimitable cartoons help to mould the sentiments of the country.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year..........$4 00

$4 00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publisher.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for year, $10 00; or, two of *Harper's Periodicals*, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 00 each. A complete set, comprising Eighteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per. vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

Newspapers are not to copy this Advertisement without the express orders of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS New York

Remedies.

MANHOOD RESTORED.—A victim of youthful imprudence causing premature decay, nervous debility, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address,

J. H. REEVES,

78 Nassau-st., New York.

Jan. 22, 1875. 3748.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

Extract from a Letter

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts: "I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep had a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old. Remaining, gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L.S."

To the Proprietors of

Norton's Camomile Pills, London

July 1874.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Apothecaries' Hall, Lincoln, London

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co., Coleman street, London.

Newbery & Sons, 37 Newgate street, London.

Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon street, London.

Sanger & Sons, Oxford street, London.

And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS IN CANADA.

Montreal—Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists.

Montreal—Lymans, Clare & Co.

Toronto—Elliott & Co., Wholesale Druggists

" Shapter & Owen.

Hamilton—Winer & Co.

Halifax—Avery Brown &

NOTICE.

Morson's Effectual Remedies

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, and 1 pint bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodyne being unequal in strength, MORSON & SON have prepared this. Sold in ¼ oz., 1½ oz., and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is MORSON'S.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON.

Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions.

31, 33 & 124 Southampton Row, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON

WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES Selected, and Shipping orders executed with despatch 3245

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMES.

Patronised by all the World.

Rimmel's Ihang-Ihang, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane, and other perfumes exquisite fragrance.

Rimmel's Lavender Water, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.

Rimmel's Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.

Rimmel's Dugong Oil Soap, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.

Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Costume and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Balls and Parties.

Rimmel's Violet, Rose, Leaf, Rice, and other Toilet Powders. A liberal allowance to shippers.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96 Strand, 128 Regent Street, and 24 Cornhill, London, 17 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, and 76 King's Road, Brighton. Sold by all Perfumery Vendors

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MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES

FOR

CONSUMPTION, WASTING AND INDIGESTION,

Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine.

As attested by reports from Medical men who have made the subject their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.

Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers.

SAVORY & MOORE,

143 NEW BOND-ST., LONDON, W

And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY AND MOORE'S DATURA TATULA Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis &c.

IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD

USE THE

Diamond Yeast Cakes

USE THE

Norwich Egg Powder,

For making all kinds of Cakes WITHOUT EGGS.

To be had of all Grocers.

H. J. WEEKES & Co,

Toronto.

Sole Agents for Ontario. 3784-1 y

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

New York Weekly Herald.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Proprietor.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

THE WEEKLY HERALD is published every Saturday, at five cents per copy. Annual subscription price:

One Copy	$2
Three Copies	5
Five Copies	8
Ten Copies	15

Postage five cents per copy for three months.

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1.50 each.

An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten.

Twenty copies to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at the same price.

One extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty.

Additions to clubs received at club rates.

These rates make the WEEKLY HERALD the cheapest publication in the country.

Terms cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender.

A glance at portion of the WEEKLY HERALD will be appropriated to Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Pomology and the management of domestic animals. Particular attention will be paid also to Reports of the Markets.

The aim will be to make the WEEKLY HERALD superior to any other agricultural and family newspaper in the country.

Every number of the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a select story and the latest and most important news by telegraph from all parts of the world up to the hour of publication.

During the session of Congress the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a summary of the proceedings and the latest News by telegraph from Washington, Political, Religious, Fashionable, Artistic, Literary and Sporting intelligence, Obituary Notices, Varieties, Amusements, Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day, a review of the Cattle and Dry Goods Markets, Financial and Commercial intelligence and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

The HERALD employs no agents in the country nor in distant cities to canvass for subscribers, as none are necessary. Any person pretending to be an agent for the WEEKLY HERALD should be treated as a common swindler. The club system has abolished the agency system. It is safe and cheap.

The price of subscription, whenever practicable, should be transmitted by Post Office Orders. It is the safest mode of transmitting money by mail.

At small Post Offices in the country where Post Office Orders cannot be obtained, money may be remitted in Registered letters.

Advertisements, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

Price of the DAILY HERALD, four cents a copy. Annual subscription price, $12, always in advance.

Write the address on letters to the NEW YORK HERALD, in a bold and legible hand, and give the name of each subscriber, of Post Office, County and State so plainly that no errors in mailing papers will be liable to occur.

Carpets.

OTTAWA

CARPET AND FURNITURE HOUSE.

SHOOLBRED & CO.

Desire to inform their friends and the public that they are now receiving regular consignments of Furniture of all descriptions from

Messrs. R. Hay & Co.,

(late Jacques & Hay,) Toronto, &c. &c., to which they confidently invite the attention of purchasers, both as regards Workmanship, Quality and Good Value, as we are selling at a Small Advance on Mill Prices.

A Large Stock of Curtains on Hand.

SHOOLBRED & CO.

Ottawa, January 4, 1875. 49 Sparks Street.

Watchmakers, &c.

MANUFACTURING

Watchmaker and Jeweller.

Having sold out the retail business to Messrs. Radford & Goyer, I beg leave to return thanks to the public for their patronage during the last 18 years and will continue the

MANUFACTURING, JEWELLRY AND WATCHMAKING BUSINESS

in my former workshops, over Mann's Hardware Store, corner of Metcalfe and Sparks street.

Jane 20, 1874. W. YOUNG

N. MARKS,

Fine Jeweller, Practical Watchmaker,

36—SPARKS STREET—36

Just received, a magnificent assortment of fine

JEWELLERY

Comprising Diamonds and other fine stone Rings, Opera and Victoria Chains—very choice designs. Also, a complete assortment of finest finish Gold and Silver Watches, which be will sell at astonishingly low prices.

A very unique assortment of Whitby Jet.

Nov. 25, 1874.

To the Queen and Royal Family;

To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales [Special Appointment]; and to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments and Railway Companies, established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER,

Prize Medalist of the London, Dublin and Paris Exhibitions.

Maker to the Chronograph, by which the Derby and all other Races and great events of the day are timed.

Manufactory and City House—58 and 60 Ludgate Hill.

West End Establishments—25 Old Bond Street, and 99 Westbourne Grove, London.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS and WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited, before sending their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufactory the Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery and Electro-Plate which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the manufactory Ludgate Hill, or through merchants and shippers in England.

WATCHES	CLOCKS
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns.	Of all kinds, from [illegible] to 1000 Gns.
Lever, Vertical, Horizontal, Duplex, Chronometer, Chronograph, Keyless, Centre Seconds Repeaters, Indian, &c.	Church, Turret, Carriage, Chime, Dining and Drawing-room, Hall, Shop, Library, Bracket, &c.

English Ormolu Clocks, designed by English artists, and manufactured by J. W. Benson, to exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this establishment.

FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental *ateliers* of the highest reputation, moderate prices.

Artistic Gold Jewellery, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after designs by the most accomplished artists in the precious Metals, Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings, and all kinds of *bijouterie*, as supplied to members of the Court, and other distinguished personages.

Presentation Plate.—Testimonials of different sorts, Racing Cups, and Jewelled and other Boxes, as provided by Mr. Benson for the Corporation of London and other public bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c. &c.

Silver and Electro-plate in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-plate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. No other is really cheap at any price, nor worth buying.

Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., exchanged. Merchants, Shippers and Clubs supplied.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Plate sent to all parts of the world.

Jan. 17 1874. 3462-1wly

Mails.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA,

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

All Mails are closed by Montreal time 8 minutes faster than Ottawa time.

1874 WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1875

MAILS.	CLOSE.	DELIVERED.
Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B. Charlottetown, P.E.I., and all places in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, etc., and Western U.S.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Garry and other places in the Province of Manitoba—Mails despatched daily via Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich.	[illegible]	[illegible]
British Columbia (and Vancouver's Island) Mails despatched daily via Windsor, Ont., Detroit and San Francisco. Rate postage same as to other parts of the Dominion	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States, via Ogdensburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York, through mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, per St. L. & O. Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Gower, Kars, etc., per St. L. & O. Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Osgoode, Russell, etc., per St. L. & O. Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Gloucester and Oxford Stations, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perth, Smith Falls and Carleton Place per Canada Central Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stittsville, Huntley, Carp, March, &c., per Canada Central Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Upper Ottawa, places on the Brockville & Ottawa Railways, North of Carleton Place Junction, Pakenham, Pembroke, &c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hull	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aylmer, Eardley, Heyworth and Onslow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lower Ottawa, by stage, Buckingham, Cumberland, L'Orignal, Grenville etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chelsea, Wakefield, North Wakefield, Low and River Desert, and intermediate offices daily	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Matter posted up to 10.10 p.m. will be forwarded East and West in supplementary packages the same night.

BRITISH MAILS

Via New York, close every Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, at 8 p.m.

Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 11.00 p.m.

A supplementary bag for Canadian steamers will be closed at 1.25 p.m., in which only registered matter can be sent

POSTAGE STAMPS

Are no longer sold at this office, but may be purchased from any of the licensed stamp vendors throughout the city.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Newfoundland, Great Britain and India.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits will be received at this office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time.

EXCEPTIONAL POSTAGE.—Postage to Hull, New Edinburgh and Rochesterville, 1 cent. per half ounce, if post paid; if unpaid, 2 cents.

Office hours from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

For Money Order and Savings Bank business from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office, Ottawa, Jan. 26, 1875.

Painters.

T. PRUNEAU, Junr.,

SIGN WRITER, HOUSE DECORATOR, PAINTER, PAPER-HANGER, &c

Glazing, Whitewashing, Coloring &c., done on the shortest notice, and in a workmanlike style.

A large assortment of NEW PAPERS, BORDERS, &c., just received, and now on view.

Opposite the Post Office, Sparks-St.

Dec 26 1874

Travellers' Guide.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Leaves.....10.45 a.m., 2.00 p.m.

Arrives.....7.35 a.m., 4.10 p.m.

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Leaves..........10.40 a.m.

Arrives..........1.20 p.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Leaves Prescott Junction going west..........1.40 p.m.

Leaves " " east. 4.45 p.m.

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILWAY.

Leaves Ogdensburg.. 8.00 a.m.

Arrives in New York.10.00 p.m.

Leaves New York.... 6.00 p.m.

Arrives in Ogdensburg.......... 1.15 a.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY.

Leaves Ogdensburg for Boston..........12.15 p.m.

Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston. 8.00 a.m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Go to Mr. Tackaberry's auction, Maria street, Monday, 29th March, 10 o'clock a.m.

Moore Bros., corner of Sparks and O'Connor streets, are selling cook stoves below cost.

Recollect the very attractive sale of household furniture to take place on Monday, the 29th of March, at 10 a.m., at the residence of Mrs. [illegible], Maria street.

I. B. TACKABERRY,

Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent.

Moore Bros., corner of Sparks and O'Connor streets, have still a few cook and heating stoves, which they are selling below cost.

Go to Auclair's, Bank street, for the most attractive display of Easter [illegible]

Two WEEKS ONLY.—The clearing sale of boots and shoes, at J. & G. N[illegible], Rideau street.

Moore Bros. are selling Self-feeding Heating Stoves, so low, that it will pay to buy and keep them over for next season's use. All other goods in their line wonderfully low prices; corner Sparks and O'Connor streets.

Baskets, woodenware, tinware, &c., very, very cheap at Moore Bros.

Offices to let in the Victoria Chambers. Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig.

HORSES SAVED.—The lives of thousands of horses have been saved during the past year, and the credit is due to "[illegible] Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy." This preparation is being extensively used, and exacts from all the highest praise. Nothing of the kind has ever before been half as successful or given such universal satisfaction; it cannot be equalled. We can confidently recommend it, and would advise every one to keep a supply on hand—it may be the means of saving your horse's life. Remember the name and see that the signature of Hurd [illegible] is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers.

HEMORRHOIDS (or PILES) are perfectly cured by Mathieu's Pile Ointment or money refunded. Price $1 per pot, or 6 pots for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the Wingate Chemical Company, Montreal, and retail by all druggists, or will be forwarded to any address on receipt of price by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

House Keepers! If you desire a profitable tea call on Baskerville & Bro. and have them to select for you. If the tea is not pleasing to your taste they will refund the money for what you [illegible]. Their wines, liquors and general groceries are of the best brand.

People's Tea Store,

36 Rideau street.

Thomas' Excelsior Electric Oil—Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents' worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures catarrh, asthma and croup. Fifty cents' worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Spart, Ont., writes: "Send me six dozen Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Have sold all I had from you, and want more now. Its cures are wonderful." William Maguire, of Franklin, writes: "I have sold all the agent left; it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. C[illegible], Ilona, writes: "Please forward six dozen of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am nearly sold out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes: "Send at once a further supply of Electric Oil; I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well, and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, [illegible]ford, writes: "Send me some more Electric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Re[illegible], Verton, P. Q., writes: "The Electric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write: "Send us one gross Electric Oil. We find it sells well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y., and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ontario, sole agents for the Dominion.

Note.—*Electric*—Selected and Electrized.

PAIN-KILLER.

After thirty-five years trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera, or any sort of Bowel complaint it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency, and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.

It is used Internally and Externally.

Sold everywhere, Price 25 cts.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors.

January 18, 1875.

JOB MOSES FEMALE PILLS.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, obtain free, of the agent, a pamphlet, or refer to advertisement.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR.

$1.00, and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all druggists.

Travellers' Guide.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Leaves.....10.45 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 10.45 p.
Arrives.... 7.35 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 7.10 p.

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Leaves..................10.40 a.m., 5.00 p.m
Arrives.................1.20 p.m., 7.40 p.m

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Leaves Prescott Junction
going west..............1.40 p.m., 1.37 a.m
Leaves " " east..4.45 p.m., 4.35 a.m

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILWAY

Leaves Ogdensburg.. 8.00 a.m., 2.25 p.m.
Arrives in New York.10.00 p.m., 7.00 a.m.
Leaves New York.... 6.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg.................. 1.15 a.m., 7.45 p.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.

Leaves Ogdensburg for ....12.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m.
Arrives Ogdensburg .... 8.00 a.m., 12.50 p.m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Go to Mr. Tackaberry's auction sale on Maria street, Monday, 29th March, at 10 o'clock a.m. 3804-2i

Moore Bros., corner of Sparks and O'Connor streets, are selling counter scales below cost. 3804

Recollect the very attractive sale of household furniture to take place on Monday, the 29th of March, at 11 o'clock a.m., at the residence of Mrs. W. Scott, Maria street.

I. B. TACKABERRY,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent.
3804-2i

Moore Bros., corner of Sparks and O'Connor streets, have still a number of cook and heating stoves, which they are selling below cost. 3804

Go to Auclair's, Bank street, to see a most attractive display of Easter meats. 3803-2i.

TWO WEEKS ONLY.—The clearing sale of boots and shoes, at J. & G. Neelin's; 12 Rideau street.

Moore Bros. are selling Self-feeding and Heating Stoves, so low, that it will pay to buy and keep them over for next winters use. All other goods in their line at wonderfully low prices; corner Sparks and O'Connor streets. 3794

Baskets, woodenware, tinware, &c., going very, very cheap at Moore Bros. 3789

Offices to let in the Victoria Chambers. Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig. 3760

HORSES SAVED.—The lives of thousands of horses have been saved during the past year, and the credit is due to "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy." This preparation is being extensively used, and exacts from all the highest praise. Nothing of the kind has ever before been half as successful, or given such universal satisfaction; it cannot be equalled. We can confidently recommend it, and would advise all who own horses to keep a supply of it on hand—it may be the means of saving your horse's life. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co., is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers. 3796

HEMORRHOIDS (OR PILES) are permanently cured by Mathieu's Pile Ointment, or money refunded. Price $1 per pot, or six pots for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the Wingate Chemical Company, Montreal, and retail by all druggists, or will be forwarded to any address on receipt of price by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 3762

House Keepers! If you desire to get a profitable tea call on Baskerville & Bros. and have them to select for you. If the tea is not pleasing to your taste they will refund the money for what you return. Their wines, liquors and general groceries are of the best brand.

People's Tea Store,
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Thomas' Excelsior Electric Oil—Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents' worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures catarrh, asthma and croup. Fifty cents' worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity a lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from the different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Spart, Ontario, writes: "Send me six dozen Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Have sold all I had from you and want more now. Its cures are truly wonderful." William Maguire, of Franklin, writes: "I have sold all the agent left; it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes: "Please forward six dozen of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am nearly run out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes: "Send at once a further supply of Electric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well, and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, write: "Send me some more Electric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P. Q., writes: "The Electric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write: "Send us one gross Electric Oil. We find it takes well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 50 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y., and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ontario, sole agents for the Dominion.

Note.—*Electric*—Selected and Electrized. 3727

PAIN-KILLER.

After thirty-five years trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera, or any sort of Bowel complaint it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency, and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.

It is used Internally and Externally.

Sold everywhere. Price 25 cts.
PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors.
January 13, 1875. 37

JOB MOSES FEMALE PILLS

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, those Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

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$1.00, and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

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Thos. Lawrence

Respectfully requests his friends and customers to call and see his

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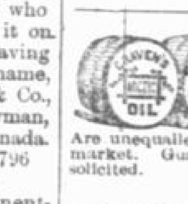

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For sale by all Oilmen.

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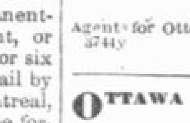

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March 1874

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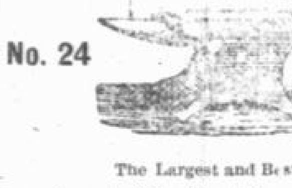
HARDWARE.



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The Largest and Best

Assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware

In the city is to be found at

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N B.—For prices and quality of goods he defies competion.

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Sign of the ANVIL, 24 Rideau Street.

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THOMAS SHORE & COMPANY,

[Successors to LEE & THOMPSON.]

Beg leave to call the attention of the Public to their large and varied assortment of a I description of

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which they are offering to the Public at the lowest rates. They have also always on hand, all descriptions of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Riding Saddles, Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Bags, Whips, and everything in connection with their line of business.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. None but the best workmen employed.

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Have in stock the latest and best

COAL STOVES!
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COAL STOVES.

Hot Air Furnaces fitted up in public buildings and private dwellings.

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Illustrated pamphlets and estimates given on application.

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River	Natashquan (*North Shore*)...........	$800
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do	Becscie, do	20
do	Malbaie (*near Percé*)...............	100
do	Grand Pabos, do	200
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do	Tobique (*New Brunswick*)............	100
do	Nashwaak, do	100
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do	Jupiter (*Anticosti Island*).........	100
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By order of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

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Commissioner of Fisheries
Ottawa.

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Ottawa, March 23, 1875.

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Under the same editorial supervision. Each published monthly, and suitable for School or Home. The best and cheapest published. Beautiful Premiums with these also.

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NEW REVISED EDITION.

Entirely rewritten by the ablest writers on every subject. Printed from new type, and illustrated with Several Thousand Engravings and Maps.

The work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA was completed in 1863, since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States, and the signal developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature, and art, have induced the editors and publishers to submit it to an exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition entitled THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.

The movement of political affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and their fruitful application to the industrial and useful arts and the convenience of refinement of social life. Great wars and consequent revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar moment. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work appeared, has happily been ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced.

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In preparing the present edition for the press it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination.

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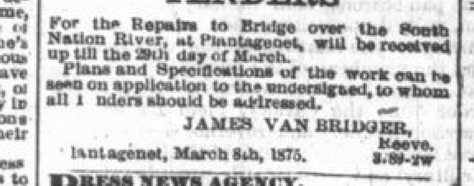

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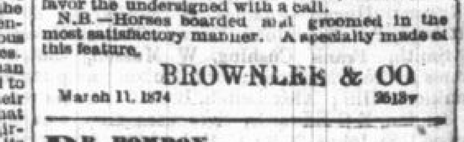
ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Rideau-St.



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RODOLPHE MATTE,
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ATTEND promptly to fitting up Water Services, Baths, Sinks, &c., with Hot and Cold Water Pipes, Gas Pipes and Fixtures, Hot Air Furnaces. Estimates for work in any of the above lines on application.

Sole Agents for the New Improved Eureka Hot Air Draft Furnace.

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"Liebig's Liquid
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"Nutritious Condiment
for Horses and Cattle."
"British Egg
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Sole Agents for Ottawa and District
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For the supply of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Shrubs.

These Trees being raised in Lower Canada, are preferable to those from American Nurseries, being thoroughly acclimatized, and better adapted to stand the winters of this district.

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Ottawa-st., between King & Nelson-sts.
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Restore your Sight!

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Dec 2, 1874.

(Continued from second page.)

redemption of the notes above [the] amount. It had been found that w[ithin] the last two months $2,000,000 had [been] taken out of this country to pay for [Do]minion notes. We ought not to a[llow] gold to get so low that we would be [ob]liged to telegraph to England to send gold to redeem our paper. The bill would not affect the bank circulation in the least. It was to enable the Dominion of Canada to have at any time such a reserve that its paper could not be protested. It was simply [to protect the credit] of the country by precluding the possibility of its paper being dishonoured. It would simply show to the world that there was this reserve here for the Government in the event of a run upon it or in the event of a run upon our banks. Hon. gentlemen could recollect in the past cases where the Government had had to come to the rescue of the banks. A temporary easing off of the banks during a crisis was of great advantage, and it was therefore of importance that we should have a considerable quantity of gold on hand to meet any possible contingency.

Hon. Mr. READ thought the bill seemed to throw discredit on our resources and on our ability to pay. If $2,000,000 came in to-day he did not see why we should not issue $2,000,000 in notes to-morrow to pay our ordinary every day outgo. It seemed to him that this bill aimed at throwing doubt on our ability to meet our engagements. If we looked at the amount of money that lay to our credit in England it would be seen that we were holding 30 per cent. more of gold than we were in the habit of holding.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—15 per cent.

Hon. Mr. READ—As 15 is to 35; he thought it was 30 per cent. increase, or thereabouts. He thought there were too few small notes in the country. It was difficult to get change even for a five dollar bill. The banks were right enough; they issued their own paper and made that go into the circulation. He had brought the subject of a scarcity of small notes under the attention of the late Finance Minister, who promised to regulate it, but up to the present time nothing had been done about it. He concluded by expressing the hope that the Government would withdraw this motion.

Hon. Mr. MACFARLANE was understood to say that at present there was a great want in the country of a small note circulation. He considered the Dominion notes as good as gold. The credit of even the best banks was inferior to that of these notes, which passed current in every part of the Dominion, for it was known that gold could be collected upon them.

Hon. Mr. PENNY considered that all that had been said about the convenience of having notes that were capable of being circulated everywhere, commended itself to every man's mind. But the value of these notes depended upon the certainty that every man felt that they could be redeemed in gold—not that the Government had promised to redeem them in gold, but that the Government would do so when they were presented, and that he took to be the object of this bill. It was all very well to say that the security of the Government was as good as the security of the banks, but the comparison did not stand the test. The security of the bank is in the personal management of its affairs by the officers, but Governments primarily did not manage this business in the same manner. Now, if we wanted proof that this security of the Government was not sufficient, we had only to look to the United States. No one doubted that that Government was solvent. Its debentures were above par, and this could not be if the Government of the United States were supposed to be bankrupt. But where were their greenbacks? Ten per cent. below par and sometimes 200 per cent.—not because anyone doubted the solvency of the Government, but because they could not redeem those notes. The moment they had gold enough those notes would be convertible. He agreed with his hon. friend (Mr. Wilmot) that these notes were secured by the whole value of the property of the country. But what did we put upon the face of the note except security for gold? A promise to pay ten dollars, or five dollars, or something of that sort. But suppose he promised to pay the one-hundredth part of an acre of land or something of that sort, what kind of security would that be for currency? In that way we would have to put upon the face of the note a guarantee of our farms or taxes to any amount in dollars. As to the allusion to the Bank of France, his impression was that that bank was like the Bank of England; it was not the Government of England nor the Government of France, but it was a corporation in both countries that managed the business, under certain regulations, but for their own profit undoubtedly. The bill now asked for by this Government was charged with the responsibility of our credit. The Finance Minister believed it to be necessary, and he was considered to be an able man. He (Mr. Penny) presumed the Minister did that for his own security and for the security of those who would come after him. We should incur a very great responsibility were we to throw out this bill, and if at some time or another we should find our notes running down at a discount.

Hon. Mr. WILMOT replied briefly to the arguments that had been adduced against his amendment, and contended there was no necessity for the bill, because, under the existing law, the Government could provide gold for any sum likely to be required. He thought the bill was made in the interest of the banks, and it was supported chiefly in the House by hon. gentlemen who were interested in banks.

A colloquy ensued between hon. Messrs. Vidal, Wark and Scott in elucidation of the meaning of some of the provisions of the bill.

The vote was then taken on the amendment of Hon. Mr. Wilmot, which was lost.

CONTENTS.

The Honourable Messieurs Aikens, Armand, Bellerose, Botsford, Bourinot, Chapais, Cornwall, Flint, Glasier, Hamilton (Kingston), Howlan, Kaulbach, Leonard, McClelan, McLelan, Macfarlane, Miller, Montgomery, Read, Wilmot—20.

NON-CONTENTS.

The Honourable Messieurs Alexander, Allan, Baillargeon, Benson, Bureau, Chaffers, Chinic, Christie (Speaker), Cormier, Dickey, Ferrier, Girard, Haythorne, McDonald, McMaster, Macdonald, Macpherson, Odell, Paquet, Penny, Ryan, Scott, Seymour, Shaw, Skead, Sutherland, Trudel, Wark—28.

The main motion being then put, it was carried on division.

It being six o'clock, the House rose.

After recess.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Postal Service Bill. Several slight amendments were suggested by the Hon. Messrs. Aikens and Ryan, which Hon. Mr. Scott promised to take into consideration. The Committee rose and reported the bill.

LIQUIDS IN CASKS.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT moved the second reading of the bill to compel persons delivering merchantable liquids in casks to mark on the casks the capacity thereof. He explained that this bill came from the Inland Revenue Department and was connected with the management of that department. Read a second time.

INSPECTION OF PENITENTIARIES.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT, in moving for the second reading, stated that this bill proposed to place the inspection of penitentiaries under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Justice, with the object of giving him more absolute control over the management of these institutions. It had been charged that there had been many abuses within the last few years, and it was proposed to alter the present system and do away altogether with the Boards of Directors or Penitentiary Inspectors.

Hon. Mr. TRUDEL gave notice that he intended to move an amendment to

COPYRIGHTS.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments to the Copyrights bill made in the House of Commons, which were concurred in.

Hon. Mr. TRUDEL said there was one point in the bill which gave him special satisfaction, and that was that no work of an immoral or irreligious character could be made legal literary property. He was very glad to be able to compliment the Government on this provision of the bill.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said the Northern Railway Company had been for many years indebted to the Dominion Government, and efforts had been made from time to time to effect a settlement which would be satisfactory to the country, and not entirely injure the railway or its creditors. The Government claim amounted to £475,000, with interest made up. The late Administration proposed to take the sum of £23,000 and give a release, retaining some second and third class mortgage bonds, to the amount of £100,000 altogether, but this arrangement was not carried out. The proposition now was that if, by April of next year—or the time might be extended by the Governor-in-Council—the Company paid £100,000 into the Receiver-General's Department, the Company would be released.

Hon. Mr. BENSON—What is the deduction from their debt?

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—The debt, with interest accumulated, is placed at about £475,000, for which we take £100,000 sterling. The £100,000 bonds of the Dominion remain in the same position; but with regard to the first lien, they would give it up for £100,000 sterling, cash.

Hon. Mr. MACMASTER said this road had opened up a very important section of the country, and had contributed more to the revenue, perhaps, than any other road in the country. He thought, for this reason, it deserved assistance, and doubted whether any other railroad in the country had anything like the same claims to such a concession.

The bill was read a second time.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Hon. Mr. ALLAN, on moving the second reading of this bill, explained that it was to incorporate a railway company and give them the same facilities for doing business, by allowing them to make certain deposits, as had been granted to other insurance companies. He proposed to refer the bill to a private committee, where it could be considered. Bill read a second time.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT, on moving the second reading, explained that the bill was to place certain railways in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which already form part of the Intercolonial Railway, under the management and control of the Minister of Public Works. Bill read a second time.

SUPERANNUATION.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT, on moving the second reading of the bill amending the Superannuation Act, said its object was to enable the Government to give a certain amount of superannuation to certain officers who were not entitled to full consideration. There were some persons in the Civil Service who, from various causes, were not entitled to as large an amount as would ordinarily fall to their share—who had not, in fact, earned consideration. This bill enabled the Government to dispose of their cases according to their demerits.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY thought it was not a good principle of legislation to ask the House to provide for persons whose services had not been satisfactory.

The bill was read a second time, after which the House adjourned at 10:40.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, March 27.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

BILL INTRODUCED.

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER introduced a bill to amend the law relating to violence, threats and molestations.

The bill was read the first time.

CAPE RACE LIGHT HOUSE.

Hon. Mr. SMITH moved the House into Committee of the Whole to consider a resolution declaring it expedient to repeal an Act of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island providing for the collection in that island of the Cape Race Light House toll.

The resolution was reported, and a bill founded on it was introduced and read the first time.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

Mr. SPEAKER read messages from His Excellency transmitting the Supplementary Estimates for the year ending June 30th, 1875, and also for the year ending June 30th, 1876.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved that they be referred to Committee of Supply. Carried.

ACTS OF PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved for Orders in Council not already laid before the House, relating to the allowance, or disallowance of Acts of the several Provincial Legislatures, since Confederation, &c., &c.—Carried.

THE COASTING TRADE.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. SMITH, the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider resolutions for the purpose of amending the Act 33 Vic., c. 14, respecting the coasting trade of Canada by providing that the master of any steam vessel not being a British ship found towing any ship, vessel or raft, from one place to another in Canada, or in Canadian waters, shall forfeit the sum of four hundred dollars, &c., &c.

Hon. Mr. SMITH explained that it had come to the knowledge of the Government that in many parts of the Dominion, particularly on the coast of British Columbia and in the inland waters of other Provinces, American vessels were engaged in this trade, while no such privilege was granted to Canadian vessels in United States waters.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD suggested that an exception should be made in case of wrecked vessels.

The resolution was amended in accordance with this suggestion, reported and concurred in.

Hon. Mr. SMITH introduced a bill to amend the Act respecting the coasting trade of Canada, which was read the first time.

Mr. GOUDGE said that before proceeding with the orders of the day, he desired to call attention to an article from the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, on the subject of the Plimsoll Bill, now before the Imperial Parliament. He was proceeding to read the article, when

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE enquired what was the object of the hon. gentleman's observations.

Mr. GOUDGE replied that the proposed amendment of the Merchant Shipping Act would seriously affect our inland and ocean trade.

Hon. Mr. SMITH—The matter is being dealt with at present by the Government.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENT.

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER moved the third reading of the bill to prevent enlistment in the service of any foreign State, in certain cases not provided for by the Foreign Enlistment Act of 1870.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

DOMINION LANDS IN MANITOBA.

On motion of Hon. Mr. LAIRD, the House went into committee to amend the Act respecting the appropriation of certain Dominion lands in Manitoba.

The bill was reported, read the third time and passed.

HARBOUR MASTERS.

Hon. Mr. SMITH moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Act respecting harbour masters, [and explained] that if the duty of removing buoys were to be transferred to harbour masters, as proposed by the bill, they should be paid for this labour.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL concurred in the remarks of the hon. member for Cape Breton. The harbour of Montreal extended a distance of 100, and that of Quebec 200 miles, and if the harbour masters were to be compelled to place and remove the buoys, the expenditure for performing that work would be in excess of the fees they received.

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON urged the same objections.

Hon. Mr. SMITH replied that the bill would not apply to these ports.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL enquired whether the bill would apply to the harbour of Miramichi.

Hon. Mr. SMITH replied that it would.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL said that the Marine and Fisheries Department had always performed the work of buoying Miramichi harbour, which involved an expense of £60 or £70.

Hon. Mr. SMITH said it was important that certain officers should be charged with the special duty of looking after the buoys. If the work could not be performed by the harbour masters for the remuneration they at present received, their allowances might be supplemented.

Hon. Mr. TUPPER observed that the hon. gentleman had made out a case for having officers appointed for this purpose, but there was no justice in throwing these duties upon them without remuneration.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL remarked that it would be well to confine the bill to the smaller ports and appoint special officers for the larger ports.

Hon. Mr. SMITH said that under the re-adjustment of fees of vessels it was impossible to know beforehand how much the Harbour Masters would receive, but if it was found that their remuneration was inadequate to the extra duties required of them then the Government had power to supplement it.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD pointed out that in this bill it was provided that Harbour Masters shall perform this duty without any remuneration, and therefore no matter what hardship the Harbour Masters might labour under, their remuneration could not be increased without an act of Parliament.

The bill was read a second time.

MANITOBA LANDS.

The bill respecting conflicting claims to lands of occupants in Manitoba was read a second time forthwith.

Hon. Mr. LAIRD said the object of the bill was to decrease the number of Commissioners appointed by the Act of 1873 and to limit the cases to be referred to them to those which related to disputes between two parties who laid claim to the same section of land.

Hon. Mr. TUPPER called the attention of the Government to a matter which might not apply strictly to this bill. The Government, for the purpose of obtaining parties to serve in a military capacity in Manitoba, offered, in addition to that payment, a grant of land after a certain term of service. These parties served that term, and subsequently the Government asked for additional volunteers on the same terms as before. Now it appeared in a number of cases parties re-enlisted, and that the Government had declined to carry out the arrangement on the second occasion on the ground that these men had already received a grant of land. It appeared to him (Mr. Tupper) that if such were the case, nothing could be more unjust. It was a great advantage to the Government to secure the services of parties who by their previous experience had become thoroughly acquainted with the duties, and would be much more efficient than new men. He did not see why men who re-enlisted should not be placed on as favourable a footing as raw recruits.

Hon. Mr. VAIL said this matter had not been brought to his notice before. He promised to look into it.

The bill was reported, read the third time, and passed.

DOMINION LAND ACT.

The bill to extend to the Province of British Columbia the provisions of the Dominion Land Act was read the second time, passed through Committee of the Whole, read the third time, and passed.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Hon. Mr. LAIRD moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 32 and 33 Victoria, chapter 3, and to provide for the Government of this Province.

In reply to Mr. MASSON,

Hon. Mr. LAIRD said the object of the bill was this:—It had been found in distributing the 1,400,000 acres of land appropriated for the half-breeds that the Act was rather indefinite. There were so many shades of half-breeds that it was difficult to say who were and who were not entitled to a portion of the land. This bill gave a list of the degrees of relationship which would enable the Government more speedily to adjust claims of that nature. Then there was another doubtful clause. It was supposed that 190 acres of land were to be given to each claimant. It was thought that if the lands were divided there would be a quantity still left. It was not desirable that it should be divided into small lots of four or five acres, and the Government therefore proposed to give the half-breeds scrip for that portion of the lands left over with a view of preventing any part of the lands being locked up after the distribution of the lands appropriated.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE doubted whether Parliament had any right to pass such an Act.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD was understood to say that he concurred in the opinion of the member for South Bruce.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said they would simply take this stage to-day, and look into the matter before Tuesday. The objection would only apply to the first section; there was no doubt as to their power to deal with the second section.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said he fancied that could be done, because the second section was quite consistent with the original Manitoba Act. With the understanding that the principle of the bill was not admitted this stage might now be taken.

The bill was then read the second time.

SUPREME COURT.

The adjourned debate on the Supreme Court Bill was resumed.

Mr. LANGLOIS said the doubts which had been raised as to the constitutionality of this measure had not changed his opinion, which continued to be in favour of the measure. The clause on which the bill was founded was of such a general character that it bore no exception but the exception that might be created by our legislation. The words "notwithstanding anything in this Act," certainly did not apply to any part of the Dominion jurisdiction. They must have been inserted for another purpose, and that purpose must be to do away with all exceptions which might be taken to the jurisdiction of appeal in matters belonging to the jurisdiction of the Local Parliament. It was plain, therefore, that we had a right to constitute a Court of Appeal, notwithstanding anything in the Act. The name of the Court was given, in was to be a general Court of Appeal, and not a court of original jurisdiction. It was to be a Court of Appeal from all judgments that might be given in any of the Provinces. He had, therefore, no doubt as to the legality of the jurisdiction of this Court of Appeal in matters of a local nature, in matters of local or matters of civil law. But notwithstanding any doubt which may be urged as to the constitutionality of this Court, there would be no harm in establishing it, because immediately after it is established the Government could at once submit to it the question of constitutionality, and the Court would be competent to decide it. If, in their opinion, the Court was constitutionally created, then the question would be settled; if, on the contrary, their opinion was that it was unconstitutional, then, perhaps, by next session of Parliament application could be made to the Imperial Parliament for additional powers. It had been urged [that] cases to be decided by the civil law. He admitted there would be some disadvantage, that the Province of Quebec would not be in the same position before the Supreme Court as the other Provinces, because the majority of the judges would not be familiar with the French civil law. However, the position of Quebec would be better with this Court than it is now. At present they had the right of appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, though there was a growing feeling in favour of abolishing it. It was doubtful if at present a majority could be obtained in the Local Parliament—which was the proper tribunal to decide the point—in favour of abolishing the appeal to the Privy Council, but the opinion against that appeal was gaining ground every day in the Province of Quebec. After the establishment of this Supreme Court, they in that Province would have the option of two appeals—to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, or to the Supreme Court. He had no doubt that nine-tenths, perhaps ninety-nine-one-hundredths of the cases appealable to the Privy Council would be taken to the Supreme Court, especially after that Court came to be well known and appreciated. So that without any enactment abolishing appeal to the Privy Council, the result would be nearly the same. One reason for such a course being adopted was that the expense would be much less. The cost of appeal to the Privy Council was never less than $4,000, whereas the cost of an appeal to the Supreme Court would probably not exceed $1,000. Aside from the advantage of this Court in point of expense, there were other advantages which he could point out. The Court would have at least two judges versed in the French civil law. The hon. member for Montmorency had stated, as an objection to this Court, that a case might arise in which three judges from other Provinces would reverse the judgment of the Quebec Court of Appeals, even though unanimously rendered, and contrary to the opinion of the two Quebec judges in the Supreme Court. Such a case, if it really happened, would certainly be one of hardship, and if it was at all probable it should be provided against. But was it at all probable? He thought not. On the contrary, he thought that in cases involving the French civil law the Judges from the other Provinces would be inclined to defer to the opinions of the two Quebec Judges. But if such cases were thought to be probable, they might be provided against by an amendment to the effect that in such cases the judgment of the Quebec Court of Appeal should be maintained. But the danger adverted to was greater in regard to the appeal to the Privy Council, as was apparent from a recent case. He referred to the Guibord case. In that case the decision of eight Judges out of nine in the Province of Quebec was reversed by the Privy Council on a question involving not only civil law, which was very difficult for the English Judges to understand, but ecclesiastical law as well—that is, the old ecclesiastical law—as it stood in France before 1660. Such a case might justify a repeal of the legislation which authorized an appeal to the Privy Council. There was another advantage to be derived from this Court as compared with the Privy Council. When a case is sent to the Privy Council it is taken up by English barristers, who, though, no doubt, men of ability, cannot be expected for the small fee that is allowed them—seldom exceeding £150 sterling—become as familiar with the case as the Canadian Counsel who has followed it through all the Courts. On the other hand before the Supreme Court the pleader has the advantage of being familiar with the case from the beginning. In this connection he begged to express the hope that the bill would be so amended as to do away with any formality with respect to pleading before the Court, such as requiring barristers to be enrolled and to pay a fee and take an oath, especially as Canadian barristers are allowed to appear before the Privy Council without even a certificate of identity. He had no doubt that the advantage of being heard by Canadian counsel before this Court would more than compensate for any of its disadvantages. He had another suggestion to make in the direction of an amendment to the bill, and that was, that the appeal to this Court should be made final, so that, while the appellant would have the option of taking his case either to the Supreme Court or the Privy Council, yet if he chose to take it to the Supreme Court he should not afterwards have the right to take it to the Privy Council. Of course we could not take away the right of appeal to the foot of the throne by prerogative, but such appeals had almost fallen into disuse. In the district of Quebec he only knew of one appeal of that kind within the last thirty years, while there had been twenty or thirty appeals every year under the Statute. It had been said that this Parliament could not take away the right of appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. To his mind that question admitted of no doubt, although the member for Hamilton had given notice of an amendment to abolish that right. In his judgment that was a question for the Local Parliaments. The statutory right of appeal to the Privy Council originated by the ordinance of 1777, passed by the Governor and Legislature of the then Province of Quebec, which included both Upper and Lower Canada. He did not know how far that ordinance had been continued by Upper Canada, but in Lower Canada it was repealed by the statute of 1793, and also by the Judicature Act of Lafontaine, passed in 1849, and of course it was introduced into the Quebec Code of Procedure. The statutory right of appeal to the Privy Council existed only under that law, and it could only be repealed by the Local Legislature. There was no Imperial legislation on the subject, save the establishment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which was of very ancient date. He had made reference to a small book of practice before the Judicial Committee, and he found from this book that appeals from Upper and Lower Canada were founded upon the statutes of these provinces. There was no Imperial legislation; and, therefore, the repeal of that statute would do away with the right of appeal.

After recess,

Mr. OUIMET resumed the debate, strongly opposing the bill on the ground that it infringed on the rights of the Province of Quebec, and taunting the Government with forcing upon the House the measure they condemned when in Opposition.

Mr. TASCHEREAU assented to the general features of the bill, but thought a few amendments necessary.

The House then divided on Mr. Baby's amendment, which was rejected on a division.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and clauses 1 to 40 were gone through. Some verbal alterations were made, and notice was given of amendments to be moved on concurrence. The bill was amended so as to make cases involving amounts of $500 to be appealable.

The House adjourned at 11.15.

POLICE COURT.

Before M. O'Gara, P. M.

SATURDAY, March 22.

John McHugh and John Walsh were arraigned on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. They were remanded till Monday.

David Sharpe, for a similar offence, was mulcted in $2 and costs.

John Larose was charged with assaulting one Francis Aubrey, but the case being not very clearly established, the prisoner was discharged.

Theophile Vallee was charged with committing a breach of the peace, for which offence he was fined $2 and costs.

Olivier Robilliard, another defaulter in this respect, was also relieved of $2 and costs.

Margaret Sears was arraigned for keeping a house of ill fame, and was remanded with a month's imprisonment for

LOCAL LACONICS.

LADIES' COLLEGE.—This institution has closed for the Easter holidays, and will not open again until Monday next, the 5th of April.

CLEANING SIDEWALKS.—The police are now engaged in a vigorous enforcement of the By-law for cleaning the sidewalks. As a result of this action, nearly all the pavements of the principal streets are clear of snow and ice.

PROTESTANT HOSPITAL.—The visitors this week to this institution are: Directors, Messrs. Alex. Workman and James Peacock. Clergy, Revs. Johnston McCormac and R. M. Pope. Physician, Dr. John Sweetland.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MISSION.—The service in the church of St. John the Evangelist last night was conducted by the Rev. J. B. Good, of British Columbia, and a special collection was taken up in aid of missionary work in that distant province.

MILITIA CLOTHING.—The first instalment of militia clothing, consisting of about 2,000 suits, at present being manufactured in this city, will be ready for inspection during this week. It is said that a building has been leased by the Department for this purpose.

MILITARY BALL.—Capt. Anderson and the other officers of the Royal Engineers with Mr. Ashe, who have been in the city for the past few months, and who are so favourably known to our citizens, intend giving a ball on Thursday, the first of April, at the Union House, City Hall Square.

EASTER BEEF.—The display of Easter beef on Saturday throughout the different markets and private stalls of the city was splendid, and quite a raid was made upon it by buyers from all sections of the city. The By-Ward Market presented a rather lively scene in this respect throughout Saturday afternoon and evening.

DEPUTY REGISTRAR.—Mr. Wm. Wedd, of Toronto, has been appointed Deputy Registrar for the County of Renfrew, to assist Mr. A. Irving, Registrar, whose work of late has greatly increased. Mr. Wedd's appointment will doubtless give every satisfaction, as he is known to the residents of Pembroke where he has studied law for some time.

NIGHT SOIL.—Those entrusted with the removal of night soil or other parties have been guilty of depositing it and other refuse along Nepean and Biddy streets to the south of Centre Town, thereby creating a nuisance to those who have recently erected private residences in that locality. It would seem that there is no effective by-law regulating the removal of filth from the city.

A FIREMAN INJURED.—As Mr. Corrigan, one of the firemen in charge of the Conqueror reel, was driving out of George street station to Eddy's fire, yesterday morning, his head came in contact with the beam of the door and he was thrown senseless from his seat. The horse started off at a furious pace with the reel attached and put off in the direction of New Edinburgh. The rest of the men having gone to the fire, some persons residing in the vicinity of the station attended to Mr. Corrigan, who it is feared has sustained serious injuries. The other men of the station on returning from the fire, proceeded after daylight to search for the lost horse and reel, which were found after same time on the road in rear of Rideau Hall, leading to the Gatineau ferry.

RUNAWAY.—A horse belonging to Mr. Gallagher took fright at the military band in attendance at Dr. VanCourtlandt's funeral yesterday, and bolted nearly opposite Fleck's foundry. Ald. Birkett, who was in the cutter along with Mr. Gallagher, held on to the infuriated animal as long as he could, but the rein and the trace having snapped, the horse detached himself from both cutter and harness, and scampered down George street in the direction of Pooley's Bridge, scattering the crowd in every direction. He was caught, however, in the vicinity of the bridge, and no further damage was done than the breaking of the shafts and destroying of the harness.

A LUCKY ESCAPE.—During the excitement of the last fire alarm yesterday afternoon, a man on horseback who was gallopping to and fro on Rideau street, apparently waiting for an engine or hook and ladder waggon, succeeded, at the corner of Rideau and Sussex streets, in falling foul of two ladies, who were knocked over and trampled upon. He dismounted, and with the assistance of others who ran to the rescue, extricated them from their perilous position. It seems a miracle that they were not seriously injured under the circumstances, but beyond a couple of bruises caused by the knees of the horse, and the tearing of their clothes, they escaped unhurt.

IMPOSING MILITARY FUNERAL.—The remains of the late Dr. Van Cortlandt were yesterday consigned to their last resting place in Hull Cemetery, with all the pomp and splendour that usually attends a military funeral. About two o'clock the various military *corps* of the city began to assemble at the late residence of the deceased on Wellington street, and were duly organized in funeral procession. A firing party of 100 men from the Ottawa Garrison Artillery led off with their arms reversed. Next came a gun carriage of the Ottawa Field Battery, drawn by four horses with mounted drivers, bearing the corpse. The coffin was shrouded with the Union Jack, and on it lay the regimentals of the deceased. Immediately in rear of the gun carriage came the old favourite horse the late surgeon was wont to ride when on duty, led by a non-commissioned officer of the battery. In the stirrups were the boots of the deceased reversed, with the spurs attached, and fastened by pieces of crape. The pall-bearers, both military and civilian, walked upon either side of the gun-carriage. The relatives of the deceased and the members of the medical profession followed as chief mourners. Next in order came the Cavalry, Field Battery, Garrison Artillery and Governor General's Foot Guards. The bands of the Garrison Artillery and Foot Guards preceded the troops playing alternately airs appropriate to the occasion, and the Staff brought up the rear. A large number of carriages filled with private citizens followed, making altogether one of the largest funeral processions seen in the city for some time. The body was first taken to Christ Church, where Archbishop Lauder, assisted by the Rev. F. D. Phillips, read the funeral service. The cortege, having re-formed, proceeded through the Chaudiere and over the Suspension Bridge to Hull Cemetery, where the remains were interred with full military honours.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

RUSSELL HOUSE.—James H McCloy, Pittsburg, Pa; Hon John Young, James H Smith, Frank Cushing, W Mussen, James A Croil, Montreal; D P McLaurin, Vankleek Hill; Alex Leitch, Bryson; C W Banden, E C Edwards, Syracuse; Geo McLeod, St Johns, N B; C McLachlin, A Burwash, Eric Harrington, Arnprior; E Deville, Quebec.

DANIELS' HOTEL.—Miss Kate McDonnell, Prescott; R. T. Whitelaw, James Coborn, Montreal; Henry Snelling, Toronto; D. MacLaren, Wakefield; J. C. Browne, Mrs. Conroy, R. Lambert, L. W. Coulter, W. R. Conroy, Aylmer; J. Kippen, Perth; Geo. Lowe, Corbet Place; J. Irwin, Toronto; Enns Scott, Aylmer; Mrs. James Cunningham, British Columbia; A. T. Cook, Toronto; J. F. Benson, Montreal; G. S. Hamilton, Detroit; Charles Frenligan, London; Thos. Lambert, W. E. Thistle, Aylmer; Geo. Green, Brampton; J. H. Dodd, John Death, Kingston, Jamaica; D. B. Colton, Fair Haven, Vt.; Wm. Kerr and two sons, Cobourg; H. B. Martin, Chicago; A. Murdock, Lucknow.

A SERIES OF FIRES.

Another Sunday Record.

It is a singular fact that nearly all the largest fires that have taken place in this city have occurred on Sunday. Yesterday added another red day to the fire calendar of Ottawa, no less than three having broken out in a period of eighteen hours. In two of them the efficiency of our new fire brigade was put fully to the test, and proved in every way equal to the occasion. The fire alarm telegraph worked like a charm, and the new water works in the last fire proved of incalculable advantage, as without their aid there would have been an inevitable loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

THE FIRE AT EDDY'S FACTORY.

An alarm of fire was given shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday morning from box 7, and when the brigade reached that point it was ascertained that the fire was in Hull, in Mr. E. B. Eddy's drying kilns. The alarm was then given from Box 21, at Booth's office, as being the nearest point to the fire, when the entire brigade, reels, steamers and other appliances crossed to the scene of the fire, which by this time had gained considerable headway. There was a stiff gale blowing from the west, and upwards of $200,000 worth of dry lumber prepared for factory use was at the mercy of the devouring element. In a very short time the four steamers, the "Chaudiere," "Conqueror," "John Heney," and "Union," had several streams playing on the flames. The force pumps of the establishment were also brought into use so that an immense volume of water was brought to bear on what seemed at the outset likely to prove a great conflagration. To this influence the flames were compelled to yield, and the fire was soon got under control. It was a splendid sight to see the four steamers at work within a short distance of each other. Mr. Eddy's loss, it is said, will reach $20,000, which is partially covered by insurance. Had it not been for the exertions put forth by the city fire brigade, the fire would have spread in an easterly direction to the lumber pile, and perhaps northerly, to the wooden City of Hull. The fire originated in the boiler-house of the kiln.

FIRE AT ST. JEAN BAPTISTE CHURCH.

About two o'clock p.m., another fire alarm was sounded from box 16, for a fire in the Flats, in St. Jean Baptiste Church. It would seem that in connection with the Easter services yesterday the altar was tastefully decorated with drapery and other decorations, which set ablaze by the lighted candles. Word was given to give the alarm, but before the arrival of the brigade the fire had been extinguished.

FIRE ON CLARENCE STREET.

The third and last alarm was given at about 5 o'clock p. m., from box 41, at the George street station, for a fire in a three story frame building in rear of the By-Ward Market, owned by Mr. Alexander Taylor. A fire could not have started in a worse place for effecting destruction. Had there been a high wind it is questionable if one-third of Lower Town would not have been doomed. As it was, several families were put on the street in short order. The fire is supposed to have originated in a defective flue in the building, and must have been smouldering some time, as it burst out in one sheet of flame in less than five minutes. The reels were early on the ground, and got to work at once. Chief Young, seeing the dangerous nature of the situation, gave orders for a second alarm, and the steamers were quickly on the ground. The "Conqueror" was stationed on Dalhousie street, and was undoubtedly the chief mainstay against the progress of the fire in an easterly direction, as she kept it confined to the building in which it started. The way that she made shingles, boards and joists fly around with the force of her stream was lively for a time, and the crowd were loud in their admiration of their work. The "John Heney" was stationed at the corner of Dalhousie and George streets, and for a time did good work too, until she burst several lengths of hose. The "Chaudiere" was stationed at the head of Clarence street and also contributed to the staying of what seemed likely at the start to end in a serious conflagration. Mr. Taylor's house is a total wreck between fire and water, and the outbuildings are also destroyed. His loss is estimated at fully $3,000, upon which it it is said there is an insurance of but $1,600. He lived in the upper part himself, but had the under part leased to a painter named George Martel, and a trader named Fergus Park. All lost nearly everything in the way of furniture, for what was not burned was ruined in the hurry of getting it out. Only the roof of the adjoining tenement belonging to Mr. Wm. Maloney, was partially burned. More damage was done by water, and his loss will perhaps reach $1,500, which is covered by an insurance of $800. Two tenants occupied the house and also lost heavily—Mr. D. O'Brien, shoemaker, and Mr. Harvey C. Brown, grocer. Other buildings in the vicinity were more or less damaged and had to be vacated, but can again be occupied when repaired. The total loss will probably reach $10,000. Too much credit cannot be given the firemen for the way in which they fought inch by inch what would have doubtless, without these efforts, proved a disastrous conflagration.

PRESENTATION.

The following address accompanied the presentation to Mr. N. Robertson, of the Collegiate Institute, of two valuable articles, in the shape of a gold pen and penholder, and an expensive knife. It was read by Master George Skead, in presence of the High School Inspector and assembled masters.

DEAR SIR,—The pupils of the preparatory class request you to accept this pencil and this knife as marks of their thanks for all your kindness to them and anxiety for their progress during the past year. While we are sure that we shall profit by your teaching, and hope that some of us may give proofs of it by passing out of this department at the next examination, we beg leave to assure you that, whether promoted or not, we shall always value very highly your kind and earnest efforts for our advancement.

We remain, on behalf of the whole class,
Your obedient pupils,

Percy B. Powell,	George Skead,
Geo. Cunningham,	John Cassels,
Robert Thomson,	John H. Gordon,
	F. M. Hannum.

Preparatory Department,
Ottawa Collegiate Institute,
March 24th, 1875.

REPLY.

To this very flattering address Mr. Robertson made a suitable reply, saying that, although in his administrative duties punishment had sometimes to be inflicted, he was happy to be able to say that in connection with the preparatory class severe measures were not needed, as the boys behaved themselves well, and that, as coming from such boys, he valued this tangible expression of their good will all the more highly. It was certainly very gratifying to him to have his humble endeavours to discharge his duties spoken of in terms so complimentary by boys in the Collegiate Institute. He must say that he was well pleased with the assiduity of the pupils of the school and the kindly feeling they had expressed towards himself. He trusted the same good feeling would continue to exist in the future as in the past.

The High School Inspector made suitable remarks, and was followed by Principal Thorburn, who expressed the satisfaction Mr. Robertson's teaching gave him. He [said] they must mainly depend upon their own efforts for success in their studies, for no teaching could supersede attention to studies.

CURLING AT RIDEAU HALL.—A curling match was played at Rideau Hall on Saturday morning between His Excellency the Governor General and Mr. James Birkett, of the Ottawa Club. The game was one of 21 points and the loser had to pay for a bag of flour for the Orphan's Home. The result was a victory for Mr. Birkett by 11 points, the score being 21 to 11.

A FAINTING FIT.—A middle aged woman in crossing the Sappers' Bridge on Saturday morning about 11 o'clock was seized with a fit, causing her to drop insensible on the platform. As usual in such cases a great crowd gathered round to see what the matter was, much to the annoyance of the police and others who were endeavouring to restore the lady to consciousness. Having recovered from her fit, she was escorted home by a policeman.

A Boston dramatic critic says of a gifted actress: "She wore a handsome dress, and thereby hung a trail. Her subtle grace, flexible as the sinuosities of a morning's mist, and yet thoroughly proportioned to the curves of the character, are most especially noticeable."

A policeman met a negro at night carrying a trunk along the street, and collared him. The negro explained: "De family what was boarding me has been axing for money, and as they was gone out to-night, I thought I would get into some family whar dey respected de panic."

Ned Vose used to travel around Colorado with a performing bear, but a great change came one day last week, and now the bear travels around alone, thinking over old times, and occasionally leaning up against a tree as a pang shoots through his bowels. Ned is inside that bear.

"Yes, sir," yelled a preacher in a Dakota church one Sunday morning, "there's more lying, and swearing, and stealing, and general deviltry to the square inch in this here town than all the rest of the American country," and then the congregation got up and dumped the preacher out of the window.

Miscellaneous.

THREE VALUABLE FARMS
For Sale
OR TO RENT.

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,

1st. A Farm of 90 Acres, of which 80 are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, in 2nd Concession, Gloucester [Rideau Front.]

2nd. A Farm of about 125 Acres, of which 80 are cleared, comprising east half of Lot 5, in 1st Concession, Osgoode, near Manotick.

3rd. A Farm of 80 Acres, all cleared and in a high state of cultivation, comprising south west quarter of Lot 6, in 4th Concession, Osgoode.

All to be sold on reasonable terms.

For particulars apply to

CHARLES ROWAN,
Ottawa.

March 29, 1875. 3801-d2w-w3m.

AUCTION SALE.

HAVING had instructions from Messrs.

EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE

To Sell by Public Auction at their Store, corner of

Bank and Wellington Streets,

The Balance of their Stock, saved from the late fire, consisting of Groceries, Crockery, Glassware and Smallware.

Sale each evening at 7:30.

Great Bargains may be had as the goods must be sold. Terms Cash.

AMOS ROWE,
Auctioneer.

3804

SIGN OF THE MAPLE LEAF.

SUSSEX STREET.

SPRING 1875.

In returning thanks to my customers for their liberal patronage for the past year, I respectfully remind them of having received my Spring Importations of

Fancy and Staple
DRY-GOODS.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT
Being complete with the

Latest Novelties for the Season,
Under the management of a

FIRST-CLASS MILLINER,
MADAME COLLIN, lately arrived from Paris.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Under the Management of a

FIRST CLASS CUTTER

Christian Madson—I guarantee satisfaction to all orders favored me, making this department a speciality.

Respectfully soliciting your orders, and an inspection of the stock.

N. FAULKNER.

March 25, 1875. 3807-1m

Burnett's Extracts
For cooking purposes.

Burnett's Extracts
"Pre-eminently superior."
—Parker House, Boston.

Burnett's Extracts

LEMON, VANILLA, ROSE, ALMOND, NECTARINE, CELERY, ORANGE, PEACH, NUTMEG, CINNAMON, CLOVES, GINGER.

Burnett's Extracts
"The best in the world."
—Fifth Av. Hotel, N. Y.

Burnett's Extracts
"Used exclusively for years."
—Continental Hotel, Phila.

Burnett's Extracts

The superiority of these Extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.

PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE,
MONTREAL, P. Q.
Agents for Dominion of Canada.
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON,
Proprietors.

HAY & OATS
FOR SALE.

Apply to Wm. M. BEATTIE & Co.,
George St. near Central School.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, Ottawa, 1875.
—AND—
CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

PARTIES requiring Models, Inventions, &c., worked out, and represented, at the above Exhibitions, can have them done in the best style, by a practical man, whose works took Awards at the English Exhibition, 1862, Dublin, 1865, Paris, 1867.

Best references as to capabilities, &c., can be given. Apply,

THOS. S. SARNEY.

Miscellaneous.

JARVIS,
(LATE JARVIS & AKLESS.)
PHOTOGRAPHER,
69, SPARKS STREET.

T. H. HARRISON,
of Hearn & Harrison,
Spectacle & Eyeglass Manufacturers, now staying at 82, Sparks Street.

Surveyors & Engineers

Will do well to call and get prices of all kinds of

Engineering Instruments, Transits, Theodolites, Levels, Surveyors' Compasses and every other kind, Scientific and Philosophical Instruments.

H. & H.—Opticians, Montreal, are the only Spectacle and Thermometer Makers in the Dominion.

Catalogues Free.

MEN WANTED, British Columbia.—The Canadian Government intend to build a line of Telegraph through British Columbia, which will form the B. C. Section of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Line. The Section is about 600 miles in length through a generally wooded country the timber requiring to be cut down a cleared a distance of 66 feet on each side of the wire. To do this some 200 or 300 men will be wanted, principally choppers and woodmen. The Contract has been awarded to Mr. ... Farnart and ... to commence about the first May and will occupy 18 months.

The Government is also about to commence the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway on Vancouver Island. This work will afford employment to hundreds of workmen. The rails for this road will shortly be shipped from England, and the work of construction will commence early in the spring.

There is a great scarcity of labour in British Columbia of the class required for these works, and men of energy, who will ... their fortunes in the Pacific Province, ... do so. Ordinary labourers ... per month and ... found.

The land laws of the Province are exceedingly liberal in free grants. Home steads can be had by those who wish to settle.

For the information of those who wish to emigrate, it may be added that a through ticket by rail from New York to San Francisco is about $80; steerage passage by New York and Panama [meals included] $50, San Francisco to Victoria, steerage passage $15 [meals included].

Further particulars respecting the above matters may be obtained by applying to EDGAR DEWDNEY, M.P., Ottawa, Ont.

Railways.

CANADA CENTRAL
—AND—
Brockville & Ottawa Railways
For Ottawa via Brockville.
TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY.

LEAVE.

Brockville G. T. Junction ... 9.30 a.m.
Ottawa ... 10.40 a.m.
Renfrew ... 9.30 a.m.

ARRIVE.

Ottawa ... 1.50 p.m.
Renfrew ...
Brockville ... 2.10 p.m.

10.40 a.m. Train from Ottawa makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train for the West at 2.10 p.m.

4.15 p.m. Train from Brockville makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train from the West, arriving in Ottawa at ... p.m.

A. B. FOSTER,
Managing Director.

Brockville, Jan. 11, 1875.

THE ST. LAWRENCE
AND
OTTAWA RAILWAY.
Of uniform Gauge with the Grand Trunk Railway.

The old reliable, quickest and best route. The shortest line to all points East and West.

ALTERATION OF RUNNING TIME.
And acceleration of trains.

On and FROM THURSDAY, 17th DEC. 1874 Trains will run daily, as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

No.	Leave Prescott Junction	Connecting with.	Arrive at Ottawa.
1 Express	1.40 P.M.	Grand Trunk Mail from the East	4.30 P.M.
†3 Mail.	5.00 A.M.	Grand Trunk Express from East and West	7.30 A.M.
5 Express.	4.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express from West	7.15 P.M.

† Every day.

GOING SOUTH.

No.	Leave Ottawa.	Connecting with.	Arrive at Prescott Junction.
*2 Express	10.45 A.M.	Grand Trunk West and Central Vermont and Rome & Watertown Rys.	1.30 P.M.
4 Express	2.00 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express East	[illegible]
8 Express	10.4? P.M.	Grand Trunk East & West & Rome & Watertown Railway	[illegible]

*Passengers by this train have time for dinner at Prescott Junction.

Pullman or Sofa Cars on Nos. 3 and 8.

Sure connections with Grand Trunk trains to and from both East and West.

Time faster than by any other route.

Trains are run on Montreal time.

THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director.

Dec 15 1874.

THE TIMES

Is published every lawful morning. Price ... per week, sent to subscribers in any part of Canada, SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The rate for Transient advertisements is TEN CENTS PER LINE, no paragraph ... for each insertion. For Special Notices TEN CENTS PER LINE, and for Paragraphs, Reports of Meetings, Financial Statements of Banks, Railway Companies, Insurance Companies, and matters of like description, inserted amongst the Reading Matter, FIFTEEN CENTS PER LINE.

Special Contracts are made for a definite period.

Condensed Advertisements on the First page when not exceeding Twenty Words, TWENTY FIVE CENTS, and ONE-AND-A-HALF CENTS for each word over twenty. The Advertisements referred to are as follows:—

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Cattle Strayed or Stolen,
Farms Wanted,
Farms for Sale or to Rent,
Live Stock for Sale or to Rent,
Money Wanted or to Loan,
Situations Wanted,
Situations Vacant, &c. &c.

Professional and business cards inserted on the first page for one year, when not exceeding twenty words, once a week, $8; twice a week, $12; and every day, ..., each word over twenty in the same proportion.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, and deaths with funeral notices attached $1.00.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is published every Friday morning, and contains news of the week from all parts of the world, valuable agricultural matter; and the chief editorial articles of THE DAILY TIMES, price $1.00 per annum in advance.

Complete and trustworthy Market Reports, Latest Telegraphic Despatches, Parliamentary Reports, and all other matter incident to a first class weekly newspaper.

Subscription Rates for the Daily Times.

When paid weekly, Twelve and a-half Cents.
When paid yearly, Six Dollars in advance.
Ottawa, 21st Dec., 1874.

THE TIMES (Daily Edition) is published every lawful day (and Weekly Edition every Friday), by Alexander MacLean and John Charles Roger, sole proprietors, at their office on Wellington Street,

VOL. VIII.

Wan[ted]

SITUATION WANTED with a thorough know[ledge] ... letter, box C., Post Office ...

WANTED.—A Good G[eneral] ... small family in the ...
March 11th, 1875.

WANTED.—A Partner ...

PARTNER WANTED.—A Capital of about ...

WORK FOR ALL. At home, male or female ... New York.

HELP WANTED. ... history of the "Life, Labo[urs] ... Livingstone," also "The F[amily] ... Protestant and Catholic ... SCHUYLER SM[ITH] ... Publisher

$100 TO $250 PER ... RIVER WIRE CO., 76 King ... Toronto, Ontario.

PREMIUM CHESTER W[HITE] ... MAMMOTH CORN, ... OATS ... N. P. BOYER, Parkesburg ...

$5 TO $20 PER ... Portland, Maine.

$77 A WEEK to Male an[d] ... Augusta, Me.

WANTED.—We will give ... A BUSINESS THAT ...

AGENTS ...

Lost.

LOST—on Thursday ...

STRAYED from my residen[ce] ...
March 24th 1875.

LOST—On Sunday ...

LOST—On Tuesday, the 23rd ... J. Faulkner, TIMES Office.

Houses to [Let]

FURNISHED HOUSE To ... by ... to X Y Z, TIMES office.

TO LET—Nos. 4 and 6 ... apply to Wm M. Beattie ... Street, near Central School ...

Board & Lo[dging]

BOARD ... Buildings.
Jan. 25, 1875.

Hotels.

ALBION HO[TEL]
Court House Avenu[e]
OTTAWA, Ont.
W. H. CHALKER, ...
R. BERTGRAHAM ...
Omnibus to and from the Cars ...

Steamship[s]

ALLAN LINE
OF ROYAL MAIL STEA[MSHIPS]

The shortest, cheapest and quic[kest] ... Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasg[ow] ... is one of the largest, fastest and ... world. Vessels will be despatche[d] ...

FROM PORTLAN[D]
PRUSSIAN
SCANDINAVIAN
MORAVIAN
PERUVIAN
SARMATIAN
POLYNESIAN

RATES OF PASSAGE
CABIN ... $70 to $80 | STEER[AGE] ...

THE STEAMERS OF ...
Glasgow L[ine]

intended to sail between ... Portland during the season of ...

RATES OF PASSAGE
CABIN ...
INTERMEDIATE ...
STEERAGE ...

An experienced Surgeon ... Berths not secured until ... Persons wishing to send for ... obtain passage certificates at low ... England, Ireland or Scotland ... station in Canada or the Uni[ted States] ... tickets are not used the amou[nt] ... a small deduction.

For through tickets and eve[ry] ... apply to
D. W. COW[AN]
Agents ...
Ottawa July 22 1873.

ANCHOR LI[NE]

STEAMERS FROM NEW YO[RK] ... SATURDAY.
PASSENGER ACCOMMODAT[ION] ... PASSED.
Rates of passage from Ne[w York] ...
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Lon[donderry] or Belfast:
Cabin $50 to $70 gold, according ...
Return tickets issued at reduced ...
For passage or other inform[ation] ... Henderson Brothers, 7 Bowling Gr[een] ... or their Agent.
GOULDTHRITE & MUSG[ROVE]

The Times

VOL. VIII. NO. 3805 — OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MAR[CH] 30, 1875 — PRICE 3 CENTS.

Wants.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man with a thorough knowledge of book-keeping is desirous of obtaining employment. Satisfactory reference furnished. Address, by letter, Box C, Post Office, Ottawa. 3682-6t

WANTED.—A Good General Servant, in a small family in the city. Apply at this office.
March 11th, 1875. 3790

WANTED.—A Partner in a first class Tailoring Establishment must be thoroughly acquainted with Book-keeping, and also capable of attending to business. First class reference required. Address C., this Office. 3788tf

PARTNER WANTED—A Partner having a capital of about $3000 is wanted to assist in carrying on a patent manufacture, the returns of which are immediate and the Profit over 100 per cent, and the Sale unlimited. For further information apply to J. BERMINGHAM. 37 6

WORK FOR ALL.
At home, male or female; $35 per week, day or evening. No capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with ten cent return stamp, M. Young, 173 Greenwich street, New York.

HELP WANTED.
100 men and women wanted to sell a complete history of the "Life, Labours and Death of Livingstone," also "The Family Bible," both Protestant and Catholic, beautifully illustrated. Together with Maps, Charts and a great variety of pictures. For particulars address
SCHUYLER SMITH & CO.,
Publishers, London, Ont.

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH and expenses sure to Agents everywhere, selling our New Braided White Wire Rope Clothes Line. Sells readily at every house. Samples free. Address, HUDSON RIVER WIRE CO., 76 King Street, west, Toronto, Ontario.

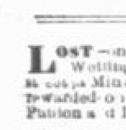
PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE PIGS.—$15 each, $28 a pair. Chester County MAMMOTH CORN, and imported BELGIAN OATS. 4 lbs by mail $1; peck $2; ½ bushel $3; bushel $5. Circulars and Sample Packages of Seeds Free for 2 stamps. Address,
N. P. BOYER, Parkesburg, Chester co., Pa

$5 TO $20 PER DAY. — Agents Wanted. All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all their time than at anything else. Particulars free. Post Card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. y37 8l&w.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female Agents in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars FREE. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

WANTED.—We will give Men and Women
A BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY
from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighbourhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having a fure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars and address
J. LATHAM & CO.,
Washington St., Boston

AGENTS WANTED.



Men or women. $34 a week. Proof furnished. Business pleasant and honorable with no risks. A 16 page circular and valuable Samples free. A postal card on which to send your address costs but two cents. Write at once to
F. M. REED, 8th st. New York.

Lost.

LOST—On Thursday, the 25th inst., between Wellington and Maria streets on Sally street a Mink Muff. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at Mr. Enright, or at Panton and Le ebre, Wellington st. ect. 3801

STRAYED from my residence, Stewart st. ... day, a black Newfoundland Dog nearly full grown, answers to the name of "Jack." A reward will be given to any person restoring him.
T. W. KENNY.
March 24th 1875. 3802

LOST—On Sunday last, in St. Alban's church, or between it and Wilbrod street, a lady's gold brooch. The finder will please notify H. B., at this Office. 3801

LOST—On Tuesday, the 23rd inst. [supposed to be in Wright & Batson's wood yard, Hull] a verge watch, without case. The finder will be liberally rewarded by enquiring for F. J. Faulkner, TIMES Office. 3801

Houses to Let.

FURNISHED HOUSE To Let for twelve months, from the 1st of May next, or sooner if required. Rooms good and lofty. Locality central and convenient, being within five minutes' walk of Parliament Buildings. Rate moderate. For further particulars, apply by letter to X Y Z, TIMES office.

TO LET—Nos. 4 and 5 Brooklyn Terrace apply to Wm M. Beattie & Co, George Street, near Central School East. 3783 1m

Board & Lodging.

BOARD ... with or without ... Table ... rooms first-class. Corner Sparks and ... streets, and within two minutes' walk of the Parliament Buildings.
MRS. FORGIE.
Jan. 25, 187 . 37 9-3m

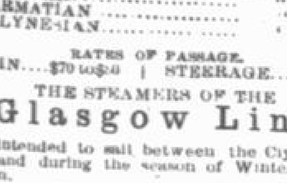
Hotels.

ALBION HOTEL,
Court House Avenue,
OTTAWA, Ont.
W. H. CHALKER, -- -- Manager
R. BERT GRAHAM - - Proprietor
Omnibus to and from the Cars and Boats free 3-81

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE
OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

The shortest, cheapest and quickest passage to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow. The fleet is one of the largest, fastest and safest in the world. Vessels will be despatched as follows:—



FROM PORTLAND.

PRUSSIAN	February	20
SCANDINAVIAN		27
MORAVIAN	March	6
PERUVIAN	"	13
SARMATIAN	"	20
POLYNESIAN		29

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN....$70 to $80 | STEERAGE........$25

THE STEAMERS OF THE
Glasgow Line
are intended to sail between the Clyde and Portland during the season of Winter Navigation.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN .... $60.
INTERMEDIATE .... 40.
STEERAGE .... 25.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.
Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. [When tickets are not used the amount returned, less a small deduction.]
For through tickets and every information apply to
D. W. COWARD & CO.,
Agents, 17, Sparks-st.,
Ottawa July 22 1873.

ANCHOR LINE.
STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY.
PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION UNSURPASSED.
Rates of passage from New York
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Belfast:
Cabin $50 to $70 gold, according to accommodation.
Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
For passage or other information apply to Henderson Brothers, 7 Bowling Green, New York, or their Agent,
GOULDTHRITE & MUSGROVE, Ottawa

Business Cards.

PATENTS.
GIBBS & COURSOLLE,
SOLICITORS OF
Patents of Invention,
(TRADE MARKS REGISTERED)
63, SPARKS-ST., OTTAWA. 3789

DONALD M. GRANT,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent.
Mortgages purchased and Loans negotiated. OFFICE—No. 3 Bell's Block, Elgin-st., Ottawa
Nov. 27 1874. 2425

Bankers.

P. D. BROWNE,
Banker, Montreal
Dealer in Greenbacks, U. S. Bonds and Checks. Commercial paper discounted. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and U. S. Interest allowed on deposits.
Oct. 20, 1874. 3680-Sawky.

BOND BROTHERS,
Bankers and Stock Brokers, Montreal.
Negotiate sales of Property and Patents, and organize Companies. Money invested in first-class securities to pay 7 and 8 per cent. interest. Stocks purchased and carried on a margin of 10 per cent. interest at lowest current rates.
Dec. 3, 1874. 3709y3awk

Legal Cards.

R. C. W. MacCUAIG,
Official Assignee.
City of OTTAWA, County of Carleton. 3765-1f

WILLIAM MOSGROVE,
Barrister, Conveyancer, &c., Solicitor in Chancery.
Office—Opposite the Russell House, over Gibson's Confectionary.
Money to lend on Real Estate. 3727-1y.

O'CONNOR & O'DOHERTY,
Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.
Mosgrove's Building Rideau-st., Ottawa
HON. JOHN O'CONNOR, Q.C. G. J. O'DOHERTY
Dec. 4, 1874.

SCOTT, STEWART & GORMULLY,
Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys and Conveyancers, &c.
Bell's Block, Elgin-st.
HONBLE R. W. SCOTT, Q. C.
McLEOD STEWART. J. J. GORMULLY.
Oct. 17, 1874.

O'CONNOR & HOGG,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.
OTTAWA, ONT.
DANIEL O'CONNOR W. D. HOGG.
Sept. 9, 1874. 3607

WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK,
Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys, Conveyancers, Notaries, &c., &c.
Office—Bell's Block, opposite Russell House.
W. H. WALKER. | R. CASSELS, Jr. | P. PENNOCK
July 21, 1874.

J. W. W. WARD,
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitors, &c.,
Office—Over Mr. B. Huckell's Flour Store corner of Sussex and York-streets Ottawa. 2630y

TAILLON & CHRYSLER,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, &c.
Office—Hardy's Block, Rideau Street.
G. TAILLON. F. H. CHRYSLER
June 3, 1875.

PINHEY, CHRISTIE & HILL,
Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.,
(Of the late firm of Lewis & Pinhey.)
OFFICES—Elgin Street, Ottawa.
C. H. PINHEY A. J. CHRISTIE, H. P. HILL
Feb. 5, 1874.

W. MARSHAL MATHESON,
Barrister, Attorney, Notary, &c.
Office—Master in Chancery Chambers, Court House, Ottawa Canada.

L. W. P. COUTLEE, B.C.L.,
Barrister, Advocate, &c. for the Province of Quebec,
Barrister Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., for the Province of Ontario.
Main Street, Hull, P. Q. 3528-6m

C. V. H. FERLAND,
Advocate.
Temporary Office at Dr. Jos. Beaudin's, Main Street, Hull.
Hull, March 9, 1874. 2812y

O. ARCHAMBAULT,
Notary Public and Advocate,
Has opened an office in the Village of Hull Province of Quebec, for the transaction of all Notarial and Legal business, either in the Province of Quebec or Ontario. Special care given to the collection of accounts in both Provinces.
Hull, Oct. 28, 1874.

THOMAS P. FORAN,
Advocate, Solicitor, &c.
No. 12 St. James street, . . MONTREAL.
Sept. 9, 1873. 2362-3m

Medical Cards.

DR. LOGAN,
Homœopathic Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Residence—Albert Street. Office hours from 8 to 11 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m. Special attention given to diseased and displacements of the uterus. 1753

DR. J. P. LYNN,
May be consulted at his Office, corner of O'Connor and Albert-sts.
Ottawa, Oct. 21, 1874. 2401.

DR. BURROWS, C.M.L.C.P.S.L.C., M.C P.S.O.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal. Surgeon Northumberland and Durham Cavalry. Late Associate Coroner N. and D.
Office and Residence:—Corner of Hugh and Sparks sts 2556-6m

DR. O. C. WOOD,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,
OTTAWA, ONT.
Day Office—Sparks-st., Centre Town. Night Office—at his residence, Maria-st., Centre Town.
Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by a new but certain, speedy and almost painless process. Reference given to parties successfully treated if required.

DR. J. D. R. MACDONELL,
Ottawa South side of Rideau-st., near Gloucester.
Consultations at all hours. 2454.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

MR. MOSES LAPOINTE desires to inform his customers and the public generally that he has removed his place of business from his former stand to the new Fish Market on the south side of York street. He will be happy to meet his friends in his new stand, and do his utmost to supply them with the latest importations of fresh and other kinds of fish; also all kinds of Poultry and Game.
MOSES LAPOINTE.
Ottawa, Feb. 2, 1875.

TALMAGE'S PAPER.
THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK.
"THE BEST RELIGIOUS PAPER."
A CHOICE OF
TWO BEAUTIFUL PREMIUMS.
An Illuminated Portfolio of Twelve Gems by Hendschel, each 8¼ x 10½ in., or the superb Chromo, "The Twins," 22x28 in., after Landseer Price $3.25, including postage. No extras of any kind. Without Premium, $3 per annum.
ATTENTION, AGENTS.
Liberal commission and exclusive territory. Samples and circulars free. Send Postal Card at once to
HORATIO C. KING,
Publisher
Box 5105, New Y...

Auction Sale.

BY J. BERMINGHAM.
IMPORTANT AND PEREMPTORY
AUCTION SALE,

The subscriber has just received direct from England the largest consignment of Costly Books ever brought to Central Canada, being Seventeen cases of the Finest London Editions of Standard Authors in elegant calf bindings, which he is instructed to sell at public auction without any reserve, commencing on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock and evening at 7.30; and to be continued each evening during the week at 7.30 until the entire consignment, which consists of several thousand volumes, is sold. The Books are Splendidly Illustrated, Elegantly Bound, and suitable for gentlemens' private libraries, comprising the most recent editions of Encyclopedias, Chambers', Appletons, &c. McCulloch's Commercial Directory, Beydell, Shakespeare in Photo, Histories of England, comprising Knight's Splendid Pictorial Edition, 8 Vols., over 3,000 Plates; also Hume, Lingard, Smollett, Lord, Mahon and Macaulay, &c &c. The Works of Shakespeare and all the British Poets, including the celebrated Aldine Edition, 52 vols., Bell's Edition, 24 vols., Hugh Miller's Works, 14 vols. The Novelists including Scott, Dickens, Bulwer, Trollope, Thackeray, Disraeli, &c., &c De Quincey, Froude, May, Hallam, Gibbon, Chas. Reade, Captain Marryatt, Chas. Lever, Lord Brougham, Wilson's Border Tales, Pepys' and Evelyn's Diaries. Fairy Notes and English literature, Knight's Pictorial London Gallery of Art, Lowden's Bibliographic Manual giving a history of all books in the English language, Dictionary of Greek and Roman Arts, Leach's Etchings, Wilkes' Gallery and thousands of other valuable works.

Catalogues will be ready for distribution on Monday, 22nd, and can be had at the office of the Subscriber, Elgin street opposite the Russell House. A general invitation is extended to ladies and gentlemen wishing to replenish their libraries, to examine the books on Tuesday, the 23rd, all day and night up to 10 o'clock, and on Wednesday, 24th up to the hour of sale. Such a chance to purchase valuable books should not be overlooked. Clergymen, Senators and Members of Parliament, as well as the general public, should take advantage of it. Sale without any reserve.
J. BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.
OTTAWA, March 20, 1875.

READ, MARK, LEARN,
AND THEN YOU WILL KNOW THAT
J. M. ROSS & Co.
Have in their SALE ROOMS the finest and cheapest
STOCK OF GOODS
IN THE CITY.
It is useless to attempt a discription. Call and see their splendid Gallery of Paintings, Mirrors, Electro-plated Ware, Ten Thousand Vols. of Books, a Bankrupt Stock of Stationery, four hundred Albums, ten thousand Stereoscopic Views of all parts of the world, 100 Opera Glasses, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Cutlery, Work Boxes, and about 90 pairs of most elegant Bohemian Glass Lusters and Vases all for Sale, private, at one-half the prices usually asked in retail stores.
82 Sparks Street,
HENEY'S BLOCK.
Ottawa, March 16, 1874. 3791

Miscellaneous.

THE BRITISH CANADIAN
Land & Settlement Co.
(LIMITED)
[Incorporated under the Companies' Act, 1865 and 1869.]
Capital, $1,250,000, in 25,000 Shares of $50 Each.
FIRST ISSUE, 10,000 SHARES,
Of which a Limited Number have been reserved for Canada.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. Arthur, Esq., merchant, Woodlea, Bothwell, near Glasgow.
John Cunningham, Esq. [of Chanelton], of Smart & Cunningham, Ironfounders, Barrhead.
Matthew Fairley, Esq., of M. Fairley & Co., merchants, Glasgow.
Adam Houston, Esq. of Houston & McNairn, produce merchants, Glasgow.
Charles Maitland, Esq., of R Meikle, John & Son, Forest Brewery, Alloa.
James Robertson, Esq., of John Robertson & Co., cotton spinners, Newhall.
James Salmon, Esq., J.A., of James Salmon & Son, architects, Glasgow.
John Spencer, Esq., merchant, 125 West Regent street, Glasgow.
LAW AGENTS.
Brown, Dunlop & Lindsay, Writers, 87 New Regent street, Glasgow.
MANAGERS AND SECRETARIES.
W. G. & J. W. Lindsay, Accountants, 3 West Regent street, Glasgow.
BROKERS.
Moore & Brown, 166 St. Vincent street, Glasgow.
Dykes & Maclagan, 79 St. Vincent street, Glasgow.
COMMISSIONERS IN CANADA.
John Dunlop, Esq., Craigowan, Woodstock.
Col. David Shaw, Kingston.
The Company is formed to take up and develope lands in Manitoba or North-West Territory, extending to
250,000 ACRES,
Obtained in free grant on condition of settlement from the Dominion Government.
First—By settling upon the lands suitable emigrants from Great Britain or other countries, to whom free grants of alternate lots for moderate sized farms will be given by the Company along with advances for passage money, implements, seed, &c., and,
Second—To hold for increased value the alternate reserved farms, and sites suitable for towns, or lying in the line of projected railway routes to the west or of mineral value. Two millions of emigrants leave Britain in the course of every ten years, and from the knowledge acquired of the business and the facilities possessed by the Company for obtaining the proper class of emigrants, it is expected that the number stipulated for by the Government to be settled in ten years, viz., one thousand families, may be accomplished in about half that time. Seven townships were selected last summer situated on both banks of the Little Saskatchewan River, and admitted by all who have been in that part of the country to be of the most fertile and beautiful character to be found in the North-West.
Prospectuses, with full details, can be obtained, and applications for stock made at the office of
Capt. MacCuaig,
Travellers' Insurance Co. 3797

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.
ALEX. TAYLOR,
Successor to D. McLarnon,
—CORNER OF—
RIDEAU AND CUMBERLAND STS.
—DEALER IN—
FLOUR AND FARM PRODUCE.
A selected stock always on hand to suit all parties. Orders promptly attended to.
The highest price will be paid for all kinds of Farm Produce.

A. E. GENDREAU'S
New Parliamentary Tonsorial
PARLOUR
is now open.
FIRST CLASS Hair Dresser employed. Ladies' Combings done up in First Class style, and on the Shortest Notice.
Charges Moderate.
Mathewman's New Buildings, Wellington Street, between Dufferin Bridge and Elgin Street. 3767

Amusements.

GOWAN'S NEW OPERA HOUSE,
3 Nights Only 3
THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY,
1st, 2nd and 3rd April.
BOB BUTLER'S
GREAT PANTOMIME
AND
HUMPTY DUMPTY TROUPE
From the
New York Theatres.
Seats secured only at the Box office or Gowan's, Sparks street, where plan can be seen.
Admission—Orchestra Chairs, 75 cts., Parquette and Balcony 50c, Gallery 25c. 3804

Miscellaneous.

Easter Market
CHARLES AUCLAIR,
BUTCHER, BANK STREET,
Will show this week the finest collection of Easter Meat in this city. Among his stock will be found Eighteen of the finest Western Cattle; also a Choice Pig four months old; Fine Spring Lambs; Veal of the Finest Quality, all from the most famous farms in Guelph. The Stock will be on exhibition to day.
Give your orders early. 3803-1t

NOTICE.
Several Sets of Single Harness
For Sale Cheap for Cash.
Enquire at
Rowe's AUCTION Rooms, Rideau Street,
Ottawa, March 3rd, 1875. 3774

NEW EDINBURGH
BRICK WORKS.
Orders for bricks left at the City Office, corner of Sparks and Elgin streets, will be promptly attended to 3 91

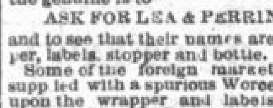
Grocers.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Prevents the Hair from Falling.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Promotes its Healthy Growth.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Is not Greasy nor Sticky.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Leaves no Disagreeable Odor.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Subdues Refractory Hair.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Soothes the Irritated Scalp-Skin.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Affords the Richest Lustre.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Is not an Alcoholic Wash.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Kills Dandruff.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Gives New Life to the Hair.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Remains Longest in Effect.
50 and 75 cents per Bottle.
PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE,
MONTREAL, P. Q.
Agents for Dominion of Canada.
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO, BOSTON,
Proprietors.

HOUSEKEEPERS!
For your House-cleaning, by all means ask your Grocer, Druggist, or the Hardware shops, for cleaning and polishing
SAPOLIO,
It surpasses everything for Windows, painted and plain Woodwork, and Tins, Brasses, and Scouring Knives, and all metals.
HAND SAPOLIO,
For Mechanics, Painters, Photographers, and for Bath purposes. 3790-1m

Remedies.

LEA & PERRINS'
Celebrated
Worcestershire Sauce!
Declared by connoisseurs to be
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD
The success of this most delicious and unrivaled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to
ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle.
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

BERKELEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking "Norton's Camomile Pills." I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be affected.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLWELL. To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. 3785

FOWLE'S
PILE AND HUMOR CURE.
For Internal and External Use.
WARRANTED A SURE AND PERFECT CURE for all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Tetter or Ring-Worm, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the Skin.
One Bottle warranted to cure all cases of Piles; From One to Three Bottles in all cases of Humors.
This remedy has been faithfully tested and found to be an almost infallible cure for the above named diseases. Its success has been so universal that the Proprietor guarantees a cure to those who will use his medicine, or in case of failure to refund the money paid. Since it was first introduced he has received many thousands of testimonials, proving its efficacy for the cure of the awful diseases it is recommended for. The Pile and Humor cure is entirely vegetable in its composition, and can be used in perfect safety in all cases. There is no danger of driving the humor in, as it cures on the surface and the patient's bodily health continually improves while under this treatment.
Price 1$ per Bottle. Sold by all druggists.

By Telegraph.

MID-NIGHT DESPATCHES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Easter Holidays.

LONDON, March 29.—Easter festivities have been observed throughout England to day.

Death of John Martin, M. P.

DUBLIN, March 29.—John Martin, Member of Parliament for Meath, died to-day, aged 63 years.

FRANCE.

Funeral of Edgar Quinet.

PARIS, March 29.—The funeral of M. Quinet took place to-day. Victor Hugo and M. Gambetta delivered orations. The crowd was immense and there was some disorder.

Diploma ic Delicacy.

PARIS, March 29.—A passport to Spain has been denied De Montpensier on the ground that in giving it the Government would establish a precedent by which Isabella might return to Madrid, which is undesirable.

UNITED STATES.

The Flooded Districts.

ALBANY, March 29.—The water in the river has risen again seven inches, and in some places is up to the top of the docks, but the ice is very heavy and strong, allowing teams to pass in perfect safety.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The reports from the Pennsylvania districts threatened with disaster from overflow and ice gorges are re-assuring. In some sections the ice is passing out quietly, and though the rivers are rising at Wilkesbarre and some other points, no damage has been done as yet.

The Josephine Mansfield Suit.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The case of Josephine Mansfield against the estate of James Fisk, jr., decided in the former's favour recently, is to be taken into consideration by a jury on the 23rd inst.

Miners' Riot in Pennsylvania.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., March 28.—Intelligence has been received here of an outbreak in the collieries at Buck Mountain, Eickley, Drifton, Jeddo, Ebervale and Hazleton. A large mob of miners started simultaneously at Buck Mountain and Eickley with the determination to visit all the mines in their neighbourhood. They disarmed the special police from Philadelphia stationed at Buck Mountain, and took the arms along—16-shooters and revolvers. They then went to Jeddo, where Policeman King was shot in the head, but not fatally wounded, and Policemen Warner and Meager were badly beaten with clubs and their weapons taken. In each place they visited men were forced to go with them, the miners avowing their determination to make these cease work. The raiders marched through Hazleton at 2:20 p.m., where Father O'Hara, the Roman Catholic priest, advised and exhorted them to return peaceably to their homes, and at last accounts they were quietly disbanding. There is a general feeling expressed that if the miners continue their outrageous conduct the operators will call on the Government for troops.

The Chandler Libel Case.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—The United States Circuit Court, to which appeal was made, affirmed to-day the decision of the lower court which decided to release Buell, charged with libelling Senator Chandler. Buell has accordingly been discharged.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Moody & Sankey.

Moody & Sankey announce that they will quit the Agricultural Hall after this week, and open regular missions in the east end.

Preachers Stoned.

The revival preachers who opened the movement in Liverpool yesterday were stoned in the Irish quarter.

AUSTRIA.

Monument to the Late Emperor Maximilian.

LONDON, March 29.—A special despatch to the *Times* from Trieste says great preparations are being made for the inauguration of the monument in memory of Maximilian. The ceremony takes place early in April. All companions of the late Emperor in Mexico have been invited to attend.

UNITED STATES.

Ice Gorges in Pennsylvania.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., March 29—The river rising slowly and is now 8½ feet above low water mark. The ice gorges above and below remain the same, but are wearing away gradually.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 29—The ice on the Susquehanna remains unchanged. The water has risen 3 feet 9 inches since Saturday night, and has again cut off communication between Kingston and this city.

The Maryland Ice Gorges.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., March 29—The ice gorge is crawling out rapidly. There is no perceptible ice in the river. Weather warm.

Suicide of a Canadian

BUFFALO, N.Y., March 29.—The body of Mr. John A. Wilson, of Ridgeway, Ont., was discovered in the canal yesterday. It is evident the deceased committed suicide while labouring under aberration of mind.

Bank Robbery Frustrated.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Preparations to rob the Long Island Bank, on Fulton street, Brooklyn, were discovered yesterday. In a building adjoining the bank were found a large quantity of burglars' tools, powder, &c. The house had been recently purchased by a party of strangers, and the discovery of their plans was accidental. No arrests as yet.

Parochial Schools.

A committee of seven has been appointed by Vicar General Quinn, to meet a similar committee on the part of the Board of Education, and to consider on what terms parochial schools may be admitted to the benefit of the common school system, subject to its laws as regards the course of instruction, methods of discipline, and general management, in such manner as may be agreed upon.

CHINA.

The Wreck of the s.s. Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Mail advices from China to the 28th February, state that many bodies of Chinese have been taken from the wreck of the Pacific Mail steamship Japan, all of which were kept under water by money fastened about them.

The Coolies in Cuba.

The report of the Chinese Commission, sent to Cuba to examine into the condition of the Coolies, has been completed. It is strongly adverse to the system pursued by the Cuban authorities.

"Johnny, what are you doing, my son?" "Oh! nothing, only trying to hit Frank on the fingers with the hatchet."

CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE

(By Telegraph.)

TORONTO.

Not Caught Yet—Infanticide—Trial of Dean Grassett.

TORONTO, March 29.

Thomas Kelly, who escaped from the Sheriff's officer on Tuesday, is still at large.

A gentleman from Woodbridge states that on Friday evening the body of a newly-born infant, with its throat cut, was found in a back yard near the railway station. It was not identified, and the Coroner's inquest was adjourned till Tuesday.

It is understood that Archdeacon Fuller has further postponed the trial of Dean Grassett and other members of the Church Association from the 31st inst. to the 16th of April, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of the respondent, the alleged reason being to suit the convenience of counsel. The morning papers denounce the injustice of this course, and declare that the prosecution are afraid to proceed.

Weather fine; thermometer in the shade four degrees above freezing point.

SARNIA.

Opening of Navigation.

SARNIA, March 29.

The river is open below Combra. The steamer "C. A. Blood" has arrived at Port Huron from Algoma. The "J. C. Clark" commences to run to-day on the Sarnia and Wallaceburg route.

MONTREAL.

Board of Trade—Masonic Funeral—Montreal East Stocks.

MONTREAL, March 29.

A meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade was held on Saturday last, at their rooms, for the purpose of making preparations for the Annual Meeting, to be held next month.

The funeral of the late Mr. W. M. Powles, of Lodge Elgin, took place yesterday afternoon, and was very largely attended by the members of the various Masonic lodges in the city in full regalia. The band of the 6th Hochelaga headed the procession.

At a meeting of the Reform Association held on Saturday afternoon, it was unanimously resolved that Mr. Duhamel be the Reform candidate for the representation of the Eastern Division of the city of Montreal. Mr. Taillon will oppose Mr. Duhamel in this division in the interest of the Tories.

The stock market was dull this morning, with very little stock offering, and no desire to purchase. Montreal, 185¼, closing at 182½ to 186; Merchants', 112¼, closing at 115¼ to 113. Sales at the afternoon board—Montreal, 183¾; Peoples', 108; Merchants', 113; Royal Canadian, 96.

HAMILTON

New Horse Disease.

HAMILTON, March 29.

A new horse epidemic has broken out among the horses of the townships of Saltfleet and Binbrook, and has extended to the township of Barton, near this city. It is a distemper of virulent type. The disease commences in the horse's throat and works its way into the windpipe, and finally to the lungs. If the disease once reaches the lungs the result is fatal. A number of horses have died from it.

THE BROCKVILLE ABORTION CASE.

The Case for the Defence.

BROCKVILLE, March 29.

For the defence,

DR. GRANT sworn.—I reside in Ottawa; have practised medicine 21 years; have been in Court during the time the medical testimony has been given; viewed in the light of modern science, I am much surprised at the treatment; understand that deceased was treated for *pyemia* and inflammation of the abdominal cavity; have heard of no treatment for the jaundice on Wednesday, the cough of Thursday, or the perspiration of Friday; was much surprised that a syringe was not used to remove impure matter; the secretions not being washed out, the condition described is not unusual; could not say death was caused by the wound; have not heard evidence enough to satisfy me that a *fœtus* had been thrown off; the appearance may have arisen from a mole, or from inflammatory action; the part of the *placenta*, such as described by Dr. Moore, is certainly unique; can't say what was the cause of death; the cough and the congested state of the lungs did not depend upon the uterine diseases; never have known of any serious consequences resulting from a physician coming from a small-pox patient to attend a patient suffering from puerperal diseases, but have from scarlet fever and erysipelas; it is impossible to say what caused the woman's death; a portion of the treatment of Dr. Moore was judicious.

Cross-examined by Mr. B. M. BRITTON—The wound may have assisted in causing death; aloes, when given in large quantities, will assist in producing an abortion; a physician, however competent, from merely having the judicial testimony is not as competent to pronounce as to the cause of death as the physicians who make the *post mortem* examination; think the wound may have assisted in causing death.

DR. H. R. CHURCH sworn.—Have had 11 years' practice; reside in Merrickville; have heard the medical testimony given; have heard no conclusive evidence of pregnancy, do not think it possible that an after-birth of the character described could have existed after two months of pregnancy; believe the wound was not the cause of the deceased's death; believe the deceased died from blood poisoning from contagion, giving rise to puerperal fever, the contagion coming from small-pox; believe she died from the contagion communicated to her by her medical practitioner.

Cross-examined by Mr. BRITTON—The deceased died from puerperal fever and not *pyemia*; there may be *pyemia* without puerperal fever; there was blood poisoning in this case; the state of the womb may have been due to the *matrix*, in which the small-pox was deposited; these might manifest on the second day or sooner; don't doubt but what she thought she had a miscarriage; if she had no miscarriage she would have had no *pyemia*; a wound of that description would have produced miscarriage; never have had a case of *pyemia*; my knowledge of *pyemia* is derived from books and other medical men; the chill may be slight in *pyemia*; aloes would not have a tendency to produce an abortion; not a medicine under the sun will produce an abortion with safety; in nine cases out of ten, medicines will kill the woman; if an instrument was used, and the walls of the womb were perforated, the most disastrous results would follow.

NANCY WATSON sworn.—Came to Dr. Sparham's house on the 19th of December; was there on the following Sunday and Monday; never saw the deceased to my knowledge; was at Dr. Sparham's on Sunday afternoon; there are six rooms down stairs, and four rooms upstairs; Dr. Sparham left the house after two o'clock, and did not return till after six.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'REILLY.—No person could pass my bed-room door without my seeing them; the door of my bed-room was open all day Sunday.

DR. MOORE, recalled for the defence.—I changed my clothing, washed my hands in weak solution of carbolic acid, and disinfected the clothing I wore; carried gum camphor to prevent the infection being carried into the room occupied by the deceased; had the rooms disinfected by the same substances.

This closed the case.

HON. J. H. CAMERON then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoners in an exhaustive speech of over two hours. The argument for the defence was: 1st. That the dying declaration was not made when the deceased understood what she said; 2nd. That the evidence was insufficient to show that there was any wound or that death was not from natural causes; 3rd. That death was caused by the virus of small-pox, communicated from the brother of the deceased, who was sick in the house.

MR. JAMES O'REILLY followed in an able speech, and Mr. B. M. BRITTON for the Crown.

The Judge will address the jury to-morrow morning.

Easter Vestry Meetings.

St. John the Evangelist.

The regular annual meeting of the vestry of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, was held in the Chapel on Sussex street, last night, His Lordship Bishop Lewis presiding. There was a large attendance of members, amongst whom were Judge Lyon, Col. Walker Powell, Col. Wily, Col. Brunel, Col. Egleson, Capt. Tilton, Capt. Stewart, Capt. Lee, Messrs. H. N. Bate, Thomas McGarity, R. Nettle, W. J. Wills, John Thompson, J. Kirby, George May and J. Steele.

After the reading of the minutes of the various vestry meetings of the past year, by the Secretary, the Rev. H. Pollard, the question of appointing a lay delegate to Synod was taken up.

On motion of Judge LYON, seconded by Mr. MCGARITY, Mr. George May was re-elected lay delegate to the next meeting of the Ontario Synod.

His Lordship Bishop LEWIS appointed Captain Tilton as his Churchwarden for the next year.

Mr. TILTON, after some hesitancy, accepted the office, but stated that he did so with some reluctance, feeling that others should in turn assume some of the responsibilities devolving upon those filling such a position. He felt too, that there were other matters concerning the welfare of the Church which were unsettled, and as His Lordship expressed a desire that he should act, he would endeavour to discharge such duties as might devolve upon him for another year.

Mr. MCGARITY moved, seconded by Col. POWELL, that Mr. George May be the parishioners' Churchwarden for the next year.

Mr. MAY positively declined re-election. His Lordship regretted that Mr. May had determined upon pressing his intention to retire, but seeing that he did so, he must ask the vestry to name a successor.

On motion of Mr. W. J. WILLS, seconded by Capt. STEWART, Col. Egleson was appointed to succeed Mr. George May as Churchwarden for the ensuing year.

On motion of Mr. MAY, seconded by Capt. TILTON, the following were appointed Sidesmen for the next year:—Messrs. Goddard, Botteril, Pope, Stewart, May, McGarity, Jas. Thompson, Col. Wiley and Judge Lyon.

Mr. MAY brought before the vestry the question of increasing the salary of the sexton, whose labours had greatly increased during the past year. A resolution was passed raising it from $15 to $20 per month for the current year.

On motion of Col. POWELL, seconded by Mr. GODDARD, a vote of thanks was accorded Mr. George May for his long and faithful services as Churchwarden.

On motion of Judge LYON, seconded by Capt. STEWART, the following were appointed a Select Committee to attend to the Temporalities of the Church:—Judge Lyon, Col. Powell, Col. Wily, Messrs. J. Kirby, T. McGarity, James Fraser, G. B. L. Fellowes, W. J. Wills, George May, R. Pope and the Churchwardens elect.

A resolution was next adopted, appointing Judge Lyon and Mr. Goddard Auditors for the ensuing year.

The question of a rumoured dismissal of the present organist was then taken up and created considerable discussion. A series of resolutions were moved and afterwards withdrawn, it being finally decided to leave the matter in the hands of the Churchwardens.

Mr. MAY next presented the financial statement of the affairs of the Church during the past year, which did not prove as satisfactory as the one of the previous year. The receipts from all sources amounted to $3,589.28, and the expenditure to $3,720, showing a deficit of over one hundred dollars. In many cases, through the laxity of members paying up their pew rents, the Churchwardens had to advance money to pay off obligations. The report suggested a more rigid system of the payment of church dues in the future.

On motion of Capt. TILTON, seconded by Col. EGLESON, it was resolved that hereafter pew seats be paid twice a year in advance, at Easter and in November, and that should any be in arrears thirty days their seats would become forfeited to the vestry.

On motion of Col. POWELL, seconded by Mr. MCGARITY, the Churchwardens were empowered to appoint a vestry clerk at a salary not to exceed $100 per annum.

The question of retaining the Rev. Mr. MacMorine as a Missionary in the city, and of the difficulty with Christ Church with regard to the church property on the corner of Rideau and Sussex streets, were left over to an adjourned vestry meeting.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Synod, giving a copy of a resolution passed at its last meeting, calling upon the different Vestries to pay the expenses of both clerical and lay delegates who may attend the Synod. This matter was also left over for consideration.

On motion of Col. POWELL, seconded by Capt. TILTON, a vote of thanks was tendered to the choir for their services for the past year.

The Vestry then adjourned to meet again in the same place in a fortnight.

Christ Church.

The annual vestry meeting of Christ Church was held at 7:30 p.m., in the basement of the edifice. The Ven. Archdeacon Lauder presided, and Mr. Charles Magee, in the absence of Mr. Simpson, acted as secretary. After prayer by the Archdeacon, the meeting proceeded to the election of Churchwardens, which resulted as follows:—Hon. John Simpson and Mr. Henry Chepmell, Sidesmen; Messrs. Abbott, Baker, Bramley, Cousens, Cunningham, Christie, McCuaig, Wright, and Wicksteed. The estimates for the year were submitted, and on motion agreed on and sanctioned by the committee. Other questions pertaining to the church were fully and freely discussed by the meeting. Votes of thanks were tendered to the choir for their services during the past year, and the meeting was brought to a close by the Benediction, after a vote of thanks to the reverend chairman. The vestry then nominated Mr. J. B. Slater and Mr. Charles Magee lay delegates to the Synod, the former for three years and the latter for one year. The meeting then closed.

Reformed Episcopal Church.

The Easter Vestry meeting of Emmanuel (Reformed Episcopal) Church was held in the Church yesterday morning at half past ten o'clock. Among those present were Messrs. Burritt, A. Rowe, James Johnson, R. A. Bradley, Z. Wilson, D. W. Coward, W. H. Tracy, Thomas Story, T. H. Kirby, T. Beament, H. Alexander, W. Thompson and other prominent members of the congregation.

The rectorship of the Church being vacant, Mr. Alex. Burritt, Senior Churchwarden, acted as chairman, and Mr. H. Alexander was requested to perform the duties of Secretary.

Mr. JAMES JOHNSON opened the meeting with appropriate religious exercises.

A report from Mr. R. A. Bradley, Treasurer of the Building Fund, was received and read. This report showed the fund to be in a satisfactory condition.

The Church Treasurer's statement not being complete, Ald. Rowe, Junior Warden, made a verbal statement respecting the ordinary revenue of the Church which was entirely satisfactory. Mr. Rowe stated that the clergyman's salary had been regularly paid, and the current expenses promptly met, a sufficient balance remaining in the hands of the Treasurer to meet outstanding liabilities.

The thanks of the congregation were voted to Mr. A. K. Mills for his valuable donation to the Church of a handsome baptismal font of Arnprior marble.

The ladies and gentlemen of the congregation, who have given their services in connection with the choir of the church during the past year, and also the ladies and gentlemen of the choirs of sister Protestant churches, who have aided the choir of Emmanuel Church on special occasions during the past year, were tendered a unanimous vote of thanks.

The generous gift to Emmanuel Church of a superior pulpit Bible, and handsome velvet cushion for the same, and also for the donation of a set of suitable collection plates for the Church, all from Mr. W. H. Tracy, were duly acknowledged, and a hearty vote of thanks accorded that gentleman.

The following motion, moved by Al Rowe, seconded by Mr. Z. WILSON, was unanimously agreed to:—

That the best thanks of the congregation of Emmanuel Church are eminently due, and are hereby respectfully tendered to the Warden and Council of the Corporation of the County of Carleton, for the exceedingly kind and generous manner in which the use of the Court-room has been granted by the Council for public worship to the congregation of Emmanuel Church during the past twelve months.

The election of Churchwardens was then proceeded with, and resulted in the unanimous re-election of A. Burritt, Esq., as Senior Warden, and Alderman Rowe as Junior Warden for the current year.

Messrs. R. A. Bradley, James Johnson, W. A. McAgy and Thomas Story were unanimously elected Trustees and Vestrymen, to serve for three years.

Mr. James Johnson, Commissioner of Customs, was appointed Lay Delegate, to represent the congregation in the third General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, with Mr. R. A. Bradley as alternate delegate.

Mr. T. W. THOMPSON received the thanks of the meeting for his services as Treasurer of the church during the past year, and was unanimously re-elected to fill that position in the current year.

The proceedings were then brought to a close.

HUMOUROUS JOTTINGS.

Mrs. Gubbins says her husband is like a tallow candle: he always will smoke when he goes out.

These college titles are becoming too numerous. They would put a D. D. on to a fiddle.

We don't believe the last rumour. Anna Dickinson could no more be a circus-rider than she could fly.

Mr. Mary Clemmer Ames says he will change his name again if he chooses, and only wants to be asked.

It is said that when a female child is born in Indiana, the unhappy father begins to save money to buy a piano.

Red used on a railroad signifies danger, and says stop. It should be so construed when displayed on a man's nose.

"Your son died rather suddenly of throat disease," is what an Idaho sheriff wrote to a fond mother in Indiana the other day.

The talk about Schenck's book has given a new impulse to what Watterson calls "the aristocratic game of America." The boys are all clipping out.

Babies are not named Henry Ward as much as they used to be, but they are still famous for paroxysms of true inwardness.

The little State of Delaware has adopted a new flag 6x6¼ feet, blue silk with yellow fringe. It will be used to spread over the State to keep the frost off.

A woman in Dawson, Ga., accidentally bit her tongue off the other day, and since that, her husband gets home every evening two hours earlier than usual.

"Why did you pass yesterday without looking at me?" said a beautiful woman to Talleyrand. "Because, madam, if I had looked I could not have passed."

A Pennsylvanian boasts that he makes a soap that would "wash a politician's character as white as snow." There must be a good deal of "lye" about that soap.

A gentleman offered a guest a tiny glass of whiskey, saying, "Drink that; it won't hurt you." "I'll be bound it wouldn't," replied the guest, "even if it was vitriol."

Wait till Theodore's mother-in-law gets on the stand! Did that young man say her mouth was like a gate? It is a declaration of war, and there shall be such a war as that young man has not dreamed of thus far.

Several passengers on the lower Mississippi were attracted by the alligators basking in the sunshine. "Are they amphibious, Captain?" asked a looker on. "Amphibious, thunder!" answered the enthusiastic officer, "they'll eat a hog a minute."

Baskets, woodenware, tinware, &c., going very, very cheap at Moore Bros. 3789

Moore Bros. are selling Self-feeding and Heating Stoves, so low, that it will pay to buy and keep them over for next winter's use. All other goods in their line at wonderfully low prices; corner Sparks and O'Connor streets. 3794

FALSE MODESTY.—For people to allow disease to become seated upon them rather than consult a physician, or to suffer as many do for years with the different kinds of piles, without going at once to the druggist for Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure, which is an infallible cure. 3729

SABBATH SCHOOL PAPERS.—The Christian at Work Co., in addition to *The Christian at Work*, issues also five smaller monthly papers for the Sabbath-school and Home, which are handsomely illustrated and are under the editorial supervision of the Rev. Dr. Talmage. They are evangelical and non-sectarian, and supply an important place in the field of Sabbath-School literature. The low rates at which they are sold make them accessible even to schools whose resources are restricted. The publisher, Horatio C. King, No. 102 Chambers street, New York, will be happy to furnish samples of all the papers and full particulars on application. 3800

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At their New Establishment, Opposite the Old Stand

Fresh Fragrant Tea, at 40c., worth 50
Choice Selected do 50c., do 60
Extra Choice do 55c., do 65c
Finest in the City, 65c., do 75c.
Bologna Sausages, at equally low price
Breakfast Bacon, " "
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Pickles and Sauces in large variety.

Also a very choice stock of

Wines, Brandies, Rum, Gin, &c.

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The Times.

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1875.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

There is, perhaps, no more striking feature of the age than the extent to which newspaper proprietors are prepared to push their business in order to furnish the latest and most reliable information to their readers, and when the small price which is obtained for the average newspaper is taken into consideration the success which attends their efforts is little less than marvellous. This is not more the case on this side of the Atlantic than on the other, and our friends "at home," to use a familiar phrase, are no less enterprising than ourselves, though perhaps in a different way. No old country newspaper has yet been at the expense of sending a complete exploring expedition, in order to get the earliest news of and succour a lost traveller, even though it might have been naturally expected that Livingstone's countrymen would have been the first to go to his rescue. James Gordon Bennett, in doing that, not only published one of the most gigantic advertisements that has ever been conceived, and forever secured the reputation for the New York *Herald* of being foremost in enterprise, but also earned the lasting gratitude of mankind. But the enterprising provincial journalist at home directs his efforts into another channel. He is ready to pay a high price for the talent he employs; he endeavours to secure an able and not unfrequently well-known author for his "London correspondent," but instead of having his correspondence sent by the space-annihilating telegraph, he is content to have it sent by mail. True, the postal facilities of Great Britain are much more complete than they are here, and the free delivery system established in every village renders unnecessary delays all but impossible, and, therefore, except in special cases, the expense of telegraphing is avoided as far as possible. This system, however, may be said to be confined to the smaller provincial towns, for, though the expense of telegraphing is not nearly so great as here, some two or three of the Scotch papers and also a few of the English dailies have a special wire of their own from the Houses of Parliament in London to Leeds, Liverpool, Edinburgh and Glasgow, as the case may be, also offices in the metropolis. Having thus possessed themselves of the news, their efforts do not cease, for a few years ago the Edinburgh *Scotsman* started the idea of having special trains to carry its morning edition north and south, so that readers living in Aberdeen on the one hand and Glasgow on the other might have the paper on their breakfast tables every morning. But the *Scotsman* was not long so far in advance of the times, for the Glasgow *Herald* retaliated by sending a special train to the capital. It is rather strange that the *Times*—the Thunderer of Printing House Square—should so long delay adopting the course of less wealthy journals. But it would seem that the prospect of a rival has spurred the proprietors of that journal to a realization of the fact that they are getting behind the times—or, which is equally applicable, that the *Times* is getting behind the age. Being desirous of increasing their circulation in the provinces they, too, run a special express to Birmingham, at a cost of £40 per day. The train leaves London every morning at a little before five o'clock, and carries with it some 40,000 copies, which, it is safe to say, will be read by double that number of people and cast aside as waste paper before ten a.m., except where it may be kept for reference. In order to be equal with their great contemporary, the general news train, which was wont to carry the other London dailies to their several destinations, is now timed to leave an hour earlier, so that the Manchester manufacturer, when he arrives at his place of business of a morning to begin the work of the day, finds a copy of his London paper, which was passing through the press between 3 and 4 o'clock a.m., lying ready for him on his desk in peaceful fellowship with the *Examiner* or *Guardian* of his own city. But the Metropolitan papers are not able to keep one whit in advance of their provincial contemporaries in the matter of early news, and it was only the other day that one of these journals published the report of the Labour Commission before it had been submitted to Parliament, while it is a common occurrence for the small country weeklies to have the Queen's Speech *verbatim et literatim* two hours before it is delivered. But though as yet the experiment of running special news trains has not yet been tried in Canada, where the sparse population and limited circulations would render such an attempt abortive, still it is done on the other side of the line, and done, we assume, with success. There is one way in which we are ahead of the "old folks at home," however, and this fact redounds greatly to our credit, and to the intelligence of Canadians generally. On this side of the Atlantic, there is hardly a village of five hundred inhabitants that has not got its local organ, if not two or three, while towns of any pretensions whatever have generally one or more daily papers. It is true their "get-up" is not always creditable to the intelligence and taste of the printer, though most undoubtedly so to the public spirit of those who support them, and this circumstance is quite remarkable in contrast with journals at home, where a city of tens of thousands of inhabitants can only support one good daily; and in villages which, if in Canada, would maintain two or three newspapers, there is often not even a printing office, much less a weekly newspaper. But the inside expenses of a well-ordered newspaper in the old country are much greater than here, the editorial staff, as a rule, being much more complete, and paid higher salaries, proportionately, than what is done in "this Canada of ours;" while British local papers have not nearly such good advertising patronage as similar journals in this country. This discourages newspaper enterprise in the smaller towns, and the people will have to take a lesson from their brethren here of their belief in the value of printer's ink before country journalism can be made remunerative.

BANKING REVIEW.

We commend the following article, taken from the last *Monetary Times*, to the careful perusal and consideration of our merchants and business men. The facts brought and stated we have reason to believe are thoroughly reliable, and they prove clearly that, while our banking institutions are determined to hold a sufficient amount in reserve to keep themselves safe and to give confidence to the outside public, still it is evident that they are doing all they can to relieve the present pressure and to assist their customers and the commercial community.

The following is the last official return of the banks of Ontario and Quebec:—

	Jan. 31, '75.	Feb. 28, '75.
Capital authorized	$66,866,666	$66,866,666
Capital paid up	58,139,031	58,351,285
LIABILITIES.		
Circulation	$23,893,621	$24,013,181
Government Deposits	14,?94,888	13,955,683
Pub. depts. on demand	31,6?0,454	29,704,658
Pub. depts. at notice	29,6?3,811	29,486,449
Due other bks. in Can.	1,22?,839	1,115,258
Due bks. not in Canada	10,283,267	11,009,205
Sundries	269,742	[illegible]2,277
Total	111,889,846	108,969,98?
ASSETS.		
Specie	6,711,635	6,61?,622
Provincial notes	7,?24,0?1	7,?93,902
Notes and checks of other banks	4,510,969	4,119,918
Due from other banks in Canada	3,58? 845	3,654,931
Due from bks. not in Can.	?,842,828	6,4?8,174
Available assets	3?,573,388	28,3?0,547
Government stock	1,186,594	1,186,594
Loans to Government	10,180	6,271
Loans to Corporations	2,747,5?6	3,12?,260
Discounts	142,?47,081	142,3?5,795
Real Estate	838,281	5??,34?
Bank premises	2,694,742	2,715,?73
Other assets	1,35?,130	1,??2,05?
Total	181,427,130	1?9,848,2?8

The scarcity of money and its consequent dearness, and the denial for other purposes than the essential operations of trade at this season, have excited the money market, and all dealers therein for some weeks past. Last year at this date we were profusely supplied with funds from New York seeking employment here, and the opening of navigation was known to be close at hand. Every item in the Bank returns showed an influx of means, and the increase of loans in February, '74, was five millions. Since December last there has been a steady drain of the resources of the banks, and a restriction of their means, so that an operation usual at this season, the payment by our merchants for imports, which last year was not noticed, so ample were the needful funds for purchasing exchange, this year has been an important factor in the financial account. Very probably the freedom with which discounts were extended a year ago was to some extent calculated upon again for this season. The extraordinary and most exceptional condition of the Banks this year may be judged by noticing that the deposits fell off to the enormous amount of $6,500,000 in two months, and circulation $2,400,000. A drain of $8,500,000 in two months is entirely without precedent in Canadian banking, and fully explains the severe stringency of the last two months. For, at the very time when this extraordinary drain of the resources of the banks was taking place, they were being pressed by their customers for increased loans. Engagements maturing abroad had to be met, or numbers of failures would have ensued. The banks could only obtain the exchange necessary for this by remitting gold to New York, which they did, and incurred the odium of thoughtless people thereby. But this policy, severely as it taxed their resources, has carried their customers through so far, and they will doubtless persevere until the opening of navigation brings ease. The following figures are of themselves a complete explanation of the tightness recently prevailing:—

	Dec. 1874	Feb. 1875
Circulation	$25,412,000	$23,013,000
Deposits	79,18?,000	73,149,000
Total decrease		8,43?,000
Discounts	144,029,000	145,5?5,000
Increase		1,476,000
Due English Agents	9,083,500	11,002,3?0
Increase		1,918,800
Available assets	34,566,000	28,301,000
Decrease		6,26?,000

It is satisfactory to note that the more permanent deposits have not been drawn down, a very pleasant indication of there having been no disturbance of confidence, as might have naturally followed from criticisms of the policy of the banks made in utter ignorance of their position and business needs. It is a fact which borrowers from a bank find it very hard to realize that a large part of the funds which a banker lends are not his own, but are deposited with him by others. The banks have at this moment $145,000,000 lent to the people of Canada. Out of this, not more than one-half is from their own capital and accumulated profits. The balance is wholly from funds which bankers hold from the public, and are liable to be called on for, either at any moment, or after short notice. Now it is evident that if depositors in banks draw out their money, the banks must at once begin to draw in their loans. A banker, of course, retains money on hand as a reserve against his depositors' demands, and pays depositors out of these funds to begin with. But all experience shows that this reserve cannot go below a certain point without danger. When, therefore, the banks find million after million of their reserves drained away, they must of necessity call upon borrowers to take up paper as it matures, and fresh loans, unless from absolute necessity, are out of the question.

These are, of course, most elementary and simple principles, and it may seem to some of our readers a waste of time to dwell upon them. But such simple principles are often the most difficult to bring persons to understand. And when the carrying out of such principles causes a refusal of accommodation, every man questions their reasonableness. At all events, he thinks it hard to have them applied to himself.

Bearing these points in mind, we can at once see the reason of the present state of things. Bankers have found an enormous amount of money drawn from them by depositors. Their funds on hand ran down from $34,000,000 on 1st January, to $28,000,000 on 1st March. As this drain went on, it was absolutely necessary to attempt curtailment of accommodation. The first course was to call in loans on stocks. These have responded to the extent of $1,000,000. Doubtless far more has been called for, but this is all that has been got. Borrowers on stocks have been offering as high as fifteen per cent. in vain under the pressure of the banks calling their money in. They have, however, managed to pay a million. The mercantile people, however, have found it impossible to respond; indeed, the banks has found it necessary to comply with their demands for more money in spite of the urgent reasons for curtailing. Discounts of this class have actually increased from $127,000,000 to $129,000,000. The only resource of bankers and their only protection was a sufficient enhancement of rated to compel mercantile customers to borrow as little as possible.

Here then is the whole mystery of this stringency. The banks have been between two fires. Their depositors and note-holders have drawn out $8,000,000 of their money, and at the very same time the mercantile public had engagements maturing which compelled them to borrow more. There can be no ease until more money comes into the country from abroad. This, however, may not be permanent. There must be a decrease in importations and a lessening of those enormous stocks of goods of which there are far too many in the country.

The "Canadian Parliamentary Companion" for 1875 has just been issued. The volume contains the usual mass of information, with a large amount of supplementary matter of kindred interest.

Parliament of Canada.

Third Parliament--Second Session.

SENATE

TUESDAY, March 23, 1875.

The House met at 3 o'clock.

After routine,

Several bills were reported from the Committee on Banking, Commerce and Railways, including an Act to Incorporate the London & Canada Bank, and change its name, which was read a third time and passed.

MARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BILL.

Hon. Mr. MILLER said before proceeding to the orders of the day, he would like to ask the Secretary of State if he had read and considered the protest which a minority of this House had thought proper to place upon record in connection with the Marine Electric Telegraph Bill. It appeared to him (Mr. Miller) to be very strongly worded, and he doubted if it was such as the hon. gentlemen who had signed it were entitled to put on record. He hoped members would be given time to consider it before it was brought up for discussion.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said he had not seen it yet, but would look into it.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Hon. Mr. READ, on rising to propose his motion on this subject spoke of its importance, and re-called attention to the promise of Ministers on the occasion of his question some time ago, that the railway companies should be required to make returns of fatal and other accidents on their lines, henceforth. From the partial returns brought down, he saw that on the Great Western Road, between July, 1867, and December, 1872, the number of persons killed and injured was 240; and on the Grand Trunk, from January, 1866, to December, 1873, 914. There were no returns of later date. The hon. gentleman went on to point out that many of those accidents were preventible, including those due to bridges that were too low, and to comment upon the serious character of a state of things leading to such an extensive loss and injury to life. Defective as were the returns, they showed that 1,500 persons had been killed and wounded in the space of a few years. He argued that these facts justified a consideration of the best means of arresting or diminishing this evil, and, therefore, desired a committee of investigation. He concluded by moving for a special committee to enquire into the cause of injuries and deaths, by accidents, to railway employees, with power to send for persons, papers and records, and to report from time to time.

Hon. Mr. MILLER did not think the adoption of the motion at this late period of the session would lead to any practical result, though the question was one that would have to be dealt with by Parliament before long. His hon. friend had, however, taken a step in the right direction.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER hoped the hon. gentleman would not press his motion. The only objection to it was that it was rather late in the session to consider so important a subject. It might be brought up next session, and something accomplished.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY said there was a bill before the House, for second reading, which related to the protection of life and property on railways. He did not see why they might not legislate upon this subject when that bill came up. His hon. friend (Mr. Read) could then propose any amendment securing further protection to life and property.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said he had intended, on that bill coming up, moving an amendment to provide for a safer and more efficient mode of coupling cars.

Hon. Mr. READ said he did not expect to accomplish much this session, but desired to call attention to this important matter. He would withdraw the motion, while intending to take action next session.

INSPECTION OF BRIDGES.

Hon. Mr. BELLEROSE said that in giving notice of his enquiry on this subject, he did not expect, at this late period of the session, the Government would propose legislation for the appointment of bridge-inspectors; yet he thought the matter was important enough to justify his drawing the attention of Ministers to the question. It was only seven or eight months since, in the neighbourhood of Montreal, two bridges gave way—that over Riviere des Prairies and that across Riviere des Milles Isles—rivers from 600 to 1600 feet wide, one of which had a very strong current. In one case it happened that the portion of the bridge that yielded stood above one of the piers, upon which the team crossing at the time alighted; had it been 20 feet forward or backward, both team and passengers would have been lost. In the other case, the accident taking place at a rapid, where there was but a few inches of water, there was, fortunately, no loss of life. These facts showed that those bridge companies were resolved to make money, even at the expense of the lives of the people, who paid them tolls for the use of their bridges, and that something ought to be done to protect the public against accidents of this nature. He put this enquiry:—"Whether it is the intention of the Government to call the attention of Parliament during the present session to any legislation providing for the inspection of public bridges, toll-bridges on the navigable and floating streams of the Dominion?

Hon. Mr. SCOTT replied that the Government did not intend proposing any legislation on the subject this year.

In reply to Hon. Mr. Scott,

Hon. Mr. BELLEROSE said he did not allude to new bridges, which were generally very good, but to old ones, not repaired at the proper time. It was the custom with their owners to wait till the bridges fell.

RETURNS.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT laid on the table returns to addresses for papers relative to appointment of officials in Lunenburg, and dismissals from and appointments to office in Prince Edward Island, salaries, etc.

THIRD READINGS.

Hon. Mr. Read moved the third reading of the bill to incorporate the (Belleville) *Intelligencer* Printing Co., as amended.—Carried.

POSTAL BILL.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT, on moving the third reading of this bill, said that several amendments were suggested and inquiries put yesterday in regard to it. One was made by the member from Montreal on the subject of increased postage on letters by the Cunard steamers as compared with those by the Portland. The arrangement made for the transmission of the mails *via* Portland was a special and exceptional one—by the treaty between Great Britain and the States. The gentleman who had charge of the late treaty negotiations at Washington a few years ago urged upon the United States Government the importance of reducing the rates to a certain sum on this line. They replied it would be impossible, as it would disturb treaty arrangements with Britain, and break up trade arrangements with other nations, pressing for it also. Russia was pressing strongly for a treaty of a similar character with the view of sending her mail matter across the States *via* San Francisco.

Hon. Mr. RYAN—What would be the difference between the two postages?

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said the difference would continue as before. United States postage was accounted for to England and not to the States by Canada, and they on their part accounted to the United States under the treaty. He did not recollect the difference. One of the enquiries made was in reference to a printed notice that the senders of letters in the United States placed on them, in view of having them returned directly without passing through the head office in case of failure to reach the party addressed. A similar clause would be introduced in the Canadian Act, so that if letters were not called for within a certain number of days they might be returned in accordance with the printed notification on the envelope.

In reply to the Hon. Mr. Macfarlane,

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said there might be a difficulty as regards letters coming from the States, because there was no interchange of postage between the two countries.

Hon. Mr. MACPHERSON—Perhaps they agreed to carry returned letters.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT thought they had, but practically there was no difficulty now. With regard to letters coming from the States, the Post Office Department would not fail to make regulations to meet any case of difficulty; the Department seemed to have anticipated every possibility that could arise. He had made some verbal alterations in the 25th clause in regard to letters mailed in Canada for the United States, to make it clearer. He had introduced the word "Manitoba" into one of the clauses, but its omission originally was not a clerical error. It was the intention, as there were no postal laws in Manitoba, not to apply the bill to it. He proposed introducing a clause to provide for the transmission of mailable matter from the seats of Local Governments, to members, after the sessions terminated, and in accordance with the request of his hon. friend from Nova Scotia (Mr. Miller) the bill could stand over till to-morrow.

THE GATINEAU BOOMS.

Hon. Mr. READ moved that the first report of the Committee on this subject be concurred in.—Carried.

DOMINION NOTES BILL.

On motion of Hon. Mr. SCOTT, the House went into Committee on the bill respecting the issue of Dominion notes. He moved the adoption of the first clause, and said he proposed making certain changes in its phraseology, to render clear the matter to which his hon. friend from Sarnia called the attention of the House yesterday. (The Secretary of State here read the proposed alteration.)

Hon. Mr. WILMOT reiterated his views on the principle and object of the measure, contending again that, as the law now stood, there was nothing to prevent the Government holding the whole amount of its paper issues in gold. He concluded by proposing an amendment to retain the present provision of a 35 per cent. reserve for issues over $9,000,000, and another to the effect that the banks be required to hold the same proportion in gold for the redemption of their notes, which it was proposed the Dominion should keep for the redemption of its notes. If the question was to be between the country and the banks, he was for the country.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said he did not now think the verbal changes he had just spoken of were necessary, the clause being sufficiently clear. The intention of the Act was apparent, namely, that Government should hold, in gold, dollar for dollar of the amount of notes issued above $12,000,000, for that between $9,000,000 and $12,000,000, 50 per cent. of gold, the old Act to remain for all issues below $9,000,000.

A general discussion ensued.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY said he did not see why the Government should be made a banker for the banks, going to the trouble of issuing notes, bringing gold to the banks, and lending them money at four to five per cent. It appeared unreasonable that Government should be obliged to keep the full amount of specie to respond notes above twelve millions. He did not see why this should be the total beyond which the full amount of gold for all paper issues should be held; and if his hon. friend's amendments did not carry, he would move an amendment to make the clause fixing the limitation read—whenever the amount of Dominion notes shall exceed nine millions, the Receiver General shall hold not less than 50 per cent. of gold.

Hon. Mr. WARK spoke in favour of accepting the Finance Minister's conclusions on this subject.

Hon. Mr. MILLER expressed his concurrence in the views of the hon. member for Fredericton (Mr. Wilmot) who was an authority on that question, and whose arguments had not been answered.

Hon. Mr. PENNY, in reply to the question why the Government should hold gold to meet the total issue of notes beyond a certain amount, called attention to the fact that the Bank of England Act contained a similar provision, and that this principle was approved of by Sir R. Peel, who introduced that Act in 1844, by Lord Overstone, and all the greatest bankers and financial authorities in England. He (Mr. Penny) took for granted that those men, the highest masters of the science of finance,

(Continued on fourth page.)

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Jan. 22, 1875. 3748.

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Extract from a Letter

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts: "I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old. Remaining, gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S."

To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.

July 1874.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Apothecaries' Hall, Lincoln, London

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co., Coleman street, London.
Newbery & Sons, 37 Newgate street, London.
Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon street, London.
Sanger & Sons, Oxford street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS IN CANADA.

Montreal—Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Montreal—Lymans, Clare & Co.
Toronto—Elliott & Co., Wholesale Druggists
" Shapter & Owen.
Hamilton—Winer & Co.
Halifax—Avery Brown &

NOTICE.

Morson's Effectual Remedies

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, 1 and 1 pint bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a specialty, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodyne being unequal in strength, MORSON & SON have prepared this. Sold in ¼ oz., 1½ oz., and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is MORSON'S.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON.

Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions.

31, 33 & 124 Southampton Row,

RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON

WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES Selected, and Shipping orders executed with despatch 3945

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMES.

Patronised by all the World.

Rimmel's Ihang-Ihang, Vanda, Bouna Jockey Club, Frangipane, and other perfumes of exquisite fragrance.

Rimmel's Lavender Water, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.

Rimmel's Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.

Rimmel's Dugong Oil Soap, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.

Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Costume and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Balls and Parties.

Rimmel's Violet, Rose, Leaf, Rice, and other Toilet Powders. A liberal allowance to shippers.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96 Strand, 128 Regent Street, and 24 Cornhill, London, 17 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, and 76 King's Road, Brighton.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES

FOR

CONSUMPTION, WASTING AND INDIGESTION,

Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine.

As attested by reports from Medical men who have made the subject their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength and weight are increased digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.

Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,

SAVORY & MOORE,

143 NEW BOND-ST., LONDON, W

And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY AND MOORE'S DATURA TATULA Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis &c.

IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD

USE THE

Diamond Yeast Cakes

USE THE

Norwich Egg Powder,

For making all kinds of Cakes WITHOUT EGGS.

To be had of all Grocers.

H. J. WEEKES & Co.,
Toronto.

Sole Agents for Ontario. 3784-1 y

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

New York Weekly Herald.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Proprietor.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

THE WEEKLY HERALD is published every Saturday, at five cents per copy. Annual subscription price:

One Copy..........$2
Three Copies..........5
Five Copies..........8
Ten Copies..........15

Postage five cents per copy for three months.

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1.50 each.

An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten.

Twenty copies to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at the same price.

One extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty.

Additions to clubs received at club rates.

These rates make the WEEKLY HERALD the cheapest publication in the country.

Terms cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender.

A glance at portion of the WEEKLY HERALD will be appropriated to Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Pomology and the management of domestic animals. Particular attention will be paid also to Reports of the Markets.

The aim will be to make the WEEKLY HERALD superior to any other agricultural and family newspaper in the country.

Every number of the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a select story and the latest and most important news by telegraph from all parts of the world up to the hour of publication.

During the session of Congress the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a summary of the proceedings and the latest News by telegraph from Washington, Political, Religious, Fashionable, Artistic, Literary and Sporting intelligence, Obituary Notices, Varieties, Amusements, Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day, a review of the Cattle and Dry Goods Markets, Financial and Commercial intelligence and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

The HERALD employs no agents in the country nor in distant cities to canvass for subscribers, as none are necessary. Any person pretending to be an agent for the WEEKLY HERALD should be treated as a common swindler. The club system has abolished the agency system. It is safe and cheap.

The price of subscription, whenever practicable, should be transmitted by Post Office Orders. It is the safest mode of transmitting money by mail.

At small Post Offices in the country where Post Office Orders cannot be obtained, money may be remitted in Registered letters.

Advertisements, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

Price of the DAILY HERALD, four cents a copy. Annual subscription price, $12, always in advance.

Write the address on letters to the NEW YORK HERALD, in a bold and legible hand, and give the name of each subscriber, of Post Office, County and State so plainly that no errors in mailing pers will be liable to occur.

Carpets.

OTTAWA

CARPET AND FURNITURE HOUSE.

SHOOLBRED & CO.

Desire to inform their friends and the public that they are now receiving regular consignments of Furniture of all descriptions from

Messrs. R. Hay & Co.,

[late Jacques & Hay,] Toronto, &c. &c., to which they confidently invite the attention of purchasers, both as regards Workmanship, Quality and Good Value, as we are selling at a Small Advance on Mill Prices.

A Large Stock of Curtains on Hand.

SHOOLBRED & CO.

Ottawa, January 4, 1875. 40 Sparks Street.

Watchmakers, &c.

MANUFACTURING

Watchmaker and Jeweller.

Having sold out the retail business to Messrs Radford & Goyer, I beg leave to return thanks to the public for their patronage during the last 13 years and will continue the

MANUFACTURING, JEWELLRY AND WATCHMAKING BUSINESS

in my former workshop, over Mann's Hardware Store, corner of Metcalfe and Sparks street.

June 29, 1874. W. YOUNG.

N. MARKS,

Fine Jeweller, Practical Watchmaker,

36—SPARKS STREET—36

Just received, a magnificent assortment of fine

JEWELLERY,

Comprising Diamonds and other fine stone Rings, Opera and Victoria Chains—very choice designs. Also a complete assortment of finest finish Gold and Silver Watches, which he will sell at astonishingly low prices.

A very unique assortment of Whitby Jet.

Nov. 25, 1874.

To the Queen and Royal Family;
To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment); and to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments and Railway Companies, established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER,

Prize Medalist of the London, Dublin and Paris Exhibitions.

Maker to the Chronograph, by which the Derby and all other Races and great events of the day are timed.

Manufactory and City House—58 and 60 Ludgate Hill

West End Establishments—25 Old Bond Street, and 99 Westbourne Grove, London.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS and WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited before sending their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufactory the Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery and Electro-Plate, which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the manufactory, Ludgate Hill, or through merchants and shippers in England.

WATCHES	CLOCKS
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns.	Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Gns.
Lever, Vertical, Horizontal, Duplex, Chronometer, Chronograph, Keyless, Centre Seconds Repeaters, Indian, &c.	Church, Turret, Carriage, Chime, Dining and Drawing-room, Hall, Shop, Library, Bracket, &c.

English Ormolu Clocks, designed by English artists, and manufactured by J. W. Benson, far exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this establishment.

FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental *ateliers* of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.

Artistic Gold Jewellery, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after designs by the most accomplished artists in the precious Metals, Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings, and all kinds of *bijouterie*, as supplied to members of the Court, and other distinguished personages.

Presentation Plate.—Testimonials of different sorts, Racing Cups, and Jewelled and other Boxes, as provided by Mr. Benson for the Corporation of London and other public bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c., &c.

Silver and Electro-plate in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-plate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. No other is really cheap at any price, nor worth buying.

Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., exchanged. Merchants, Shippers and Clubs supplied.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Plate sent to all parts of the world.

Jan. 17 1874. 3667-Jwly

Mails.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA,

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

All Mails are closed by Montreal time 8 minutes faster than Ottawa time.

1874. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1875

MAILS.	CLOSE.	DELIVERED.
Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, etc., and St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., and all places in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toronto, Hamilton, London, etc., and Western U.S., and Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other places in the Province of Manitoba—Mails despatched daily via Windsor, Ont., Detroit and Sanfrancisco, Rate	[illegible]	[illegible]
British Columbia (and Vancouver's Island) Mails despatched daily via Windsor, Ont., Detroit and Sanfrancisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Matter posted up to 10.10 p.m. will be forwarded East and West in supplementary packages the same night.

BRITISH MAILS

Via New York, close every Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, at 8 p.m.

Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 11.00 p.m.

A supplementary bag for Canadian steamers will be closed at 1.25 p.m., in which only unregistered matter can be sent.

POSTAGE STAMPS

Are no longer sold at this office, but may be purchased from any of the licensed stamp vendors throughout the city.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Newfoundland, Great Britain and India.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits will be received at this office. Interest allowed at the rate of F. ur per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time.

EXCEPTIONAL POSTAGE.—Postage to Hull, New Edinburgh and Rochesterville, 1 cent. per half ounce, if post paid; if unpaid, 2 cents.

Office hours from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

For Money Order and Savings Bank business, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office, Ottawa, Jan. 26, 1875.

Painters.

T. PRUNEAU, Junr.,

SIGN WRITER, HOUSE DECORATOR, PAINTER, PAPER-HANGER, &c

Glazing, Whitewashing, Colouring, &c., done at the shortest notice, and in a workmanlike style.

A large assortment of NEW PAPERS BORDERS, &c., just received, and are on view.

Opposite the Post Office. Nugent-St.

Dec 26 1874

Travellers' Guide.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Leaves....10.45 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 10.45 p.
Arrives.... 7.35 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 7.10 p.

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Leaves....................10.40 a.m., 5.00 p.m
Arrives...................1.20 p.m., 7.40 p.m

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Leaves Prescott Junction
going west.............1.40 p.m., 1.57 a.m
Leaves " " east. 4.45 p.m., 4.35 a.m

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILWAY.

Leaves Ogdensburg.. 8.00 a.m., 2.25 p.m.
Arrives in New York.10.00 p.m., 7.00 a.m.
Leaves New York.... 6.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg.................. 1.15 a.m., 7.45 p.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.

Leaves Ogdensburg for Boston..........12.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston. 8.00 a.m., 12.50 p.m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Moore Bros., corner of Sparks and O'Connor streets, are selling counter scales below cost. 3804

Moore Bros., corner of Sparks and O'Connor streets, have still a number of cook and heating stoves, which they are selling below cost. 3804

Go to Auclair's, Bank street, to see a most attractive display of Easter meats. 3803-2i.

Two Weeks Only.—The clearing sale of boots and shoes, at J. & G. Neelin's, 12 Rideau street.

Offices to let in the Victoria Chambers. Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig. 3760

Skin Diseases, of whatever nature, are completely eradicated by the use of Fowle's Pile and Humour Cure; its effect is marvellous for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, and even Leprosy; it has proved itself an almost never failing cure. (See special notice.) 3733

Burnett's Cocoaine.—A Perfect Dressing for the Hair.—The Cocoaine holds in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized Cocoa-nut Oil, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair. A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry,) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it, to be the best and cheapest hair dressing in the world. 3802.

Horses Saved.—The lives of thousands of horses have been saved during the past year, and the credit is due to "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy." This preparation is being extensively used, and exacts from all the highest praise. Nothing of the kind has ever before been half as successful, or given such universal satisfaction; it cannot be equalled. We can confidently recommend it, and would advise all who own horses to keep a supply of it on hand—it may be the means of saving your horse's life. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co., is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers. 3796

Hemorrhoids (or Piles) are permanently cured by Mathieu's Pile Ointment, or money refunded. Price $1 per pot, or six pots for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the Wingate Chemical Company, Montreal, and retail by all druggists, or will be forwarded to any address on receipt of price by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 3762

House Keepers! If you desire to get a profitable tea call on Baskerville & Bros. and have them to select for you. If the tea is not pleasing to your taste they will refund the money for what you return. Their wines, liquors and general groceries are of the best brand.
People's Tea Store,
36 Rideau street.

Thomas' Excelsior Electric Oil—Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents' worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures catarrh, asthma and croup. Fifty cents' worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity a lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from the different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Spart, Ontario, writes: "Send me six dozen Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Have sold all I had from you and want more now. Its cures are truly wonderful." William Maguire, of Franklin, writes: "I have sold all the agent left; it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes: "Please forward six dozen of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am nearly run out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes: "Send at once a further supply of Electric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well, and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, write: "Send me some more Electric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P.Q., writes: "The Electric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb & Co., Buckingham, P.Q., write: "Send us one gross Electric Oil. We find it takes well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 50 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y., and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ontario, sole agents for the Dominion.

Note.—*Electric*—Selected and Electrized. 3727

PAIN-KILLER.

After thirty-five years trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera, or any sort of Bowel complaint it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency, and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an inevitable medicine.

It is used Internally and Externally.
Sold everywhere. Price 25 cts.
PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors.
January 13, 1875. 37

JOB MOSES FEMALE PILLS.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, those Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, obtain free, of the agent, a pamphlet, or refer to advertisement.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR.

$1.00, and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all druggists.

Clothing.

The retail Clothing Business so long carried on by Joseph Metcalfe is now transferred to the Firm of JOHN SMITH & CO. Mr. Smith's knowledge of the Ready Made Clothing business (14 years experience), and their determination to keep the best class of Goods to be had, and to sell at the lowest prices possible, will be a GUARANTEE to Mr. Metcalfe's old Customers and the general public, that they will have every satisfaction in buying their Clothing

—AT THE—

CLOTHING Establishment,
59 Sparks Street.
3781

Thos. Lawrence

Respectfully requests his friends and customers to call and see his

NEW STYLES.

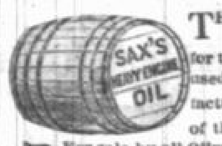
He guarantees the most stylish garment in the city. A perfect fit or the money refunded.

A LARGE STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS JUST ARRIVING.

76 Sparks Street.

28th March, 1875. 3801

Hardware, &c.



THIS EXCELLENT Machine Oil has for the last 12 years been used by the leading Manufacturing establishments of the Dominion.

For sale by all Oilmen.
Dec. 4, 1874 2710-y

OUR BRANDS OF ARCTIC —AND— Heavy Engine Oil Are unequalled by any Machine Oils in the market. Guaranteed not to freeze. Orders solicited.

W. J. CRAVEN & Co.,
441 St. Paul-st., Montreal.
Agents for Ottawa District—
3744y. CALDWELL & Co., Sparks-st

OTTAWA

Mills' Supply Agency
OTTAWA, ONT.,

No. 17 Sparks-st., Near Russell House.

CALDWELL & CO. - - Managers

Saws, Belting, Files, Packing, Files re-cut, Axes, Judson's Standard Governors and Graduating Valves, Steam Pumps, Roe's Little Giant Injector. Also, Agency of the GLOBE GAS LIGHT COMPANY, &c.

March 26, 1874

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.

No. 24 No.24

The Largest and Best

Assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware

In the city is to be found at

THOS. BIRKETT'S.

N.B.—For prices and quality of goods he defies competion.

Remember the

Sign of the ANVIL, 24 Rideau Street.

Ottawa, December 21, 1874.

NEW FIRM.

THOMAS SHORE & COMPANY,

[Successors to LEE & THOMPSON.]

Beg leave to call the attention of the Public to their large and varied assortment of all descriptions of

FINE AND COARSE HARNESS

which they are offering to the Public at the lowest rates. They have also always on hand, all descriptions of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Riding Saddles, Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Bags, Whips, and everything in connection with their line of business.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. None but the best workmen employed.
THOMAS SHORE & CO.,
Sparks Street, near Bank.

H. MEADOWS & CO.,

Have in stock the latest and best

COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES!
COAL STOVES.

Hot Air Furnaces fitted up in public buildings and private dwellings.

City reference given.—The following are a few: Quebec Bank, Ontario Bank, Bank of Commerce, Central School East, Magee & Russell, G. May, Esq., John Tilton, Esq., John Thompson, Esq., James Hope, Esq., Bronson & Weston, L. Cranned, Esq., and many others.

Illustrated pamphlets and estimates given on application.
H. MEADOWS & CO.,
35 Sussex-St.
Oct. 3, 1874. 388

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.
ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—*Boston Globe.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

Harper's Magazine one year............$4 00
$4 00 includes payment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

An Extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy; postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete set of Harper's Magazine, now comprising 49 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express orders of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Books & Stationery.

HENDERSON & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

Have Removed to their New Premises,

Russell House Block,

No. 1 SPARKS STREET,

OPPOSITE NEW POST OFFICE.
3795

BOOKS ON SALE

AT P. NAUGHTEN'S
RIDEAU STREET.
West of Ottawa.

Nichol's Literary History of the 18th century, portraits, 8 vols. 8vo. half calf gilt. $30.00
Dickens' Works, 11 vols. original Editions with all the plates by Phiz, half calf gilt, $75.00
Hammond on the Psalms and New Testament, 6 vols. 8vo. whole bound in calf gilt fine Set, $15.00
Josephus, finely illustrated, 4to half calf gilt, Back, $8.00
Cabinet Maker's Assistant, a series of original Designs for Modern Furniture, 100 plates, folio half calf, $10.00
Pictorial Gallery of Art, 2 vols. folio half calf gilt, $9.00
Engineer's and Machinists' Assistant, numerous fine plates, 2vols to lo, half calf, $7.50
Pictorial Dictionary of the Bible, 2 vols. folio, $6.00
P. N. has numerous Architectural Books on sale
Books bought for Cash. 3800

Government Notices

SALMON ANGLING.

IN THE UNDERMENTIONED Salmon Rivers will be LEASED for a term of FIVE YEARS. Competition above upset prices named. LESSEES to maintain guardianship at private cost. Applications will be received to 1st MAY next.

River	Natashquan (*North Shore*)	$800
do	Trinity (*near Point des Monts*)	100
do	St. Margaret (*en bas*)	100
do	Trout (*near Moisie*)	50
do	Mistassini (*near Godbout*)	20
do	Becscie, do	20
do	Malbaie (*near Percé*)	100
do	Grand Pabos, do	200
do	Little Pabos, do	100
do	Tobique (*New Brunswick*)	100
do	Nashwaak, do	100
do	N. W. Miramichi, do	200
do	Jupiter (*Anticosti Island*)	100
do	Salmon, do	50

By order of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Address,
W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries Ottawa.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, March 23, 1875.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT on American Invoices until further notice: 14 per cent.
J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Government of the Province of Ontario, addressed to the undersigned,

UP TO THE 15th OF MAY, 1875,

From regularly certified physicians, having had experience in the management and working of

Asylums for the Insane,

For the position of Medical Superintendent of the Toronto Asylum, Canada, about to become vacant by the resignation of Dr. Joseph Workman.

All applications must be accompanied by duly certified testimonials as to character and position; stating age, whether married or unmarried, and length of service in an Asylum for the Insane, together with certified copies of diplomas, as physicians or surgeons, from four recognized medical authorities. Salary, $2,000 (about £400 sterling) per annum, with furnished apartments, fuel, light, water and furnished table for family. Appointment to take effect from 1st July, 1875.

ARCHIBALD McKELLAR,
Provincial Secretary.
Office of Provincial Secretary,
Toronto, March 15, 1875. 3799-3law

Bookbinders.

A. MORTIMER,

BOOKBINDER,

PAPER RULER, AND

Account Book Manufacturer,
SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Ruling, Perforating, Numbering
—AND—
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Dec. 2, 1874. 11

(Continued from second page.)

knew what they were doing, and that they had an object, which was the same as the Canadian Government, in this case namely, the retention of a sufficient amount of gold against the notes issued. It was idle to say that anything but gold would suffice to maintain confidence in these notes and redeem them on demand. It was the same with a private trader; if he could not pay gold, or redeem his notes, no matter what his standing or his assets might be, he would have to be wound up. The banks, also, must have all the security of a sufficient gold reserve to offer to the Government. The provision of the Bank of England on this subject had been allowed to continue, although much discussed, and therefore he presumed it was looked upon as a necessity.

Hon. Mr. READ said they should pause before tampering with the present Act. When Sir F. Hincks became Finance Minister we were entirely in the hands of the Bank of Montreal. He had great faith in Hincks' financial policy.

Hon. Mr. WILMOT said the Bank of England Act had failed in several cases, and specie payments had to be suspended—notably in 1847, 1857 and 1866. When he came here, a few years ago, the Bank of Montreal was charging 9 per cent for accommodation only, for bills of exchange, two per cent more than the cash rate. Was it not strange that the people of this country should have been depending for their financial existence on this bank? Notwithstanding they were allowing $3,900,000 of the people's money to lie in that bank without interest, and $5,412,000 at 4 and 5 per cent. If that was correct financing, he did not know what the words meant. Government deposited vast sums in a number of banks, took the risk of their failing, and yet could not issue a certain amount of Dominion notes.

Hon. Mr. REESOR said the position of the last speaker was illogical. He complained that the country was in the power of the banks, at Confederation, and after stating matters had changed, and that the Dominion had a balance to its credit, and was not now in their power, he still complained. He (Mr. Reesor) would like to know how matters could be changed to suit him. The leading financiers of both the old and new worlds invariably advocated the principle embodied in this bill—that after a certain amount of credit, whether taken by an individual, a bank or the people of the country, there should be gold for every dollar of obligation.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY desired to answer the hon. gentleman from Montreal (Mr. Penny). The fourteen millions sterling, to which the Bank of England was confined, was put as a maximum beyond which it could not go, unless it kept cie.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—It is the same principle here.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY—This bill put the maximum at twelve million dollars, and he considered its object was to restrict the circulation to that figure.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—Not at all.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY understood the Dominion issues already exceeded twelve millions.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—They are over fourteen millions.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY—That showed the demand for those notes was expansive and expanding. In accordance with the principle of the bill, to simplify matters and take the sense of the House he proposed simply to substitute in the section the words fifteen millions for twelve millions, so that for all excess of Dominion notes over nine millions up to fifteen, 50 per cent. of gold should be held; that fifteen should be the maximum, in no case to be exceeded unless there was specie to respond.

Hon. Mr. FERRIER—You are going on the same principle.

After some further remarks from Hon. Mr. DICKEY, in reply to previous speakers,

Hon. Mr. WARK remarked that the policy of the hon. member (Mr. Dickey) was quite different from the course of Sir Robert Peel, in his Act of 1844. He (Mr. Wark) entered at some length into the financial policy of Sir Robert Peel, and contended that it did not justify the allegations of the opponents of the present bill. It appeared that our Finance Minister thought that we were not sufficiently secure. That minister knew what was in circulation, and what was deposited in the banks, and the difference between these sums was what he was liable at any time to be called upon to replace with gold. Consequently he had to be very careful, and if the House was to hold him responsible for the finances of the country, they ought at the same time to pay some deference to his judgment.

Hon. Mr. KAULBACH thought it was not necessary to keep such a large amount of gold as the Government proposed, simply to prepare for a run which was very improbable.

Hon. Mr. AIKINS thought this bill was an extraordinary one, and was quite different from the principle of legislation adopted by this and most other Governments. If the Government thought proper they might keep 30, or 50, or 100 per cent. in gold, but that they should actually limit themselves to keep only a certain amount of gold, seemed to him very strange legislation. His conviction was that the Government did not desire to have the circulation of these Dominion notes extend over $12,000,000. It seemed a most unusual and improper thing to limit the circulation of these notes. He thought there must be some influence behind the Government inspiring this legislation, and that was the banking interest.

Hon. Mr. PENNY replied to Hon. Mr. Aikins, and some conversation ensued with regard to the limitation in the issue of the notes.

Hon. Mr. MACPHERSON said the country at large had a great desire to know that there was a sufficient reserve to secure the immediate convertibility of the Dominion notes.

Hon. Mr. AIKINS—The country has never expressed any such desire in any way.

Hon. Mr. MACPHERSON said in the House of Commons the representatives of the people had expressed their opinion by the passage of this bill. Up to a certain amount Government could keep specie for the circulation, and there was little or no chance that any portion would be called upon for redemption. But beyond that it was necessary to have a reserve, for after having passed a certain limit there was almost a certainty that the amount in excess would be sent back for redemption, and it became necessary that all beyond the amount which the country absorbed should go dollar for dollar.

Hon. Mr. McLELAN thought that within a certain limit the increased liability of the notes being returned for redemption was not sufficient to justify the proposed legislation. But we had not yet got beyond the point in which the country had entire confidence in these notes. Their character had never yet been questioned. He disapproved of the policy of the Government as evinced in the bill.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT replied to the criticisms of the bill, and insisted upon its necessity in order to preserve intact the financial credit of the country, and to prevent possible disaster. Within the last two months there had been a very serious strain on the country, and Government had been obliged to telegraph to England to send over half a million of gold. If the Government should fail now to keep our notes in as good a state as gold, hon. gentlemen opposite would be the first to blame them for want of care and forethought. If it were known in New York that $500,000 were passing in at any one point, and that there would be a delay of a week in getting gold therefor, the fact would at once depreciate our currency as the American currency was depreciated. The Government were not introducing any new principle, but simply protecting this country from the possibility of its finances falling into discredit.

Hon. Mr. McLELAN thought the Government had introduced this bill with the best intention, but he had seen nothing yet to induce him to change the opinions he entertained on the former bill introduced by the late Government. He could not see why we should depart from the scale laid down in that bill for the issue of Dominion notes, though he agreed with other gentlemen that these notes ought to be as good as gold. With regard to the United States we all knew that their paper currency was made to meet the enormous calls upon the finances of the country. The uncertainty attending the peculiar circumstances of the country and its doubtful future affected the currency at that period. But notwithstanding the enormous expenses of the war and the amount of currency necessarily issued, the resources and the recuperative powers of that nation were sufficient in a short time to raise it from a very low to a very high rate, and it was now almost at par value. That experience had convinced him that the circulating medium could be made so valuable that we had no reason to fear that the issue of twelve or fifteen million of Dominion notes, with a specie guarantee of 35 per cent., would not continue to sustain the confidence of the country.

Hon. Mr. TRUDEL thought no sufficient reason had yet been brought forward for this new legislation. The amount fixed being an arbitrary one, and it not having been shown that the amount of gold provided to be kept by the former legislation was an arbitrary amount, while the necessity of new legislation had not been demonstrated, there seemed to be no reason to change the legislation. Still, he considered the bill proposed by the Government was in the right direction. Government were responsible for the credit of the country, and if by any misfortune our notes should happen to fall below par the credit would certainly be very much affected. He thought it was his duty to vote for the bill, leaving to Government the responsibility of the possible loss of interest the country might sustain by keeping more gold than was necessary.

Hon. Mr. DEVERY thought Dominion notes with a basis of gold such as this Act indicated could only be equal to those of the banks, which were always supposed to have sufficient gold on hand to pay over the counter under any excitement. He would ask hon. gentlemen to point out in what way a bill of exchange or gold could be obtained for Government paper if banks found it inconvenient to receive it at their counter? Would not the natural consequence be a depreciated currency? He would further remind hon. gentlemen there would be nothing to prevent gold rings putting the holders of paper and the Government to great trouble and loss. Hence he held there was no sound basis for any bank of issue,—let that bank be Government or private,—only that founded on a sufficient coin basis to guard against any surprise or demand of the holder. Allowing that a large quantity of Dominion notes were afloat, and were perfectly good, and that the wheat, or any, or all, the products of this country were really the basis of these notes instead of gold, as his hon. friend from Sunbury alleged, he failed to see how these commodities of exchange could be equally convertible into gold on demand, and could give equal feelings of relief to the holder, whose object was to have convenient funds for his need. It was a false principle too, to induce the banks of the country to hold large quantities of Government notes as security, instead of gold. Both banks and Government thereby might be caught napping when gold could not be had conveniently. Hence he could imagine the excitement and confusion to business, notwithstanding our ability to send products abroad to draw against and ultimately obtain gold from them.

Hon. Mr. MACPHERSON believed we were perfectly safe in leaving the matter in the hands of the hon. Provincial Treasurer, as no doubt the responsibility of keeping the finances of the country in a sound condition rested with the Government. No man with a knowledge of our country's resources and increasing volume of trade could think that this six millions, which was all that was not going into circulation, was a sum above and beyond what was required to carry on the business of this country.

Hon. Mr. LEONARD said the Hon. Secretary of State had stated that the principle of this bill had been adopted by Sir Francis Hincks. If that gentleman had given us a currency which did so well, why not allow it to remain? Why destroy the force and effect of that principle? He failed to see that the hon. Secretary of State had made a case at all. The hon. Secretary of State said, we want more gold to make ourselves secure—that was a most humiliating confession for a Minister of the Crown to make. The basis of an issue of these notes should have been less, and he was confident that the people of this country would be satisfied with less of a gold basis than the banks of the country. But the hon. Treasurer increased it, and that gave the banks a better chance, and for that reason he (Mr. Leonard) really thought some influence was being brought to bear to induce the Government to enter upon another policy.

Hon. Mr. Wilmot's amendment was then put and lost by a vote of 19 to 26.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY moved to amend the clause by substituting the word "fifteen" instead of "twelve," so that the clause might read as follows:—"Whenever the amount of Dominion notes issued and outstanding shall at any time exceed fifteen millions of dollars, the Receiver General shall hold specie to the full amount of such excess, for the redemption of such notes; and whenever the amount of said notes shall fall below fifteen millions of dollars, and exceed nine millions of dollars, the Receiver General shall hold in specie not less than fifty per cent. of the amount of such notes above nine millions of dollars, for the redemption of such notes." The hon. gentleman proceeded to say that the Secretary of State had told us the circulation had gone on expanding from nine millions to fourteen millions, and no stronger reason could be given for putting the maximum, at the very lowest, at fifteen million. He proposed to put the maximum at fifteen million and to adopt the principle of the bill, not only as to the amount, but the principle of increased percentage from 15 per cent. to 30 per cent. for all amounts over nine millions. He thought by the evidence that this fifteen millions was just about the amount required for circulation, and trusted the Government would be disposed to accept this amendment.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said he was informed the amount of Dominion notes in circulation was only $12,000,000, and not $15,000,000, as was before stated.

Hon. Mr. BENSON said the hon. gentleman on his right (Mr. Dickey) had admitted that he did not understand these financial questions and allowed those who did to discuss them, yet the hon. member now took up the debate and offered an amendment to the hon. Finance Minister's bill, assuming that he knew better what was required than the Finance Minister. He (Mr. Benson) was of the opinion that the Minister knew best what was wanted, as he had had practical knowledge of the subject, and as long as the bill was in the right direction, giving additional security to the public, he was willing to allow the Finance Minister the responsibility of his position and adopt his measure.

Hon. Mr. FLINT said we were here not only to look after the finances of the country, but to look after the Finance Minister also. (Hear, hear.) He thought we had done very well so far and should be content to let well enough alone.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY'S amendment was then put and lost by 23 to 25.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill without amendment. It was then read a third time and passed.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Northern Railway Dominion Lien Bill, Hon. Mr. McDonald, of Toronto, in the chair.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT briefly repeated the explanations of the object of the bill, which were given on its second reading.

The Committee reported the bill without amendment, and it was then read a third time and passed.

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

Hon. Mr. WARK, seconded by Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY, moved the second reading of the bill relating to certain articles of agreement with the above company.

Hon. Mr. WILMOT said this bill was of rather an extraordinary character. It was, as far as he could judge, legislating to give effect to an agreement between a company in the State of Maine and a company composed of people in New Brunswick. The latter furnished more than the road cost, and the result of the bill would be to give the entire control of the road to the American Company. The Province of New Brunswick had granted $10,000 a mile, the city of St. John and certain individuals held stock in it to the extent of $17,000 a mile. An agreement was made between the company and some American railroad contractors to build the road for about $39,000 a mile. They sub-let it to the engineer for $23,000 a mile. He sublet it to other contractors, at least the most expensive portion of it, for $16,000 a mile. It had been sub-let still again, and one of the practical men at work on that road told him that the whole thing could be built for $14,000 a mile. The Americans did not put a single cent into the operation. The thing had led to trouble, and litigation was already going on at St. John about it. He looked upon the bill with very great suspicion.

The bill was read a second time and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking, Commerce and Railways.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Intercolonial Railway Bill, Hon. Dr. Chaffers in the chair.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST explained that it was a very short bill, and provided for placing under the authority of the Minister of Public Works all the sections of the road in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick which were in connection with the Intercolonial Railway.

The bill was reported without amendment, read a third time, and passed.

It being six o'clock, the House rose.

EVENING SESSION.

The Speaker took the chair at eight o'clock.

THE SUPERANNUATION BILL.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY resumed the discussion on this measure, objecting to the clause allowing a party, who might not have performed his duty properly, superannuation provision, whilst another who had, but had been compelled to retire for any reason before a certain period, would be refused it. There were many cases such as Mr. Carvell's, where persons had performed their duty satisfactorily many years, without receiving a superannuation allowance on leaving the service.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—Only a few cases, and Mr. Carvell did not contribute to the superannuation fund.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY said he had, since the law was passed.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN said Mr. Carvell had been in the service fifteen to eighteen years, to his own knowledge.

Bill reported without amendment, and read a third time.

LIFE INSURANCE INSPECTION.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT moved the second reading of the Life Insurance Companies bill, and explained it, saying the first clause provided that a Superintendent of Insurance Companies might be at any time appointed to examine into their affairs, and report to the Government. The Minister of Finance was authorized by all Insurance Companies to make returns. The third clause provided that in estimating the financial condition of a company, the calculation should be made on a basis of 5 per cent, which was the rule in England.

Hon. Mr. RYAN thought it was requiring rather much of those companies, that they should not only make returns, and render themselves liable to produce them under oath, but also be subject to inspection. If Ministers had a Government Inspector, they might at least depend upon his supervision of those companies, and not put them to the trouble and expense of making yearly returns. By an examination of those returns, Government could estimate the companies' investments just as well as it could be done by an Inspector. Besides an Inspector might entail on the companies payment of fees—he did not know as to this point.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—I think so.

Hon. Mr. RYAN said Government might as well extend this bill to every institution in the country that dealt in money, as to the Insurance Companies, and thus have an Inspector of banks and building societies, which were compelled to make returns. He thought the bill was carrying the check upon Insurance Companies a little too far. He presumed it was not the intention of the Government Inspector to ascertain what the value of the lives insured might be.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—No. The bill was designed to establish a uniform basis, upon which all those associations might be judged. They made their returns separately, at present, and on a different basis, and the public had no means of knowing their value.

Hon. Mr. RYAN argued that they having shown their assets, liabilities and securities under a sworn statement, the Government might as well make their calculations upon them as send round an inspector, who could not visit all the offices at the same time. At present they could call for returns from all the offices within the year. He had pointed out what seemed to him a very obvious objection to the bill.

Hon. Mr. McMASTER also thought the bill carried inspection, in regard to these companies, too far, especially as a number of companies that required inspection quite as much were over-looked altogether. It had always appeared to him that the inspection of building societies would be exceedingly desirable. Perhaps this should now be provided for.

Hon. Mr. FERRIER was glad to hear the sentiments just expressed. He was quite sure, judging from letters from insurance companies, which he had received, that this inspection was being made oppressive. We should be careful how we treated the large number of those companies now doing business in our midst. They should not be made feel they were being harrassed or oppressed. They were perfectly willing to make returns on oath as before. Doubtless other corporations needed inspection quite as much as these companies.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT had not heard of any complaint by the companies. He thought all companies on a sound basis were quite prepared for any investigation. There had been, he believed, a general demand for a bill of this kind. The larger bill requiring superintendents for Fire and Marine companies had not come up yet, but would, no doubt, soon.

After some further discussion, in reply to Hon. Mr. DICKEY, Hon. Mr. SCOTT said the present bill, by the inspection provision, would afford the Canadian public security against companies in England.

Bill reported from committee, and read a third time on a division.

CANADIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Hon. Mr. HAMILTON, in the absence of Hon. Mr. PENNY, moved the second reading of the Canadian Navigation Company's Amendment Bill, stating that its object was merely to enable this company to amalgamate with the Richelieu Company; the bill had the consent of the shareholders. Carried.

PROTECTION ON RAILWAYS.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT moved the second reading of the bill to afford better protection to persons and property on railways. He explained that it was provided that any person employed upon a locomotive, or in any other position where his error might endanger life or property, should, if ever found drunk, be guilty of a misdemeanour, and the company employing him be liable to a penalty not exceeding $1,000.

Hon. Mr. BOTSFORD—Does this apply to Government railways?

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—To all.

Hon. Mr. BOTSFORD—Who would be the party subject to the penalty for the offence on Government railways?

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—Government would have to take cognizance of it.

Hon. Mr. ALLAN—Who would be fined?

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—The Minister of Public Works, I suppose. (Laughter.) The third clause enabled the Governor in Council to make better provision for the management of railways. A clause provided the doors of the cars should open outwards, and inwards, or be sliding doors.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY said the bill provided as to details concerning railways belonging to Local Governments, with which the Dominion Government had nothing to do.

Hon. Mr. ALLAN presumed the Dominion had authority to legislate with regard to the protection of life.

Hon. Mr. REESOR supported the bill.

Hon. Mr. FERRIER also spoke in favour of it, particularly the clause as to drunkenness, but he urged that it would be next to useless to forbid these employees drinking so long as bars and saloons were allowed to sell liquor along the railways. The Grand Trunk by closing them—a year and a half ago—had effected a great improvement.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT doubted whether we could close them up, as the power appeared to belong to the Local Governments. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. DICKEY pointed out that the second clause prevented a man who had ever been intoxicated from being employed on a railway, under the penalty. This would prove a hardship in many cases where men had reformed.

Hon. Mr. FLINT and other members spoke against this disability, saying that some of the best temperance men of to-day had at one time drank to excess. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. SCOTT promised to consider this and other objections in committee.—Motion for second reading carried.

The SPEAKER presented a petition from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, praying for a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

The House adjourned at half-past nine.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, March 29.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

BILL INTRODUCED.

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER introduced a bill to continue for a limited time certain Acts therein mentioned.

The bill was read the first time.

THE DUTY ON STAVE BOLTS AND OAK LOGS.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved the reception of the report of the Committee of the Whole on the repeal of the export duty on stave bolts and oak logs.—Carried.

The resolution was read the first and second times.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT introduced a bill based on the resolutions, which was read the first time.

APPOINTMENT OF HARBOUR MASTERS.

Hon. Mr. SMITH moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Acts respecting the appointment of Harbour Masters. He explained, in reply to a question by Hon. Mr. Mitchell, that the bill empowered the Government to supplement the remuneration to Harbour Masters for extra duties imposed on them.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL withdrew his objection to the bill.

The bill was read the second time, and referred to Committee of the Whole.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON suggested that the Committee should rise, in order that the Minister of Marine might have an opportunity to consult with members of the Montreal Harbour Commission, with a view to inserting a clause giving to the Government, instead of to the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, the power of appointing harbour masters in the minor ports along the St. Lawrence.

Hon. Mr. SMITH adopted the suggestion, and the Committee rose and reported progress.

QUEBEC TRINITY HOUSE.

Hon. Mr. SMITH moved the second reading of the bill respecting the Trinity House and Harbour Commissioners of Quebec.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD was understood to suggest certain modifications of the bill, but owing to the noise in the vicinity of the reporters' table, he was inaudible.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said the Government were taking the same course with regard to the Quebec Harbour Board that they had with regard to the Montreal Harbour Board; that is, as the Board would have the disbursement of a large amount of public money, the Government thought it only right that they should have the appointment of the majority of the Board.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL made a statement of the position of the Quebec Harbour Trust since the creation of that body, and of the negotiations which had been entered into with the Trust and the Quebec Board of Trade, with the object of putting the Trust upon a better footing, and of providing better facilities for shipping. After several failures in coming to terms a proposition was finally made and agreed to, viz.:—That the Government should buy up the harbour bonds; that a new Trust should be constituted, and that an additional charge should be placed upon certain goods coming into and leaving the port of Quebec; and upon that proposition was based the law of 1873. This law gave the Government a minority on the Board, but still the minority was sufficiently large to protect the public interest. He asked why, now, in view of the failure of the old system, his hon. friend wished to return to it. History would again repeat itself and it would be found in the course of time that the Quebec merchants would again throw the responsibility of the failure of the Harbour Trust upon the Government, because they had the appointment of a majority of the members, and the Government might again have to buy up more worthless bonds of the Trust. Only from a party point of view could he see any advantage in this measure. It would give the Government a little more patronage, but it would increase their responsibility in a way that they might yet have to pay dearly for.

Hon. Mr. SMITH, after alluding to the importance of the question as affecting the inhabitants of the Dominion and English ship owners, said the Government proposed in the bill to abolish the Quebec Trinity House, which appeared to be an excrescence, and thereby a considerable economy would be effected. They proposed also to make the Chairman of the Corporation of Pilots an *ex officio* member of the Harbour Commission, which arrangement would meet the views of the members from Quebec. The Mayors of Quebec and Levis, and the Boards of Trade of those cities, would be represented on the Board, as well as the shipping interests of the Dominion. He hoped all opposition to the measure would be withdrawn, as it was absurd to expect Parliament to be bound by arrangements of a private nature which might be made.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said it was quite true that neither Parliament nor the Government were bound by any private conversation; but in the case referred to the representatives of the mercantile interests at Quebec came to Ottawa and had a series of discussions with several members of the Cabinet at which an arrangement was arrived at. The Act which carried that arrangement into effect provided for the establishment of a Board of Harbour Commissioners comprising nine members, three to be appointed by the Governor, two by the Quebec Board of Trade, one by Levis Board of Trade, and three by ship-owners, shipper and consignees. That arrangement was carefully entered into, and no doubt all the facts were stated to Parliament at the time.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said that supposing the arrangement was arrived at on consultation with representatives of the general shipping interests, the circumstances are entirely changed because Parliament was voting Quebec half a million dollars for specific purposes. That would involve an additional burden, not only on the Government, but on the commerce of the country, and it was only on the condition that the Government obtained control of the Harbour Commission, that they were prepared to advance the money.

The bill was read the second time, and the House went into committee.

The first twelve clauses were passed without further discussion.

On the thirteenth clause,

Hon. Mr. HOLTON called attention to the fact that the Harbour Commissioners of Quebec had so construed the powers they enjoyed as to impose dues upon property not landing at Quebec, but merely passing *in transitu* to Montreal. The effect of these charges was to impose double harbour dues on the same cargoes—first, in the middle of the stream, at Quebec, and secondly in the harbour of Montreal. He suggested that a clause should be introduced to amend the Act in such a way as to put an end to this manifest injustice.

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON said such a change would enable vessels to evade paying any duties. He objected to this discussion taking place in such an irregular manner.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON did not think it could be brought up on a more fitting occasion than this. The public policy of the country was involved in the proper distribution of burdens on commerce passing Quebec and Montreal. He would bring the matter up on the third reading.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said whoever proposed to bring this question up again should be prepared to show in what way this grievance complained of affected the revenue of the port of Montreal. The point, as he understood it, was this—a vessel anchoring in the middle of the stream at Quebec and transhipping some of her cargo to lighters was afterwards charged for the entire cargo on its arrival at Montreal, whether in the vessel itself or in the lighters. There was one point about this which should be understood. The ship-owners contended that vessels had the right to use the middle stream opposite Quebec just as well as they would the middle of the stream at any other point between Montreal and the sea. That was plausible on the face of it, but it must be remembered that the Harbour Commissioners of Quebec were obliged to keep the river clear opposite the city. They were obliged to pay a large price every year for removing anchors and chains from the bottom of the river. At present there was not one chance out of twenty that a vessel anchoring in mid-stream could recover her anchor, in consequence of the state of the bottom of the river. The Harbour Commissioners of Quebec claimed that, being obliged to expend a large amount of money for removing anchors and chains lost in the middle of the river, they should be entitled to more returns in the shape of charges on vessels anchoring there. He did not pretend to understand, precisely, the state of the case, but merely referred to this matter in order that it could be discussed when this subject was before the House again.

After a few remarks,

The Committee rose and reported the bill with amendments, which were concurred in. Third reading fixed for to-morrow.

GRAVING DOCK AT QUEBEC.

The bill respecting the graving dock in the Harbour of Quebec and authorizing the raising of a loan in respect thereof, was read the second time, and referred to Committee of the Whole forthwith.

On the suggestion of Hon. Mr. HOLTON a modification was made in the fourth clause, setting forth that dues should be levied only on vessels that would derive direct benefit from the use of the Graving Dock.

The various clauses of the bill were then adopted and the Committee rose and reported the bill, which was read the third time and passed.

CAPE RACE LIGHT HOUSE.

The bill to repeal an Act of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island for the collection of the Cape Race Light House tolls was read the second time.

BILLS DISCHARGED.

The following bills were discharged:—

Respecting Certificates to Masters of Inland and Coasting Ships.

To amend the Act respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates of ships.

RAILWAY FROM ESQUIMAULT TO NANAIMO.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE moved the second reading of the bill to provide for the construction of a railway from Esquimault to Nanaimo, in British Columbia.

Hon. Mr. TUPPER asked if the Government proposed to insert in the bill a provision, that no contract shall be made without the approval of Parliament.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—No.

Hon. Mr. TUPPER said a bill had been passed through Committee, and would be reported to the House, providing for the incorporation of a private company to construct a line between the two points specified in the Government bill, but the object of obtaining that Act by the company, was thought by the hon. First Minister to be that of being made contractors. The necessity of having all contracts laid before Parliament was, therefore, more pressing. It was important that no obstruction should be placed in the way of the construction of the road from the waters of the Pacific at either Bute Inlet or Burrard Inlet to Red River. The Government bill provided for the railway when built becoming the property of the contractors in the same way as the Georgian Bay branch would become the property of the contractor, Mr. Foster. The answer of the Government, no doubt, would be that to carry out his proposal would involve one year's delay, but at all events the House would be glad to hear whether the Government have any idea as to the probable contractors. Those enquiries would, of course, have been unnecessary if the Government were to be the contractors for the railway between Esquimault and Nanaimo.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said the bill as prepared did not require that the contracts should be submitted to Parliament, especially as Mr. Smith, the chief engineer on the Pacific side, thought he would be ready by midsummer for contracts. The Government should either let the contracts without their being submitted to Parliament, or put off the work for a year. Rightly or wrongly they had agreed with British Columbia to commence the construction of the road immediately, and this bill was introduced in accordance with that arrangement. As to the statement that Esquimault was by this bill constituted the terminus of the Pacific Railway, it was incorrect.

A long debate followed on the question of the submitting of contracts to Parliament, on which Hon. Dr. TUPPER spoke at great length, accusing the Government of yielding to American influence in the matter of the construction of the railroad.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE said he did not understand the bill to be presented to the House in pursuance of a policy on the part of the Dominion Government to construct a railway from Esquimault to Nanaimo if their hands were free; but he understood it to be brought down in order to give effect to an engagement which had been made with British Columbia, through the medium of the Colonial Secretary, with respect to certain terms of relaxation of the original bargain agreed upon at the time of union with that Province, and one of those terms of engagement which the House was asked by passing this bill implicitly to ratify, was that there should be constructed immediately or forthwith a railway from Esquimault to Nanaimo. His hon. friend the First Minister had explained that it was because that was the term of the engagement with British Columbia, that he asked authority to enter into the contracts for the construction of that railway and to proceed upon those contracts without obtaining the assent of Parliament thereto, or rather without giving Parliament an opportunity of disapproving of the contracts. Those who were prepared to assent to and to implement those engagements could hardly consistently object to that proposal. Under the circumstances of the country he doubted the wisdom of agreeing to expend $2,000,000 annually in British Columbia and agreeing to a time limit for building the main line of the Pacific Railroad when the Georgian Bay branch and the Vancouver Island branch were to be put under construction. It was a question whether this Parliament was not running a risk in assenting to those terms and breaking up the policy which was laid down last session, that the burden of this country should not be further increased in constructing this railroad. In assenting to this bill, the House was practically endorsing those terms, and because he was not prepared to endorse those terms, he was not prepared to assent to this bill.

After some further discussion a division was taken with the following result: Yeas, 62; nays, 101.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, when the Hon. Dr. TUPPER moved in amendment that the following words be added to the eighth sub section of the ninth clause "provided always that such contract shall have the previous approval of Parliament."

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE declined to assent to the motion, and appealed to the House to place the Government in a position to keep faith with British Columbia and the Imperial Government.

Mr. PLUMB said the Government had not always been so sensitive of keeping good faith.

Mr. DeCOSMOS opposed the amendment. He thought it was sufficient that the Government should obtain the sanction of the House to the general principle only.

The House divided when the amendment was rejected by 64 to 91.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

SUPREME COURT BILL.

The House went into Committee again on the Supreme Court bill, on the clauses of which several amendments were made. Committee rose and reported the bill with amendments, which were concurred in.

A number of private and local bills passed through, were read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at 1.15 a.m.

Local Intelligence.

NEW PLACE OF WORSHIP.—Gowan's new Opera House has been leased by the Trustees of the Metcalfe Street Wesleyan Methodist Church as a place of public worship pending the erection of the new church on the old site.

THE SNOW DISAPPEARING.—The snow disappeared at a lively rate yesterday, under the influence of a hot sun. The streets, in consequence, were sloppy, and the walking very disagreeable. A few such days will make the snow rather scarce.

GRIP.—Mr. Bengough, generally known throughout the Dominion as the cartoonist of *Grip*, arrived in the city yesterday. He proposes delivering one of his celebrated lectures in Gowan's Hall, Sparks street, to-morrow evening. The reputation of the lecturer is such that he will no doubt draw a very large audience to hear him.

NEW APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Harry Moody has been appointed to succeed Col. Fletcher, as Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General. Mr. Moody was formerly A. D. C. to the Hon. Arthur Gordon, then Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick, and also Secretary to Sir Hastings Doyle in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

RESIGNATION OF A PASTOR.—The Rev. Johnston McCormac, rector of the Reformed Episcopal Church, in this city, has resigned his charge. He preached his farewell sermon on Sunday evening last. His successor has not yet been named, but Dr. Cheney, it seems, has some person in view, who, it is expected, will arrive in the city before Sunday.

IMPORTANT SUIT.—Judge Lyon yesterday dismissed the case of Valois *et al* vs. G. H. Preston with costs. The suit arose out of an attempt on the part of the plaintiffs endeavouring to make the defendant pay amounts that had been arranged under the Insolvency Act of 1869. Mr. Preston now intends to prosecute Valois & Co. for $50,000 damages for endeavouring to injure his mercantile reputation.

MORE STREET CAR ACCOMMODATION.—It is said that the Street Railway Company contemplate, when the cars again resume their regular trips by rail, placing the omnibuses on Rideau street to connect with their present railway system. Should they do so, it will afford great accommodation to the large population now residing in the eastern portion of the city, and cannot but prove remunerative as a speculation.

NEW RAILWAY BRIDGE.—The new railway bridge over the Rideau River, for the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway, is just on the eve of completion. All that remains to be done is to cover in the arch frame work overhead, and to lay the rails. It will be remembered that the old bridge was condemned last fall, hence the necessity of a new structure. Fortunately for the Company the stone piers were left sufficiently long to admit of the construction of the new bridge.

NEW ODDFELLOWS' HALL.—The members of the Metropolitan Lodge of the Canadian Order of Oddfellows, finding their present hall unsuited to the wants and requirements of the Order, have leased large and commodious premises over the Temperance Hall, in Bell's Block, Rideau street, which are being fitted up at considerable expense to meet their requisite convenience. Some very liberal subscriptions have already been received, and it is thought that by this means the entire furnishing can be paid for without trespassing on the funds of the Lodge.

ANOTHER FIRE.—It would almost seem as if fires have, after a long absence, become all at once epidemic. Another fire took place yesterday in a double tenement wooden house at the foot of Dalhousie street, not far from the depot of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway. The house was owned by a Mr. McLaughlin, and was tenanted by Mr. James Bray and a Mrs. Hall, who lost considerable between the fire and the hauling around of furniture. The reel from St. George's Ward was promptly at the scene and was quickly followed by the others, when the fire was got immediately under control and prevented from spreading to adjoining buildings. The "Conqueror" and "John Heney" were out, but their services were not required. The loss is put down at $500.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

DANIELS' HOTEL.—R McLaren, East Templeton; F A Gerald, London; L H Myers, Montreal; John F French, Ogdensburg; Mrs. Achent, Palma Lahaie, Buckingham; G L Dickinson, Dr. Kidd, Manotick; W R Margrath, George Baldwin, Prescott; R Everitt, Brockville; W B Thistle, H C Browne, Aylmer; W McHeckine, Port Hope; Thos. Percy, Smith's Falls; J A McIntosh and son, Morrisburgh; J H Porter, S Sorell, Watertown, N.Y.

GOWAN'S OPERA HOUSE.—On Thursday evening Butler's Humpty Dumpty Troupe will make their first appearance before an Ottawa audience in Gowan's New Opera House. Pantomime seems to be the leading feature in their performances, and as such will prove a novelty to our citizens. The troupe is at present in Montreal and drawing crowded houses. Judging from the comments of the press of that city it may be safely predicted that there is a rare treat in store for those who may visit the Opera House. Plans of the house may be seen at the store of the Messrs. Gowan on Sparks street, where seats can be reserved for each night. Secure a seat in time and avoid the confusion that usually attends the opening night of a new troupe.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* notes the fact that a Mrs. Sipe, of New Jersey, is living with her fourth husband, and says that "the other three must have gone off on a tangent." That may account for the first and third, but not for the secant.

BIRTH.

BROUSE.—At Prescott, on the 29th instant, the wife of Dr. Brouse, M. P., of a daughter.

Miscellaneous.

SIGN OF THE MAPLE LEAF.
SUSSEX STREET.
SPRING 1875.
In returning thanks to my customers for their liberal patronage for the past year, I respectfully remind them of having received my Spring Importations of
Fancy and Staple DRY-GOODS.
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT
Being complete with the
Latest Novelties for the Season,
Under the management of a
FIRST-CLASS MILLINER,
MADAME COLLIN, lately arrived from Paris.
TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
Under the Management of a
FIRST CLASS CUTTER
Christian Madson—I guarantee satisfaction to all orders favored me, making this department a speciality.
Respectfully soliciting your orders, and an inspection of the stock.
N. FAULKNER.
March 25, 1875. 3803-1m

The Christian at Work.
T. DeWitt Talmage, Editor.
Without Premium, $3; with Premium, $3.25. To Clergymen, 75 cents less. A CHOICE OF TWO PREMIUMS. Agents Wanted.
Also, Five Sabbath-School Papers
Under the same editorial supervision. Each published monthly, and suitable for School or Home. The best and cheapest published. Beautiful Premiums with these also.
GOOD WORDS, MY PAPER, GOOD CHEER, OLD AND YOUNG, SONNTAGGAST (German).
We number our papers, but do not date them, making them good at any time.
Full particulars and sample copies of all papers furnished on application.
HORATIO C. KING, Publisher, Box 5105, New York.
3800

Burnett's Extracts
For cooking purposes.
Burnett's Extracts
"Pre-eminently superior."—Parker House, Boston.
Burnett's Extracts
LEMON, VANILLA, ROSE, ALMOND, NECTARINE, CELERY, ORANGE, PEACH, NUTMEG, CINNAMON, CLOVES, GINGER.
Burnett's Extracts
"The best in the world."—Fifth Av. Hotel, N. Y.
Burnett's Extracts
"Used exclusively for years."—Continental Hotel, Phila.
Burnett's Extracts
The superiority of these Extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.
PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE,
MONTREAL, P. Q.
Agents for Dominion of Canada.
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON,
Proprietors.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, Ottawa, 1875.
—AND—
CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.
PARTIES requiring Models, Inventions, &c., worked out, and represented, at the above Exhibitions, can have them done in the best style, by a practical man, whose works took Awards at the English Exhibition, 1864, Dublin, 1865, Paris, 1867.
Best references as to capabilities, &c., can be given. Apply,
THOS. S. SARNEY,
Mechanical Engineer,
Cor Daly & Nelson Streets, Ottawa. 3774

THE SUN.
Daily & Weekly for 1875
The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavour to describe them fully, faithfully and fearlessly.
The Weekly Sun has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavour to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.
The Weekly Sun will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.
It is our aim to make the Weekly Sun the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.
The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the Weekly Sun, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.
The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the Weekly Sun is their paper especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys no dictation, contending for principle, and the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favours from their supporters.
The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported.
The price of the Weekly Sun is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow a premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the Weekly Sun at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, postpaid for a year.
We have no travelling agents.
THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only $1.20 a year, postage prepaid. No discount from this rate.
THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for two cents. Subscription, postage prepaid, 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent. Address,
"THE SUN,"
New York City.

Miscellaneous.

JARVIS,
(LATE JARVIS & ALLEN.)
PHOTOGRAPHER,
69, SPARKS STREET.

T. H. HARRISON,
of Hearn & Harrison,
Spectacle & Eyeglass Manufacturers,
now staying at 52 Sparks street.

Surveyors & Engineers
Will do well to call and get prices of all kinds of
Engineering Instruments, Transits, Theodolites, Levels, Surveyors' Compasses and every other kind, Scientific and Philosophical Instruments.
H. & H.—Opticians, Montreal, are the only Spectacle and Thermometer Makers in the Dominion.
Catalogues Free. 3739

MEN WANTED, British Columbia. To build a line of Telegraph through British Columbia, which will form the B. C. Section of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Line. The Section is about 400 miles in length, through generally wooded country, the timber requiring to be cut down and cleared a distance of [illegible] on each side of the wire. [illegible] The Contract has been awarded to Mr. F. J. Barnard and work will commence about the first May and will occupy [illegible] months.
The Government is also about to commence the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway on Vancouver Island. This work will afford employment to hundreds of workmen. The [illegible] for this road will shortly be [illegible] land, and the work of construction will commence early in the spring.
There is a great scarcity of labourers in British Columbia of the class required for these works and men of energy, who wish to try their fortunes in the Pacific Province, may now safely do so. Ordinary labourers are now [illegible] per month and young choppers [illegible]
The land laws of the Province are exceedingly liberal in free grants. Homesteads can be had by those who wish to settle.
For the information of those who wish to emigrate, it may be added that a third-class ticket by rail from New York to San Francisco about $60; steerage passage by New York and Panama [meals included] $50. San Francisco to Victoria, steerage passage $25 [meals included].
Further particulars respecting these works may be obtained by applying to EDGAR DEWDNEY, M.P., Ottawa, Ont.

Railways.

CANADA CENTRAL
—AND—
Brockville & Ottawa Railways.
For Ottawa via Brockville.
TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY.
LEAVE.
Brockville G. T. Junction [illegible]
Ottawa [illegible]
Renfrew [illegible]
ARRIVE.
Ottawa [illegible]
Renfrew [illegible]
Brockville [illegible]
10.40 a.m. Train from Ottawa makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train for the West at 2.10 p.m.
4.15 p.m. Train from Brockville makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train from the West, arriving in Ottawa at [illegible] p.m.
A. H. PORTER, Managing Director.
Brockville, Jan. 11, 1875.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY,
Of uniform Gauge with the Grand Trunk Railway.
The old reliable, quickest and best route. The shortest line to all points East and West.
ALTERATION OF RUNNING TIME
And acceleration of trains.
On and FROM THURSDAY, 17th DEC., 1874, Trains will run as follows:—
GOING NORTH.

No.	Leave Prescott Junction	Connecting with	Arrive at Ottawa
1 Express	1.40 P.M.	Grand Trunk Mail from the East	4.30 P.M.
† Mail	5.00 A.M.	Grand Trunk Express from East and West	7.35 A.M.
5 Express	4.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express from West	7.30 P.M.

† every day.
GOING SOUTH.

No.	Leave Ottawa	Connecting with	Arrive at Prescott Junction
* 2 Express	10.45 A.M.	Grand Trunk West and Central Vermont and Rome & Watertown Rys.	1.00 P.M.
4 Express	2.00 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express East	[illegible]
8 Express	10.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk East & West & Rome & Watertown Railway	[illegible]

* Passengers by this train have time for dinner at Prescott Junction.
Pullman of Sofa Cars on Nos. 3 and 4.
Sure connections with Grand Trunk trains to and from both East and West.
Time faster than by any other route.
Trains are run on Montreal time.
THOS. REYNOLDS, Managing Director, Ottawa.
Dec 15 1874.

THE TIMES
is published every lawful morning. Price 5 cents per week, sent to subscribers in any part of Canada, SIX DOLLARS per annum.
The rate for Transient advertisements is TEN CENTS PER LINE, nonpareil measure, for each insertion. For Special Notices TEN CENTS PER LINE, and for Paragraphs, Reports of Meetings, Financial Statements of Banks, Railway Companies, Insurance Companies, and matters of like description, inserted amongst the Reading Matter, FIFTEEN CENTS PER LINE.
Special Contracts are made for a definite period.
Condensed Advertisements on the First page when not exceeding Twenty Words, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, and ONE-AND-A-HALF CENTS for each word over twenty. The Advertisements referred to are as follows:
Any one specified article—
For Sale or Wanted.
Lost or Found.
Board Wanted.
Business for Sale.
Business Wanted.
Houses for Sale.
Houses to Rent.
Houses Wanted.
Board and Lodging.
Cattle Strayed or Stolen.
Farms Wanted.
Farms for Sale or to Rent.
Live Stock for Sale or to Rent.
Money Wanted or to Loan.
Situations Wanted.
Situations Vacant, &c. &c.
Professional and business cards inserted on the first page for one year, when not exceeding twenty words, once a week, $8; twice a week, $12; and every day, [illegible] each word over twenty in the same proportion.
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50c; and deaths with funeral notices attached $1.00.

THE WEEKLY TIMES
is published every Friday morning, and contains news of the week from all parts of the world, valuable agricultural matter, and the chief editorial articles of THE DAILY TIMES; price $1.00 per annum in advance.
Complete and trustworthy Market Reports, Latest Telegraphic Despatches, Parliamentary Reports, and all other matter incident to a first class weekly newspaper.
Subscription Rates for the Daily Times.
When paid weekly, Twelve and a-half Cents.
When paid yearly, Six Dollars in advance.
Ottawa, 21st Dec., 1874.

THE TIMES (Daily Edition) is published every lawful day (and Weekly Edition every Friday), by Alexander MacLean and John Charles Roger, sole proprietors, at their office on Wellington Street,

The Times

VOL. VIII. NO. 3806 — OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY MARCH 31, 1875 — PRICE 3 CENTS.

Wants.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man with a thorough knowledge of book-keeping is desirous of obtaining employment. Satisfactory reference furnished. Address, by letter, box C., Post Office, Ottawa. 3802-6t.

WANTED.—A Good General Servant, in a small family in the city. Apply at this office. March 11th, 1875. 3790

WANTED.—A Partner in a first class Tailoring Establishment must be thoroughly acquainted with Book-keeping and also capable of attending to financing. First class reference required. Address C., this Office. 3784-tf

PARTNER WANTED.—A Partner having a Capital of about $300 is wanted to assist in carrying on a patent manufacture, the returns of which are immediate and the Profit over 100 per cent, and the Sale unlimited. For further information apply to J. BERMINGHAM. 37 6

WORK FOR ALL.

At home, male or female; $35 per week, day or evening. No capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with the cent return stamp, M. Young, 171 Greenwich street, New York. 3789

HELP WANTED.

100 men and women wanted to sell a complete history of the "Life, Labours and Death of Livingstone," also "The Family Bible," both Protestant and Catholic, beautifully illustrated. Together with Maps, Charts and a great variety of pictures. For particulars address SCHUYLER SMITH & CO., Publishers, London, Ont.

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH and expenses sure to Agents everywhere, selling our New Braided White Wire Rope Clothes Line. Sells readily at every house. Samples free. Address, HUDSON RIVER WIRE CO., 76 King Street, west, Toronto, Ontario.

PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE PIGS.—$15 each, $25 a pair, Chester County MAMMOTH CORN, and imported BELGIAN OATS. 4 lbs by mail $1; peck $2; ½ bushel $3; bushel $5. Circulars and Sample Packages of Seeds Free for 2 stamps. Address, N. P. BOYER, Parkesburg, Chester co., Pa

$5 TO $20 PER DAY. — Agents Wanted. All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all their time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post Card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. y37 S&w.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female Agents in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars FREE. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

WANTED.—We will give Men and Women

A BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY

from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighbourhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having a sure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars and address

J. LATHAM & CO., Washing on Street, Boston

AGENTS WANTED. Men or women $34 a week. Proof furnished. Business pleasant and honorable with no risks. A 16 page circular and valuable Samples free. A postal card on which to send your address costs but one cent. Write at once to F. M. REED 8th ST. NEW YORK.

Houses to Let.

TO LET.—Nos. 4 and 5 Brooklyn Terrace apply to Wm M. Beattie & Co, George Street, near Central School East. 3786 1m

Board & Lodging.

BOARD with or without rooms, and rooms without board. Table and rooms first-class. Corner Sparks and Bank streets, and within two minutes' walk of the Parliament Buildings. MISS. FORGIE. Jan. 23, 1875. 37-9-3m

Hotels.

ALBION HOTEL,

Court House Avenue,

OTTAWA, Ont.

W. H. CHALKER, — — Manager
E. BERT GRAHAM - - Proprietor

Omnibus to and from the Cars and Boats free. 3784

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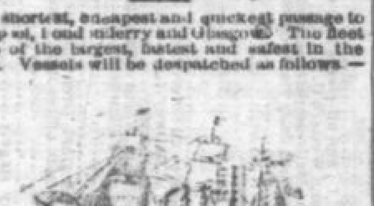
ALLAN LINE

OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

The shortest, cheapest and quickest passage to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow. The fleet is one of the largest, fastest and safest in the world. Vessels will be despatched as follows.—



FROM PORTLAND

PRUSSIAN	February	20
SCANDINAVIAN	"	27
MORAVIAN	March	6
PERUVIAN	"	13
SARMATIAN	"	20
POLYNESIAN	"	29

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN....$70 to $80 | STEERAGE........$25

THE STEAMERS OF THE

Glasgow Line

are intended to sail between the Clyde and Portland during the season of Winter Navigation.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN	$60.
INTERMEDIATE	40.
STEERAGE	25.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each ship. Berths not secured until paid for.

Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. [When tickets are not used the amount is returned, less a small deduction.]

For through tickets and every information apply to

D. W. COWARD & CO., Agents, 17, Sparks-st.

Ottawa July 22 1877.

ANCHOR LINE.

STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY.

PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION UNSURPASSED.

Rates of passage from New York

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Belfast:

Cabin $60 to $70 gold, according to accomodation.

Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

For passage or other information apply to Henderson Brothers 7 Bowling Green, New York, or their Agent.

GOULTHURST & MUSGROVE, Ottawa

FISH! FISH! FISH!

MR. MOSES LAPOINTE desires to inform his customers and the public generally that he has removed his place of business from his former stand to the new Fish Market on the south side of York street. He will be happy to meet his friends in his new stand, and do his utmost to supply them with the latest importations of fresh and other kinds of fish; also all kinds of Poultry and Game. MOSES LAPOINTE.

Ottawa, Feb. 2, 1875.

TALMAGE'S PAPER.

THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK.

"THE BEST RELIGIOUS PAPER."

A CHOICE OF

TWO BEAUTIFUL PREMIUMS.

An Illuminated Portfolio of Twelve Gems by Bouguereau, each 11 x 16 in., or the superb Chromo, "The Twins," 22x28 in., after Landseer. Price $3.25, including postage. No extras of any kind. Without Premium, $3 per annum.

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Liberal commission and exclusive territory. Samples and circulars free. Send Postal Card at once to

HORATIO C. KING, Publisher, Box 5105, New Y

Business Cards.

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GIBBS & COURSOLLE,

SOLICITORS OF

Patents of Invention,

(TRADE MARKS REGISTERED)

63, SPARKS-ST., OTTAWA. 3789

DONALD M. GRANT,

Insurance and Real Estate Agent.

Mortgages purchased and Loans negotiated. OFFICE—No. 3 Ball's Block, Elgin-st., Ottawa. Nov. 27 1874. 2438

Bankers.

P. D. BROWNE,

Banker, Montreal

Dealer in Greenbacks, U. S. Bonds and Checks. Commercial paper discounted. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and U. S. Interest allowed on deposits. Oct. 28, 1874. 380-3m&w.

BOND BROTHERS,

Bankers and Stock Brokers, Montreal,

Negotiate sales of Property and Patents, and organize Companies. Money invested in first-class securities to pay 7 and 8 per cent. Interest. Stocks purchased and carried on a margin of 10 per cent. interest at lowest current rates. Dec. 3, 1874. 3709y3awk

Legal Cards.

R. C. W. MacCUAIG.

Official Assignee.

City of OTTAWA, County of Carleton. 3765-1f

WILLIAM MOSGROVE,

Barrister, Conveyancer, &c., Solicitor in Chancery.

Office—Opposite the Russell House, over Gibson's Confectionary. Money to lend on Real Estate. 3727-ly.

O'CONNOR & O'DOHERTY,

Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.

Mosgrove's Building Rideau-st., Ottawa. HON. JOHN O'CONNOR, Q.C. G. J. O'DOHERTY. Dec. 4, 1874.

SCOTT, STEWART & GORMULLY,

Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys and Conveyancers, &c.

Bell's Block, Elgin-st.

HONBLE. R. W. SCOTT, Q. C.
McLEOD STEWART. J. J. GORMULLY.
Oct. 17, 1874.

O'CONNOR & HOGG,

Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.,

OTTAWA, ONT.

DANIEL O'CONNOR. | W. D. HOGG. Sept. 9, 1874. 3667

WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK,

Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys, Conveyancers, Notaries, &c., &c.,

Office—Bell's Block, opposite Russell House. W. H. WALKER. | R. CASSELS, Jr. | P. PENNOCK. July 21, 1874. 3625

J. W. W. WARD,

Barrister, Attorney, Solicitors, &c.,

Office—Over Mr. R. Huckell's Flour Store, corner of Sussex and York-streets, Ottawa. 3030y

TAILLON & CHRYSLER.

Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, &c.

Office—Hardy's Block, Rideau Street. G. TAILLON. | F. H. CHRYSLER. June 3, 1873.

PINHEY, CHRISTIE & HILL,

Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.

(Of the late firm of Lewis & Pinhey.) OFFICES—Elgin Street, Ottawa. C. H. PINHEY. A. J. CHRISTIE. | H. P. HILL. Feb. 5, 1874. 184-3m

W. MARSHAL MATHESON,

Barrister, Attorney, Notary, &c.

Office—Master in Chancery Chambers, Court House, Ottawa, Canada.

L. W. P. COUTLEE, B.C.L.,

Barrister, Advocate, &c. for the Province of Quebec. Barrister Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., for the Province of Ontario. Main Street, Hull, P. Q.

C. V. H. FERLAND,

Advocate.

Temporary Office at Dr. Jos. Beaudin's, Main Street, Hull. Hull, March 9, 1874.

O. ARCHAMBAULT,

Notary Public and Advocate,

Has opened an office in the Village of Hull Province of Quebec, for the transaction of all Notarial and Legal business, either in the Province of Quebec or Ontario. Special care given to the collection of accounts in both Provinces. Hull, Oct. 28, 1874. 2464

THOMAS P. FORAN,

Advocate, Solicitor, &c.

No. 12 St. James Street, . . MONTREAL. Sept. 9, 1873. 2362-3m

Medical Cards.

DR. LOGAN,

Homœopathic Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Residence—Albert Street, Office hours from 6 to 11 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m. Special attention given to diseases and displacements of the uterus. 1753

DR. J. P. LYNN,

May be consulted at his Office, corner of O'Connor and Albert-sts. Ottawa, Oct. 24, 1874. 2461.

DR. BURROWS, C.M., L.C.P.S.L.C., M.C.P.S.O.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal. Surgeon Northumberland and Durham Cavalry. Late Associate Coroner N. and D. Office and Residence:—Corner of Hugh and Sparks sts. 2566-6m

DR. O. C. WOOD,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,

OTTAWA, ONT.

Day Office—Sparks-st., Centre Town. Night Office—at his residence, Maria-st., Centre Town. Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by a new but certain, speedy and almost painless process. Reference given to parties successfully treated if required.

DR. J. D. R. MACDONELL,

Ottawa South side of Rideau-st., near Gloucester. Consultations at all hours. 7454

FLOUR AND FEED STORE

ALEX. TAYLOR,

Successor to D. McLarnon,

—CORNER OF—

RIDEAU AND CUMBERLAND STS.

—DEALER IN—

FLOUR AND FARM PRODUCE.

A selected stock always on hand to suit all parties. Orders promptly attended to. The highest price will be paid for all kinds of Farm Produce.

A. E. GENDREAU'S

New Parliamentary Tonsorial

PARLOUR

is now open.

FIRST CLASS Hair Dresser employed. Ladies' Combings done up in First Class style, and on the Shortest Notice. Charges Moderate.

Mathewman's New Buildings, Wellington Street, between Dufferin Bridge and Elgin Street.

Auction Sal

BY J. BERMINGHAM.

IMPORTANT AND PEREMPTORY

AUCTION SALE,

The subscriber has just received direct from England the largest consignment of Costly Books ever brought to Central Canada, being Seventeen Cases of the Finest London Editions of Standard Authors in elegant calf bindings, which he is instructed to sell at public auction without any reserve, commencing on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock and evening at 7.30; and to be continued each evening during the week at 7.30 until the entire consignment, which consists of several thousand volumes, is sold. The Books are Splendidly Illustrated, Elegantly Bound, and suitable for gentlemens' private libraries, comprising the most recent editions of Encyclopedias, Chambers', Appletons, &c. McCulloch's Commercial Directory, Beydell, Shakespeare in Photo, Histories of England, comprising Knight's Splendid Pictorial Edition, 8 Vols., over 3,000 Plates; also Hume, Lingard, Smollett, Lord Mahon and Macaulay, &c., &c. The Works of Shakespeare and all the British Poets, including the celebrated Aldine Edition, 52 vols., Bell's Edition, 21 vols., Hugh Miller's Works, 12 vols. The Novelists including Scott, Dickens, Bulwer, Trollope, Thackeray, Lever, &c. &c. De Quincey, Froude, May, Hallam, Gibbon, Chas. Reade, Captain Marryatt, Chas. Lever, Lord Brougham, Wilson's Border Tales, Pepys' and Evelyn's Diaries. Fairy Notes and English literature, Knight's Pictorial London Gallery of Art, Lowden's Bibliographic Manual giving a history of all books in the English language, Dictionary of Greek and Roman Arts, Leach's Etchings Wilkes' Gallery and thousands of other valuable works.

Catalogues will be ready for distribution on Monday, 22nd, and can be had at the office of the subscriber, Elgin street opposite the Russell House. A general invitation is extended to ladies and gentlemen wishing to replenish their libraries, to examine the books on Tuesday, the 23rd, all day and night up to 10 o'clock, and on Wednesday, 24th up to the hour of sale, such a chance to purchase valuable books should not be overlooked. Clergymen, Senators and Members of Parliament, as well as the general public, should take advantage of it. Sale without any reserve.

J. BERMINGHAM, *Auctioneer.*

OTTAWA, March 20, 1875.

READ, MARK, LEARN,

AND THEN YOU WILL KNOW THAT

J. M. ROSS & Co.

Have in their SALE ROOMS the finest and cheapest

STOCK OF GOODS

IN THE CITY.

It is useless to attempt a discription. Call and see their splendid Gallery of Paintings, Mirrors, Electro-Plated Ware, Ten Thousand Vols. of Books, a Bankrupt Stock of Stationery, four hundred Albums, ten thousand Stereoscopic Views of all parts of the world, 100 Opera Glasses, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Cutlery, Work Boxes, and about 60 pairs of most elegant Bohemian Glass Lusters and Vases, all for Sale, private, at one-half the prices usually asked in retail stores.

82 Sparks Street,

HENEY'S BLOCK.

Ottawa, March 14, 1874. 3791

Miscellaneous.

THE BRITISH CANADIAN

Land & Settlement Co.

(LIMITED)

[Incorporated under the Companies' Act, 1868 and 1869.]

Capital, $1,250,000, in 25,000 Shares of $50 Each.

FIRST ISSUE, 10,000 SHARES,

Of which a Limited Number have been reserved for Canada.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Arthur, Esq., merchant, Woodlea, Bothwell, near Glasgow.
John Cunningham, Esq. (of Chanelton), of Smart & Cunningham, ironfounders, Barrhead.
Matthew Fairley, Esq., of M. Fairley & Co., merchants, Glasgow.
Adam Houston, Esq., of Houston & McNairn, produce merchants, Glasgow.
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James Robertson, Esq., of John Robertson & Co., cotton spinners, Newhall.
James Salmon, Esq., J.A., of James Salmon & Son, architects, Glasgow.
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LAW AGENTS.

Brown, Dunlop & Lindsay, Writers, 87 New Regent street, Glasgow.

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Dykes & Maclagan, 79 St. Vincent street, Glasgow.

COMMISSIONERS IN CANADA.

John Dunlop, Esq., Craigowan, Woodstock.
Col. David Shaw, Kingston.

The Company is formed to take up and develope lands in Manitoba or North-West Territory, extending to

250,000 ACRES,

Obtained in free grant on condition of settlement from the Dominion Government.

First—By settling upon the lands suitable emigrants from Great Britain or other countries, to whom free grants of alternate lots for moderate sized farms will be given by the Company along with advances for passage money, implements, seed, &c.; and,

Second—To hold for increased value the alternate reserved farms, and sites suitable for towns, or lying in the line of projected railway routes to the west or of mineral value. Two millions of emigrants leave Britain in the course of every ten years, and from the knowledge acquired of the business and the facilities possessed by the Company for obtaining the proper class of emigrants, it is expected that the number stipulated for by the Government to be settled in ten years, viz., one thousand families, may be accomplished in about half that time. Seven townships were selected last summer situated on both banks of the Little Saskatchewan River, and admitted by all who have been in that part of the country to be of the most fertile and beautiful character to be found in the North-West.

Prospectuses, with full details, can be obtained, and applications for stock made at the office of

Capt. MacCuaig,

Travellers' Insurance Co. 3797

Miscellaneous.

Easter Market

CHARLES AUCLAIR,

BUTCHER, BANK STREET.

Will show this week the finest collection of Easter Meat in this city. Among his stock will be found Eighteen of the finest Western Cattle; also a Choice Pig four months old; Fine Spring Lambs; Veal of the Finest Quality, all from the most famous farms in Guelph. The Stock will be on exhibition to day. Give your orders early. 3802-3t

NOTICE.

Several Sets of Single Harness

For Sale Cheap for Cash.

Enquire at

Rowe's AUCTION Rooms, Rideau Street.

Ottawa, March 3rd, 1875. 3784

Amusements.

GOWAN'S NEW OPERA HOUSE.

3 Nights Only 3

THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY,

1st, 2nd and 3rd April.

BOB BUTLER'S

GREAT PANTOMIME

AND

HUMPTY DUMPTY TROUPE

From the

New York Theatres.

Seats secured only at the Box office or Gowan's, Sparks street, where plan can be seen. Admission—Orchestra Chairs, 75 cts., Parquette and Balcony 50c, Gallery 25c. 3804

Grocers.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Prevents the Hair from Falling.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Promotes its Healthy Growth.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Is not Greasy nor Sticky.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Leaves no Disagreeable Odor.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Subdues Refractory Hair.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Soothes the Irritated Scalp-Skin.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Affords the Richest Lustre.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Is not an Alcoholic Wash.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Kills Dandruff.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Gives New Life to the Hair.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Remains Longest in Effect.

50 and 75 cents per Bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE, MONTREAL, P.Q.
Agents for Dominion of Canada.
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON, Proprietors.

HOUSEKEEPERS!

For your House-cleaning, by all means ask your Grocer, Druggist, or the Hardware shops, for cleaning and polishing

SAPOLIO,

It surpasses everything for Windows, painted and plain Woodwork, and Tins, Brasses, and Scouring Knives, and all metals.

HAND SAPOLIO,

For Mechanics, Painters, Photographers, and for Bath purposes. 3790-1m

Remedies.

LEA & PERRINS'

Celebrated

Worcestershire Sauce!

Declared by connoisseurs to be

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and unrivaled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels stopper and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

BERKELEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking "Norton's Camomile Pills." I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be affected.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLWELL. To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. 1635

FOWLE'S

PILE AND HUMOR CURE.

For Internal and External Use.

WARRANTED A SURE AND PERFECT CURE for all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Tetter or Ring-Worm, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the Skin.

One Bottle warranted to cure all cases of Piles; From One to Three Bottles in all cases of Humors.

This remedy has been faithfully tested and found to be an almost infallible cure for the above named diseases. Its success has been so universal that the Proprietor guarantees a cure to those who will use his medicine, or in case of failure to refund the money paid. Since it was first introduced he has received many thousands of testimonials, proving its efficacy for the cure of the awful diseases it is recommended for. The Pile and Humor cure is entirely vegetable in its composition, and can be used in perfect safety in all cases. There is no danger of driving the humor in, as it cures on the surface and the patient's bodily health continually improves while under this treatment. Price $1 per Bottle. Sold by all druggists. December 14, 1873.

Baskets, woodenware, tinware, &c., going very, very cheap at Moore Bros. 3789

Moore Bros. are selling Self-feeding and Heating Stoves, so low, that it will pay to buy and keep them over for next winters use. All other goods in their line at wonderfully low prices; corner Sparks and O'Connor streets. 3794

FALSE MODESTY.—For people to allow disease to become seated upon them rather than consult a physician, or to suffer as many do for years with the different kinds of piles, without going at once to the druggist for Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure, which is an infallible cure. 3729

SABBATH SCHOOL PAPERS.—The Christian at Work Co., in addition to *The Christian at Work*, issues also five smaller monthly papers for the Sabbath school and Home, which are handsomely illustrated and are under the editorial supervision of the Rev. Dr. Talmage. They are evangelical and non-sectarian, and supply an important place in the field of Sabbath-School literature. The low rates at which they are sold make them accessible even to schools whose resources are restricted. The publisher, Horatio C. King, No. 102 Chambers street, New York, will be happy to furnish samples of all the papers and full particulars on application. 3800

"Why is it," asks an exchange "that nearly every Senator's wife in Washington is a handsome woman?" It is simply because nearly every Senator's wife who is not a handsome woman is left at home.

Her Excellency Lady Dufferin will hold a drawing-room at Rideau Hall this evening.

Mr. F. Mackenzie, M. P. for West Montreal, returned yesterday from that city, whither he had been summoned last week by the death of his mother.

Mr. Thos. Greenway, M.P. for South Huron, has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be about again, though scarcely able yet to attend to his legislative duties.

The town of Pembroke has decided to grant a bonus of $75,000 in aid of the proposed extension of the Canada Central Railway to that town. It is held as a condition that the work shall be completed during the present year.

It may be seen at a glance, therefore, that while in Britain it is almost impossible that a workingman can become a member of Parliament, on account of the enormous expense attached to a contested election, no matter what the candidate's ability or qualifications for the honour may be, it is quite different here, and he who is able and can obtain the confidence of the electors may write M.P. after his name without any greater outlay than he is perfectly able to afford.

Our valued correspondent "White Pine" in this issue again treats the subject of making the Georgian Bay railway and connections available for the carrying of the immense timber products of the district through which it will run. This correspondent may be accepted as an excellent authority upon the lumber traffic in all its branches. The delays and the damages, and the consequent loss of value which was inseparable from the old system of bringing lumber and timber from the Upper Ottawa region, will, through the agency of the railway, be practically avoided, and the lumberman, instead of arriving late in the season upon a falling market, will reap all the benefits of cheap and rapid transit. We have no doubt that the introduction of a railway into the lumbering region will be the first really effective step towards a complete and beneficial revolution in the lumber trade.

BY TELEGRAPH.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Great Revival Movement.

LONDON, March 30.—Mr. Moody preached to an immense gathering in Liverpool yesterday. Among the audience were two thousand persons who were converted during the former visit of the revivalists. Mr. Taylor, of Massachusetts, delivered a sermon at the Agricultural Hall last night in the absence of Mr. Moody.

FRANCE.

An Embargo on American Potatoes.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—An official decree has been promulgated prohibiting the importation into France of American potatoes, or of sacks or barrels previously used in packing them. The object is to prevent the introduction of the Colorado beetle.

UNITED STATES.

The Miners' Riots in Pennsylvania.

HAZLETON, Pa., March 30.—A telegram this morning from Oudenard states that the armed force of miners which commenced organizing last night is on the road for this place. They compel others to join them as they advance. Our streets are thronged with excited citizens discussing the situation. An angry word may precipitate a fearful riot. Burgess Ulmer has been appealed to, to meet them before arriving here and remonstrate against their entering the town.

The Mexican Raids on the Texan Frontier.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 30.—A despatch to the *News*, from Corpus Christi, gives the story of the postmaster of Nuecas, Texas, who was robbed by Mexicans. From his hiding-place he saw his partner killed while attempting to escape, his two children shot while lying prostrate from fright, and several Americans, who were prisoners, most inhumanly treated. One of the ringleaders has been captured and hanged. Another despatch from Corpus Christi yesterday says a citizen has just returned from Monterey, Mexico, where he learned that about 700 men had left that section for Texas. It is stated that a raid on this place is contemplated, and that the Mexican leader boasted that his bugles would sound in the streets of Corpus Christi when people least expected it.

State of the Susquehanna River.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Despatches from the Susquehanna River report it rising steadily. The weather is warm and the ice rapidly disappearing, so that the danger from the gorge is over.

U. S. Trade Statistics.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics shows that for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1874, the excess of exports from the United States over imports was $46,969,497, while for 1873 the exports exceeded the imports by only $192,250.

The Evangelical Alliance Conference.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The Executive Committee of the Evangelical Alliance have decided to hold the biennial conference at Pittsburg, Pa.

An Editor Imprisoned for Contempt of Court—His Subsequent Release.

CHICAGO, March 29.—In the Criminal Court this morning Judge Williams sentenced Mr. Storey, of the *Times*, to 10 days' imprisonment in the county gaol for contempt of Court, in having published articles reflecting on the character of certain members of the Grand Jury.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Mr. Storey occupies jailor Doyle's private office, where he receives friends and citizens, who call by hundreds, with as much ease as in his own house. He expects to be released upon an order of Judge McAllister, of the Supreme Court, before whom application for *habeas corpus* has been made by his counsel. There is a good deal of excitement in the city over the action of Judge Williams. The general sentiment condemns it as an extraordinary and high-handed excess of power.

LATER.—The Judge of the Supreme Court has issued an order releasing Mr. Storey from jail.

Republican Successes.

BOSTON, March 30.—The municipal elections in Eastern Maine to-day resulted generally in the success of the Republicans.

Breach of Promise Case—$6,000 Damages.

NEW YORK, March 30.—In the breach of promise suit of May Chamberlin against Holmes, the jury yesterday found a verdict for the plaintiff for $6,000 and counsel's fees. This is said to be the largest amount ever received in a suit of this nature in this city. Holmes became so enraged at Samuel G. Courtney, counsel for the plaintiff, during Courtney's closing argument, that he attempted to strike him.

Death from Fright

Samuel Pardy, keeper of the Fifth District Prison, was frightened into an attack of heart disease—from which death resulted—by one of the female prisoners setting fire to the bed in her cell.

Murderer Arrested.

A despatch from Williamsport, Pa., says Joseph Lownsbury, of Charfield county, Pa., was arrested yesterday, charged with the murder of Colonel Butler, of Jefferson county, in 1864. Lownsbury was a deserter from the army; Butler was sheriff, and attempted to arrest Lownsbury, when the latter shot and killed him.

Fatal Fire at a Prairie Farm House.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 29.—On Sunday morning last, the house of a farmer named Colson, at Parker's prairie, on the Northern Pacific Railway, took fire from the explosion of a kerosene lamp. The flames set fire to the night clothes of the father, mother and five children. The family were all badly burned. They dragged themselves to the nearest neighbours, barefooted and naked over the snow. Colson and two children have died, and it is thought the mother and another child cannot long survive.

Another Fatal Fire; Two Children Burnt to Death.

CRISFIELD, Md., March 30.—The residence of Wm. R. Byrd was burned last night, and two children were burned to death.

Killed on the Railroad Track.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 30.—Matthew Eider, aged 20, was run over and killed on the Central R.R. this morning.

BELVIDERE, N. J., March 30.—John Phillips, baggage master on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was killed by a train at Mauch Chunk Junction last night.

Midnight Despatches.

FRANCE.

The Berne Postal Convention.

PARIS, March 30.—The French Government has agreed to the Berne Postal Convention.

Renewal of the Excommunication of the Old Catholics.

PARIS, March 30.—The *Univers* publishes a Papal Encyclical reviewing the excommunication pronounced against the Old Catholics of Switzerland, and censuring the authorities for protecting them.

GERMANY.

A Bishop Called Upon to Resign

BERLIN, March 30.—Dr. Henry Foester, Prince Bishop of Breslau, has been summoned to resign his bishopric, because he promulgated the Papal Encyclical against the Ecclesiastical laws.

The Fulda Conference.

The conference of the Roman Catholic bishops, at Fulda, is held with closed doors. The object of the meeting is to discuss and issue a pastoral letter concerning the bill before the Prussian Diet, withdrawing the State grants from the Church.

UNITED STATES.

An Appropriation Bill Protested.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.—The General Appropriation Bill, approved by the Governor and promulgated in the *Republican* to-day, is denounced by Lieut.-Governor Antoine and Speaker Hahn, in a communication to the Secretary of State, as a gross, unwarrantable and criminal act of forgery, as it is not the act certified and signed by them. They request the Secretary of State to revoke and annul the promulgation of said Act, and the Attorney General to take steps to find out the guilty parties, and have them prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

The Black Hills Country.

CHICAGO, March 30.—An order will be issued from Sheridan's headquarters to-morrow enclosing a communication from the Interior Department relative to the Black Hills country. After referring to the appointment of a geologist to explore that region, and to the desire of the Government to extinguish the Indian title if gold exists there, the Secretary says that the Department of the Interior has recently obtained information leading to the belief that the trespassers now in the country will endanger the success of any negotiation. He therefore requests that the military department notify them to leave immediately, and to inform them that a refusal to do so will lead to their expulsion by a military force.

CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE

(By Telegraph.)

TORONTO.

Election Protest—Abolition of Street Stalls—Curling Club Dinner—Canada First.

TORONTO, March 30.

A petition has been fyled in Osgood Hall against the return of Mr. John L. McDougall.

Public markets are to be opened in different parts of the city, under the control of the Council, and small shops are to be abolished as a nuisance.

The Caledonia Curling Club had their annual dinner last night, at which Hon. Oliver Mowat was present. The club has now fifty members.

The Canada First Party are giving a grand dinner this evening, in celebration of the opening of their new club house, on Bay street.

It is understood that several of the stockholders of the *Mail* are desirous of making arrangements by which that paper shall become the organ of the Canada First Party. Among those whose names are mentioned in this connection, are Mr. W. H. Howland, Mr. Goldwin Smith, and Mr. George Stephens of Montreal.

MONTREAL.

Railway Accident—G. T. R. Offices—Skating Carnival—St. Helen's Island—Stocks.

MONTREAL, March 30.

A locomotive ran off the track and upset last night at St. Hubert. The fireman and engineer had a miraculous escape.

The Grand Trunk Railway management moved into their new general offices on Jacques Cartier Square yesterday, formerly known as the Jacques Cartier Hotel.

The grand closing carnival of the season took place last night in the Victoria skating rink. About 600 persons were on the ice in costume. The display for gorgeousness and variety eclipsed all previous exhibitions. Five thousand spectators were present.

In answer to the letter from the Militia Department, complaining that the city has not fulfilled its agreement with the Government in regard to St. Helen's Island, Mr. Glackmeyer, the city clerk, has written to Ottawa, stating that the city was doing all in its power to keep within the conditions of the lease.

Stock market:—Montreal, 186, closing 6 to 6¼; Merchants, 11⅛, closing ¼ to ¾; Royal Canadian, 96, closing 5 to 6¼; Commerce closed 132 to 132½; Telegraph, 169 to 169½; sales of stocks at the p. m. board, Montreal, 186¼; Telegraph, 169½.

QUEBEC.

Personal—Easter—Harbour Commission Bill.

QUEBEC, March 30.

Messrs. Angers and Garneau left here last night to attend a Cabinet meeting to be held to-day in Montreal.

Yesterday the Courts and Government offices were closed. Otherwise the day was not observed.

Dissatisfaction exists here regarding the contemplated change in the Quebec Harbour Commission Bill. The clause which provides for the removal of the members of the Commission, who are nominated by the Board of Trade of Quebec and Levis, to make room for Government representatives, is severely criticised.

LONDON.

Defeat of the Water Works By-law—Election Expenses.

LONDON, March 30.

The Water Works By-law was defeated yesterday, by 482 votes.

The expenses of the candidates in the late election were, Meredith, $981, Durand, $488.

OAKVILLE.

Sudden Death of Judge Williams.

OAKVILLE, March 30.

Justice W. Williams, J. P., and Treasurer of the Corporation, fell dead yesterday while engaged in the business of the Vestry meeting in St. Jude's Church. Death was produced by a paralytic stroke.

HALIFAX

Body Found—Lumbering Operations.

HALIFAX, March 30.

Yesterday afternoon, while some boys were digging among the *debris* of the fire at the corner of Creighton and Cornwall streets, the remains of an old lady named Miss Lovett were found. She had occupied the upper portion of the house, and it was incorrectly reported at the time of the fire that she was saved.

It is anticipated that lumbering on the La Harr river will be brisk this spring. It is calculated that 34,000,000 feet of lumber will be driven to Bridgewater, if the freshets are of the ordinary character.

NEWMARKET.

Election Expenses.

NEWMARKET, March 30.

The election expenses of Dr. Widdifield, the newly elected member for North York, amounted to $303. The expenditure of Mr. Jackson, the defeated candidate, was $243, but then he was his own printer.

WINDSOR.

Clear of Ice.

WINDSOR, March 30.

The river is clear of ice, but there are no vessels on the lake. Steamers have left their winter quarters and there are only a few small craft for short trips.

PEMBROKE.

Bonus to the Canada Central Railway.

PEMBROKE, March 30.

The By-law granting $75,000 to the Canada Central Railway Company on condition of their completing the line to this town during the present year, which was voted on yesterday, was carried almost unanimously, there being only one vote recorded against it.

HAMILTON

Volunteer Ball—Complimentary Banquet.

HAMILTON, March 30.

The non-commissioned officers of the 13th Battalion gave a very successful ball at the Derby House last night under the patronage of Col. Villiers.

Last night a complimentary banquet was given to Mr. Joseph Price, late General Manager of the Great Western Railway, prior to his departure for England. The banquet was given in the railway depot. The chair was occupied by Mr. Samuel Barker, solicitor of the company, the first vice-chair by Mr. G. A. Watson, General Superintendent, and the second vice-chair by Mr. John Kennedy, Chief Engineer. A testimonial, consisting of a gold watch, marble mantle clock, album containing portraits of the subscribers to the testimonial, and a set of diamond earrings, was presented to Mrs. Price.

THE BROCKVILLE ABORTION CASE.

The Verdict.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

BROCKVILLE, March 30.

After the charge from His Lordship to-day, the jury retired and remained out only 55 minutes. When they returned to the Court room, many of them with the tears streaming down their cheeks, the foreman announced, amid sobs, a verdict of guilty of murder against each of the prisoners, Dr. Eric B. Sparham and Wm. H. Greaves. His Lordship then, amid breathless silence, sentenced them to be hanged by the neck on the 23rd June next. The prisoners were then conveyed to the cells.

Local Intelligence.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS re-opened yesterday morning after a short Easter vacation.

TRUSTEE MEETING.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Public School Trustees will take place to-morrow evening in the City Hall.

I. O. G. T.—Mr. E. E. Parrott, Grand Lecturer for the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, is at present in this city on matters pertaining to this influential temperance organization.

THE INJURED FIREMAN.—Mr. Corrigan, the fireman who was so seriously injured on Sunday last at the George street fire station, is gradually recovering from the effects of the accident.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The St. Patrick's Church Building Committee beg to acknowledge $50 from J. M. Currier, Esq., M.P., and $50 from A. J. Christie, Esq., in aid of the building fund of the church. P. O'MEARA, Treasurer.

AT HOME.—Mrs. Burpee's "At Home" last night at the Russell House was a brilliant affair. Fully one hundred and seventy-five couple of the *élite* of the city were in attendance, besides members of Parliament and other strangers at present in town. The supper was of the most *recherche* description, and reflected creditably upon the efforts of Mr. Gouin, who did all in his power to make the affair a success. The ladies' toilettes were unusually elegant.

VITAL STATISTICS.—Mr. Lett, the City Registrar of Vital Statistics, finds such an amount of negligence in the observance of the statute regulating the registration of births, marriages and deaths, that he has fully determined to prosecute all who may evade the law in future.

WELLINGTON WARD MARKET.—The contractor for the proposed new Wellington Ward Market is about to begin the excavation for that building. A considerable quantity of stone, much of which has been prepared for use, is now on the ground.

RUNAWAY.—A runaway occurred on Sparks street yesterday morning, but no serious disaster resulted therefrom. The driver was tumbled out of the sled, and got besmeared with the accumulation of refuse that now so lavishly adorns that thoroughfare.

WHEELED VEHICLES.—A large number of carriages of all kinds made their appearance yesterday for the first time this season. The miserable state of the streets, together with the scarcity of snow, rendered this an absolute necessity.

TAKING THE INITIATIVE.—Mr. Harmer, of Nepean, Registrar of Vital Statistics for the County of Carleton, finding the statute regulating registration little better than a dead letter, has taken the initiative in prosecuting parties who have been negligent in this respect. He yesterday took out six informations against different delinquents in his district, who will have to appear before Mr. Mangrell, county magistrate, on Tuesday next.

A FINE DAY.—Yesterday was the warmest day of the season, and in consequence the snow got another severe punishing. Should this weather continue a few days longer, there will be but little left to remind us of the long and dreary winter that has now apparently come to an end. The promenade yesterday afternoon presented a lively appearance, there being quite a number of ladies out.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—On Sunday last a young man named Blanche was shot by another named Decoel, who keeps a grocery store near the rafting ground in the township of Hull. There are so many contradictory reports of the affray, that no reliable information on that point can be gleaned. Blanche, although seriously injured, is thought to be in no imminent danger.

LOSS AT EDDY'S FIRE.—It would seem that the loss at Eddy's fire in Hull has been over-estimated, as it will not reach the sum of two thousand dollars. This will be met to a degree by an insurance of eleven hundred dollars. It is reported that a donation of one hundred dollars has been given the city fire brigade by Mr. Eddy in recognition of their valuable services on that occasion.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—Mr. R. Whyte, the contractor for the exhibition buildings, has commenced laying down lumber on the proposed site. The location of the different buildings has not yet been determined, the great depth of snow on the ground preventing the laying out of their exact position. The moment the season opens the work will be prosecuted with the utmost vigour.

ST. ALBAN'S VESTRY MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the St. Alban's Church Vestry was held in the basement of the Church on Monday evening, the Rev. Canon Jones, D. D., Rector, presiding, and Mr. R. Sinclair acting as Secretary. There was a large attendance of members of the congregation, among whom were:—Rev. Mr. Morris, Messrs. Cochrane, Bliss, Cox, Small, Erskine, Plummer, Parsons, Stevens, H. Bliss, Bucke, Webber, Irvine, Whitcher, Cooper, Heald, Rogers, Meredith, McFarren, Sinclair, Fripp, J. P. Featherston, Carr, Grant Powell, T. Cross and others.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Vestry were read and confirmed.

The Treasurer, Mr. SINCLAIR, then presented his semi-annual report, showing a total revenue of $1,037.51, and an expenditure, including the rector's stipend, of $1,036.87.

On motion of Mr. MEREDITH, seconded by Mr. COWPER COX, the Treasurer's report was received and adopted, and, when audited, was ordered to be printed for the information of the congregation.

After some discussion, the report was finally adopted.

Mr. COWPER COX moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Erskine and Mr. Sinclair, the outgoing church wardens, for their efficient services, mentioning especially the very careful and judicious management of the church funds.

Both gentlemen acknowledged the compliment paid them, and after some complimentary remarks from the rector, Mr. Sinclair accepted the nomination of re-election, and he was installed church-warden without a dissentient voice. On behalf of the congregation Mr. Toller, of the Finance Department, was elected warden.

Messrs. Cowper Cox and Plummer were elected sidesmen.

A vote of thanks was passed in favour of Mr. Fripp for his gratuitous services as organist, whereby a considerable amount of expense was spared to the church.

Mr. FRIPP returned thanks on behalf of himself and the choir.

The RECTOR spoke as to the enlargement of the present church building, having in view the increased demand for accommodation consequent upon the growth of the neighbourhood round about it. He suggested that a loan should be entered into upon such security as they could offer. He suggested that a committee should be formed to take the matter into consideration, and report to an adjourned meeting of the vestry.

After some discussion, the question was left over for future consideration.

The election of a delegate in place of Mr. A. Patrick, retiring, was then proceeded with.

It was moved by Mr. WHITE, seconded by Dr. ERSKINE, and carried "that Mr. Grant Powell be elected as delegate."

Mr. POWELL acknowledged the honour in a few brief remarks, after which the meeting was dismissed with the pronunciation of the Benediction.

POLICE COURT.

Before M. O'Gara, P. M.

TUESDAY, March 30.

Eléoïse Valade was up on a charge of keeping a house of ill-fame. The notorious Bella Warren laid the information, but gave evidence to the contrary. The case was accordingly dismissed.

Mathilde Renaud was arraigned for being an inmate of the house, but, for a similar reason, was discharged.

Mathilde Chabot, another inmate, was also discharged.

Ellen Dillon was charged with being found drunk on the public street. She was fined $5 and costs or three weeks in gaol.

Adolphe Plouff was arraigned for assault, and was fined $2 and costs.

Joseph Bean, charged with being drunk, was allowed to go with a reprimand, it being his first offence.

Cassimir Desault, charged by his spouse with frequenting a house of questionable repute, was admonished as to his misbehaviour.

Bella Warren was charged by Mrs. Hardy with the larceny of sundry articles of clothing belonging to inmates of the Home for Unfortunate Women. Having declined to return to the Home, her trial was proceeded with, which resulted in her being sent down for trial.

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Fresh Fragrant Tea, at 40c., worth 50c.
Choice Selected do 50c., do 60c.
Extra Choice do 55c., do 65c.
Finest in the City. 65c., do 75c.
Bologna Sausages, at equally low prices.
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Ottawa, Mar. 10th, 1875. 3789

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For 1875,
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The Times.

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, MACH 31, 1875.

THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

The Opposition organ is suffering from an attack of *rabies*, having evidently been bitten by some land speculator disappointed by the blocking of his little game—that of securing desirable locations in Manitoba—and vents its spleen accordingly on the Minister of the Interior. An article to this effect in Saturday evening's paper, followed by another on Monday evening, both abounding in reckless and untruthful assertions in relation to the administration of the Department, we venture to put in as evidence of our contemporary's situation. With an effrontery not unusual in similar cases, the attack is made from a virtuous standpoint, the writer endeavouring to make himself appear as the champion of the ill-used actual settler. The personal allusions to the Minister in the articles referred to in connection with the conspicuous position occupied by him while conducting the treaty negotiations with the Indians at Qu'Appelle last autumn are beneath notice; the policy alleged to have marked his proceedings when in Manitoba in regard to the grievances of settlers in the Province, however, deserves some remark at our hands.

We now assert that no claimant presented his case without receiving a patient hearing and investigation, the same being followed by a settlement on just and equitable principles—the rule being always to favour the actual settler. He did not place within the grasp of speculators a vital monopoly by authorizing the sale of 50,000 acres of wood lands on the Red River, nor had this wood land been promised to the settlers by the Land Office. On the contrary, in order to meet the urgent requirements of the settlers themselves he consented that some 7,000 acres selected for the purpose by the agent should be set apart for division into wood lots of from 10 to 20 acres each, and, in order that there should be no complaint as to fair play, that the same should be sold by auction. This scheme he afterwards modified, on its being represented that speculators might run up the prices on actual settlers, by providing that the wood lots should be apportioned by lease to those settlers having no timber, at a nominal price. The Minister has always steadily kept in view the encouragement of the actual settler and the discouragement of speculators. The organ charges the Minister of the Interior as being responsible for certain shortcomings of the Dawson Route. It knows, or ought to know, perfectly well, that his Department has no control whatever over this route, and never had, and the attempt therefore to fasten on the Minister the responsibility of the alleged failure of that route, even supposing the statements regarding the latter were true—which they are not—shows that the tactics of the organ are to throw mud plentifully, in hopes some of it will stick. The assertion made that a number of persons who had the previous season been entered for homesteads in the Province had had their entries forfeited in consequence of not having settled on the land within the prescribed time, the delay having been caused by their detention on the Dawson route, is without any foundation whatever. The organ complains further that no attempt has been made to settle the Hay claims in the outer two miles. This is untrue. The surveys necessary to enable these grants to be described for patent have been going on for the last year, and are now near a close, and, on these being mapped and verified, deeds will be issued to those entitled. The Stony Mountain claims have been investigated and disposed of on fair and equitable terms to the claimants. The cause of the delay in allotting the Half-breed lands is fully explained in the Minister's report. The settlement of disputed claims such as alluded to at Rat Creek, which latter, after all, is simply a dispute between two settlers for which the Government is in no way responsible, is provided for, as also disputed claims generally, in a bill now being pushed through Parliament by the Minister. As to wood lots for prairie settlers, the Dominion Lands Act provides that such settlers as have no timber of their own may purchase from ten to twenty acres of wood land at $1 per acre. This regulation is in force, and is constantly being availed of, and no such persons have been refused wood lots on these terms. As to the alleged delay in issuing patents for lots in the old settlements in the Province, no further explanation is necessary than to say that immediately on the completion of the parish surveys and maps, a necessarily tedious work, and one involving great care and labour, and which has only very recently been effected, the same being absolutely required before the lands could be described, the preparation of patents was commenced, and is now progressing with all reasonable speed.

A charge is made that reservations are placed in the hands of speculators, while a certain tract for some 500 Mennonites applied for near Pembina Mountain has been refused. These statements are both devoid of truth. No act of the Minister can be distorted into affording encouragement to speculators, and no application for lands for Mennonites has been refused.

Again, there have been no recent appointments of clerks in addition to the existing staff of the land office in Manitoba. The staff has been permanently organized from gentlemen previously employed in the office, but the result aimed at, and which has been effected, has been a *reduction* in the number of clerks employed, instead of an increase, as alleged.

The organ charges the Minister with being, to-day, the most unpopular member of the Cabinet with the people of the North-west. For people of the North-west should be read the speculating clique who probably inspired, if they did not write, the absurd and untruthful statements to which we refer. With such men the Minister has no desire to stand well. On the other hand it is his study to encourage by every legitimate means the actual settler on the land, and the practical defence of his administration may confidently be left to the popular verdict. Upon this subject the organ's imagination runs wildly, serving up a rehash of new as well as old grievances, and spicing the whole with the virtuous expression of a hope that future events may not reveal the fact that "some member of Parliament with special partners" has already grabbed up all the land around Fort Pelly, the proposed seat of Government of the North-west Territories. The adage of, "set a rogue to catch a rogue," may also, no doubt, be applied with equal force to speculators, and we cannot but admire the keenness of scent that has enabled the organ to detect a transaction which we solemnly assure our contemporary has not the slightest possible foundation in fact. We are delighted to relieve the minds of all who are agitating themselves about this matter by the assurance that the efforts of the Minister in the Department, the administration of which has been entrusted to him, will continue to be directed (to use the organ's own words) towards "making the North-West the land for the emigrant and the settler, not the mere paradise for speculators and political parasites." The Minister of the Interior will persevere in that course even at the cost of continuing to be the most unpopular member of the Cabinet with the class of people in whose interest our contemporary manifestly speaks.

ELECTION EXPENSES—A CONTRAST.

During the last few years persistent endeavours have been made in the manufacturing cities of England to return workingmen's candidates to Parliament, but so far the success has not been gratifying, and it is scarcely to be wondered at when we look at the enormous expenses incurred by candidates for Parliamentary honours, as shown by a return lately published of the average cost of the late general election throughout Scotland. If elections in England cost even half as much, it is rather hard to see how any workingman can secure or retain a seat, even though backed by powerful bodies of his fellow workmen. Contested elections seem to have cost the candidates altogether the sum of $544,910, while the uncontested elections only ran up the edifying figure of $34,950, or a total of $580,967. The Liberals, naturally—if there is anything in a name—paid the greater share of this, their portion being $297,825, while the Conservatives only paid $279,242, not a great way behind. The average election expenses of each candidate amounted to almost $7,500. A still closer calculation shows that each vote cost the Liberals something like $1.89, while the Conservatives paid about $4. In England, however, the average cost of each vote only reaches the sum of $1.86. As a contrast to the above calculation, we may say that the late return of Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue's contested election for the representation of this city in the Local Legislature, shows a total expense of about $100, which, spread over a constituency of 5,000, or probably an expenditure of about one cent per vote recorded.

The engineers who proceeded last week to Portage du Fort to ascertain the practicability of the Northern Colonization Railway crossing at that point to effect a junction with the proposed Pacific Railway extension, returned to the city on Saturday evening. It is stated that they find the scheme an impracticable one, and that it will be next to impossible to overcome the engineering difficulties that exist. It is thought, therefore, that the road will have to cross at the Chaudiere, and effect a junction with the Canada Central in the neighbourhood of this city.

Correspondence.

THE GEORGIAN BAY RAILWAY AND THE OTTAWA LUMBER TRADE

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

SIR,—When I last wrote you on the subject of the Ottawa Lumber Trade, I forgot to mention, in addition to the delay which occurs in driving timber down the small streams tributary to the Ottawa River, the loss of timber caused by chafing on the rocks. This cause of damage, when taken together with the delay already mentioned, presents strong ground for my argument, that the railway will in a great measure supersede the circuitous, tardy and damaging water route. In my previous letter, I estimated that the railway could carry per train, at the rate of six cents per foot. Supposing that by water the cost of carriage would be the same, the saving in the item of chafing alone would be about 1 1-5 cent per foot, practically making the carriage by rail 4 4-5 against 6 by water. I am satisfied that no lumberman on the line of the railway or within ten miles of it on either side, would fail to discover the advantage relatively of the rail over the water route, since it is clear that timber could be got to Quebec immediately after the opening of navigation, instead of, as now, taking nearly all summer and then, as is too often the case, having to face a falling market. The following, as nearly as I can learn, are the parties through whose limits the projected railway will pass, viz.: Messrs. Perley & Pattee, J. R. Booth, Robert Skead, Barnard and Bannerman, Young and Bronson and several others, not a few of whom will own limits on both sides of the line, and will consequently be very conveniently situated for hauling. As the road is to be pushed on with all possible speed, probably in another season we may see the beginning of this important trade coming into our city, although of course the full advantage will not be realized until the entire Georgian Bay line is an accomplished fact, and then it may be seen that to-day the lumber trade of the Ottawa Valley is only in its infancy.

Yours, &c.,
WHITE PINE.

Ottawa, 30th March, 1875.

Parliament of Canada.

Third Parliament—Second Session.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1875.

The House met at 3 o'clock.

The Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills reported without amendment the bill to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the Provincial Insurance Company of Canada.

On motion of Hon. Mr. ALLAN, the bill was read a third time and passed.

INDIANS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Hon. Mr. AIKINS said he considered the notice which he had placed on the notice paper as a proper one, inasmuch as the Government had introduced a bill for the purpose of appointing a Governor and Stipendiary Magistrates for the Territory known as the North-West. But he regretted extremely to have received yesterday an answer somewhat different to that which he obtained the other day. He saw a bill that had been introduced into the other House which provided that Government should take possession of all that country, whether it had been acquired from the Indians by treaty or not. He also had seen it stated that there were in that territory several Indian settlements, larger or smaller, and under these circumstances he regretted that the Government were not in a position to say that they were anxious and prepared to make a treaty with those Indians—the Blackfeet and Crees. He was extremely anxious that we should have a treaty made with them. Government had said they had the subject under consideration, but, from his experience, when the Government were not prepared to say positively what they intended to do, their action in the matter was likely to be of a negative character. He referred to the Territory at the present time for the reason that the Indians were anxious for a treaty, and also from the fact that Lieutenant-Governor Morris was now in that country, a gentleman thoroughly capable of negotiating such a treaty, and who had already had some experience in treating with Indians. He also observed that by the provisions of the bill large salaries were to be attached to the offices which it would be necessary to establish in that territory, and he had seen it stated that no less than two hon. Senators, holding seats in this House, and six members of the House of Commons, had sent in applications for the position of Clerk of the new Council. He had no doubt that some persons considered these positions very important, since even Senators did not consider them beneath their dignity. In connection with this bill, he also extremely regretted to learn that before the Government had really been established in that territory, the First Minister of the Crown had stated that it was the intention of the Government to make provision for the establishment of the Separate School system in that territory. He (Hon. Mr. Aikins) censured the Premier for inconsistency in this regard, when viewed in connection with his previous acts. He concluded by moving, seconded by hon. Mr. Flint, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a statement or estimate of the number of whites, half-breeds and Indians in the country, hereafter by the bill of the Government to be known as the North-West Territory. The statement to set forth where the settlement of the whites and half-breeds are, and where these settlements were formed.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said no census had yet been taken in that region, and the population was of such a migratory character, particularly the half-breeds, that there was no possibility of getting anything like correct information, except in the most cursory manner, from travellers or otherwise. Estimations had been made that the Indians in the outside territory numbered something like 15,000, and the whites 1,000 or 2,000. His hon. friend had chosen to make some discursive remarks, and to assume that the Government did not intend to go on and treat with the Indians between the section of country surrendered and the Rocky Mountains. When the leader of the Government answered that he had the subject under consideration, it was a very proper answer, because it was impossible to say anything definite with regard to proposed negotiations with a people of a character so unreliable as the Indians.

Hon. Mr. AIKINS asked if the Government were attempting to make a treaty.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said it was manifestly in the interests of this country that all that territory should be surrendered, more particularly if we were going to penetrate it with lines of railway and telegraph, and the Indians were supposed to dispute the ownership of the country until their rights were fairly recognized. The hon. gentleman had thought proper to make a very deprecatory allusion to that paragraph in the bill proposing to establish separate schools in the North-West. The Administration of which he (Mr. Scott) was a member, had already had some experience with the separate school question, and they meant to take precious good care that the coming generation in that territory would not have to make the same complaint that some of the Provinces of the Dominion had occasion to make at the present moment.

POSTAL BILL.

On motion of Hon. Mr. SCOTT the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider some proposed amendments to the Postal Service Amendment Bill. He said that one change he had decided upon was to render free all letters or communications addressed to or sent by the Speaker or Chief Clerk to or by any member. The bill was reported with amendments.

On motion for third reading,

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said that as he was Postmaster General himself not long ago, he would occupy the time of the House a few moments on this subject. He felt reluctant to allow the bill to pass without a word or two expressive of his sense of the improvements which the changes now incorporated in the bill had effected in the postal law. The changes in the first bill were brought out clearly, but for some reason the whole postal bill appeared to have been re-enacted. He thought those changes would prove a very great advantage to the public. He thought compulsory prepayment was to a certain extent abandoned, however, and that letters not wholly paid for would be sent forward.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said, if a letter was insufficiently stamped, it would be sent to its destination, but the amount short would be charged. If, however, it was not prepaid to any extent, it would not be carried.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said he was glad of that feature. Compulsory prepayment was attended with many advantages, including the great diminution of account-keeping in the Post Office Department, and it favoured the new system of free delivery now in operation in some of the cities of the Dominion. It would be very difficult, if not impossible, to carry out that system without compulsory prepayment, because much time would be lost if the postmen had to stop at almost every door to collect the postage on letters. Free delivery would be very beneficial to the people. Compulsory prepayment was proposed by himself in 1867, but he thought the members of both Houses disapproved of the scheme, which was dropped. They had also thought of free delivery at that time, but it was apprehended it would involve the expenditure of a very considerable sum in the different cities. He was glad to know from the remarks of the Postmaster-General in another place, that that apprehension had, in the present instance, to a great extent proved unfounded, and that the augmentation in the number of letters sent had materially compensated the expense of the free delivery. In that respect the apprehensions entertained in the Department, when he was its head, had not been realized. These with other improvements in the Post Office Department, entitled the Government to the congratulations of the Opposition on the efficient manner in which this branch of the public service was conducted, and on the ameliorations secured, which he thought would be attended with great advantage. (Hear, hear).

Hon. Mr. FLINT said that when the bill was before the House for second reading, he made some observations with regard to an amendment in behalf of the publishers of country newspapers. On this subject he had not altered his opinion. In justice to the issuers of a small number of papers, they should not be asked to prepay the postage. Through the system of credit one-fourth of the issues of those rural newspapers were a loss to the owners; unlike the owners of city journals, they could not get paid in advance. He concluded by moving an amendment in accordance with his views, at least to put them on record. Lost on a division.

The bill was reported with an amendment, read a third time and passed.

HONEST CASKS.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT moved the House into Committee on the bill respecting the capacity of casks used for merchantable liquids. He said the first section provided that it should not be allowable to deliver any cask to the purchaser of any merchantable liquid, unless the quantity or its capacity was stamped thereon. The bill was asked for in the interest of honest brewers, who complained that they were at a disadvantage as compared with the dishonest, who palmed off large quantities of beer in casks purporting to contain measures of which they were short.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY—Then this is a prohibitory liquor law. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. McCLELAN made suggestions with a view to an amendment raising the vessels within the purview of the bill from five to ten gallons, so as to exempt farmers and others in the habit of using small kegs for molasses, vinegar or other commodities, from its operation, which, in such cases, was unnecessary and would be troublesome.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT, in reply to the remarks of other members, said the bill was devised by the Inland Revenue Department, the officers of which said it was necessary to complete their whole system.

Hon. Mr. DEVER said he rose at once to oppose this bill, believing it to be another straw indicating whence the wind was blowing. He was one of those who were seriously against any further extension of the ramifications of a certain department of the Government of this Dominion known as the Excise Department. In his belief it was wholly unnecessary in this country and if allowed to go on from year to year until recognized as an institution of this Dominion, simply through the manipulations of crafty men whose purpose was office and patronage, there was no telling where it would end. Hon. gentlemen would remember this was a vast country thinly populated, giving everywhere, under high spirit duties, great opportunities of carrying on illicit distillation. When this once commenced—and he did not see why it was not so now, under the present excise of $1.18 on alcohol per gallon, the first cost of making which was only about 40 cents per gallon—a constabulary force would have to be provided, and hence all the expense and heartburnings of other countries would be introduced into this, which had not suffered yet any calamity to be compelled to resort to such excessive and expensive modes of taxation. He would pause now, and ask, for what? was it merely to collect a little revenue on a little alcohol, and on a little manufactured tobacco, the raw materials, both of which had to be imported from a foreign country, and could only be manufactured in this, under a ruinous protection, the one article getting 41 cents per gallon, and the other five cents per pound, and twelve and one-half per cent. per pound *ad valorem*? And really those two articles were the only two items worthy of notice on which duties were collected by this wonderful institution now being foisted upon the country. And here he would state that he looked on the whole affair as a perfect fraud, an attempt to build up two custom houses in this Dominion with two sets of officials, where one Custom House and one set of officials would answer all the purposes quite as well, and which had been the wise and satisfactory practice in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia before coming into this Union. Merchants then in the cities by the sea imported from the cheapest markets; now they are compelled to pay an unreasonable protection duty of 41 cents per gallon on alcohol, and 5 cents per pound, and twelve and one-half per cent. *ad valorem* on tobacco, and all to establish and keep up the appearance of the necessity of this Department and its present and prospective swarm of officials. He would now ask, in all sincerity, of the governing party of this Dominion, would it not be well and reasonable that instead of creating more officials—and Acts of Parliament every day, to give them the appearance of more importance—would it not be wiser to unite, and place under one efficient head the three Departments of Customs, Finance and Excise? As all hon. gentlemen must see, there was really no business in this Dominion requiring such extravagance and waste of public funds as was required to keep up these three Departments and their multitude of *proteges*. He would further insist that it was now, in the infancy of these Departments, that this reformation should be made. For, by delaying, officials will become so numerous as to make it very difficult to provide for them. And he was not of those who would wish to see any public official employed in the service at present sent adrift by any means. But as an observer of principles, he certainly thought something must be done to stop the alarming advance of taxation on the people of this country, and more especially on the people of the Maritime Provinces, caused in great measure by a plagiarised and badly-arranged tariff, not suited to merchants and cities on the sea coast, but wholly preventing them from purchasing goods in legitimate and cheapest markets, and driving them out of the country; for it really had come to that now, and to show that he had strong grounds for this assertion, and that he was not actuated by any unkind motives to any one, he would ask the permission of hon. gentlemen to present to their notice a similar view set forth in the newspaper of a gentleman who was known to be very favourable to the present Government, and who uses the statements, he had reason to believe, for an-

(Continued on fourth page.)

Auction Sales.

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HAVING had instructions from Messrs.
EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE
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Bank and Wellington Streets,
The balance of their Stock, saved from the late fire, consisting of Groceries, Crockery, Glassware and Smallware.
Sale each evening at 7:30.
Great Bargains may be had as the goods must be sold. Terms Cash.
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TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,
1st. A Farm of 90 Acres, of which 80 are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, in 2nd Concession, Gloucester [Rideau Front.]
2nd. A Farm of about 125 Acres, of which 30 are cleared, comprising east half of Lot 5, in 1st Concession, Osgoode, near Manotick
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All to be sold on reasonable terms.
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Active English and French AGENTS and CANVASSERS wanted.
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Managers for Canada
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Ottawa, Jan. 23. 3750-1m

CHAS. DESJARDINS, General Agent
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CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000.
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Temporary Office:
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R. C. W. MACCUAIG,
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Jan. 9, 1875. 3737-3m

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CAPITAL . . . SIX MILLION DOLLARS.
Available Funds to meet Claims, over Half a Million Dollars.
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Oct. 12 1874.

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James MacLaren, Esq., President.
Charles Magee, Esq., Vice-President.
C. T. Bate, Esq., Hon. L. R. Church, M.P.P., Robert Blackburn, Esq., M.P., Alexander Fraser, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Allan Gilmour, Esq., George Hay, Esq.
A General Banking Business Transacted.
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Savings' Department.
PATRICK ROBERTSON, Cashier.
11-2-75. 3678

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General Alexander says:—"I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."
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143 New Bond-St., London, W.,
And Retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world, who also supply Savory & Moore's Pancreatine and Pancreatine Wine, by the aid of which persons take Cod Liver Oil with no nausea or indigestion.

Hatters & Furriers.

THE WATERPROOF ULSTER.

LATEST NOVELTY
—IN—
ENGLISH RUBBER COATS.
—AT—
3796 **DEVLIN'S.**

HATS, Just Received HATS,
Fifteen Cases
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HATS!
All New Styles
FOR 1875.
An early call solicited.
No. 33, RIDEAU STREET.
SIGN OF THE RED HAT,
JAMES PEACOCK,
Feb. 27, 1775. 3780

HATS! HATS! HATS!
JUST RECEIVED ALL THE NEW STYLES FOR 1875,
—AT—
H. HODGES,
56 SPARKS-ST.,
Opposite the British Lion Hotel.
March 12, 1875. 3792

Gift Enterprises.

GIFT ENTERPRISE
The only reliable Gift Distribution in the country.
$60,000.00!
IN VALUABLE GIFTS,
To be distributed in L. D. SINE'S 172nd Regular Monthly
GIFT ENTERPRISE,
To be drawn Monday, May 3, 1875, two Grand Capitals of
$5,000 Each in Cash!
Two Prizes $1,000 } Each in Cash
Five Prizes $500 }
Ten Prizes $100 }
1 Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness.....worth $600
One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano.....worth $500
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each
Three Gold Watches & Chains, worth $300 each
Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each.
Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $100 each.
1800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each.
Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewellery, &c.
Number of Gifts, 6,500! Tickets limited to 60,000.
☞ Agents wanted to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.
Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to
L. D. SINE, Box 432,
Cincinnati, O.
OFFICE: Excelsior Building, corner Race and Lansworth.
March 22, 1875. 3709

$8,000.00
will now purchase Ashfield's Brick Block on **Duke Street, Ottawa,**—"hardly the cost of the buildings" being parts of Lots 3 and 4, Block B. LeBreton's flats, 88x198, with buildings thereon, viz: one three and half story brick building (not veneered) used as shops and dwellings, on Duke Street, fire wall and two story Kitchen and sheds in rear, wooden tenement on Britannia street. On the line of the
Water Works, Main Sewer, and Street Cars.
Trade is fast working to this end of the City, no doubt purchaser would double his money in ten years. For further particulars apply to
JAMES ASHFIELD,
Crockery & Glassware Merchant.
Duke Street, Chaudiere
Feb. 27th 1875. 3780

The Canadian Washer
A. R. GILES, Manufacturer, west side King Street, between Butler and Bolton streets, Ottawa.
OTTAWA, Jan. 18, 1875.
MR. GILES, manufacturer of the Canadian Washer.
Sir,—I am using one of your Washers, and find that it was recommended to be, it now, and will recommend ... I could not get along without it to all as really a good machine.
MRS. DR. P. ST. JEAN, M. P.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."—"The Best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."
HARPER'S WEEKLY,
ILLUSTRATED.
Notices of the Press.
The *Weekly* is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers. With a circulation of 150,000, the *Weekly* is read by at least half a million persons, and its influence as an organ of opinion is simply tremendous. The *Weekly* maintains a positive position, and expresses decided views on political and social problems.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*
Its articles are models of high-toned discussion, and its pictorial illustrations are often corroborative arguments of no small force.—*N. Y. Examiner and Chronicle.*
Its papers on existent question and its inimitable cartoons help to mould the sentiments of the country.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*
TERMS:
Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.
HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year.........$4 00
$4 00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publisher.
Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of *Harper's Periodicals*, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.
Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.
The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 00 each. A complete set comprising Eighteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.
Newspapers are not to copy this Advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.
Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Remedies.

MANHOOD RESTORED.—A victim of youthful imprudence causing premature decay, nervous debility, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address,
J. H. REEVES,
78 Nassau-st., New York.
Jan. 22, 1875. 3748.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN
Extract from a Letter,
Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts: "I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old. Remaining, gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S."
To the Proprietors of
Norton's Camomile Pills, London
July 1874.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine vendors.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Apothecaries' Hall, Lincoln, London.
EXPORT AGENTS.
Burgoyne, Burbidge & Co., Coleman street, London.
Newbery & Sons, 37 Newgate street, London.
Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon street, London.
Sanger & Sons, Oxford street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS IN CANADA.
Montreal—Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Montreal—Lymans, Clare & Co.
Toronto—Elliott & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
" Shapter & Owen.
Hamilton—Winer & Co.
Halifax—Avery Brown &

NOTICE.
Morson's Effectual Remedies
Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.
PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, and 1 pint bottles.
CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodyne being unequal in strength, MORSON & SON have prepared this. Sold in ¼ oz., 1½ oz., and 3 oz. bottles.
GELATINE—The purest preparation is MORSON'S.
Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.
THOMAS MORSON & SON.
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions.
31, 33 & 124 Southampton Row, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON
WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.
PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES
Selected, and Shipping orders executed with despatch
3245

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMES.
Patronised by all the World.
Rimmel's Ihang-Ihang, Vanda, Bouna, Jockey Club, Frangipane, and other perfumes of exquisite fragrance.
Rimmel's Lavender Water, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.
Rimmel's Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.
Rimmel's Dugong Oil Soap, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.
Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Costume and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Balls and Parties.
Rimmel's Violet, Rose, Leaf, Rice, and other Toilet Powders. A liberal allowance to shippers.
Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96 Strand, 128 Regent Street, and 24 Cornhill, London, 17 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, and 76 King's Road, Brighton.
Sold by all Perfumers Vendors

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES
FOR
CONSUMPTION, WASTING AND INDIGESTION,
Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine.
As attested by reports from Medical men who have made the subject their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.
Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,
SAVORY & MOORE,
143 NEW BOND-ST., LONDON, W.
And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY AND MOORE'S DATURA TATULA Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis &c.

IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD
USE THE
Diamond Yeast Cakes
USE THE
Norwich Egg Powder,
For making all kinds of Cakes WITHOUT EGGS.
To be had of all Grocers.
H. J. WEEKES & Co.,
Toronto.
Sole Agents for Ontario. 3784-1 y

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
New York Weekly Herald.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Proprietor.
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
THE WEEKLY HERALD is published every Saturday, at five cents per copy. Annual subscription price:
One Copy.........$2
Three Copies.........5
Five Copies.........8
Ten Copies.........15
Postage five cents per copy for three months.
Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1.50 each.
An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten.
Twenty copies to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at the same price.
One extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty.
Additions to clubs received at club rates.
These rates make the WEEKLY HERALD the cheapest publication in the country.
Terms cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender.
A glance at portion of the WEEKLY HERALD will be appropriated to Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Pomology and the management of domestic animals. Particular attention will be paid also to Reports of the Markets.
The aim will be to make the WEEKLY HERALD superior to any other agricultural and family newspaper in the country.
Every number of the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a select story and the latest and most important news by telegraph from all parts of the world up to the hour of publication.
During the session of Congress the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a summary of the proceedings and the latest News by telegraph from Washington, Political, Religious, Fashionable, Artistic, Literary and Sporting intelligence, Obituary Notices, Varieties, Amusements, Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day, a review of the Cattle and Dry Goods Markets, Financial and Commercial intelligence and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.
The HERALD employs no agents in the country nor in distant cities to canvass for subscribers, as none are necessary. Any person pretending to be an agent for the WEEKLY HERALD should be treated as a common swindler. The club system has abolished the agency system. It is safe and cheap.
The price of subscription, whenever practicable, should be transmitted by Post Office Orders. It is the safest mode of transmitting money by mail.
At small Post Offices in the country where Post Office Orders cannot be obtained, money may be remitted in Registered letters.
Advertisements, a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.
Price of the DAILY HERALD, four cents a copy. Annual subscription price, $12, always in advance.
Write the address on letters to the NEW YORK HERALD, in a bold and legible hand, and give the name of each subscriber, Post Office, County and State so plainly that no errors in mailing papers will be liable to occur.

Carpets.

OTTAWA
CARPET AND FURNITURE HOUSE.
SHOOLBRED & CO.
Desire to inform their friends and the public that they are now receiving regular consignments of Furniture of all descriptions from Messrs. ... (late Jacques & Hay), Toronto, &c., to which they confidently invite the attention of purchasers, both as regards Workmanship, Quality and Good Value, as we are selling at a Small Advance on Mill Prices.
A Large Stock of Carpets on Hand.
SHOOLBRED & CO.
Ottawa, January 6, 1875. 39 Sparks Street.

Watchmakers, &c.

MANUFACTURING Watchmaker and Jeweller.
Having sold out the retail business to Messrs. Radford & Goyer, I beg leave to return thanks to the public for their patronage during the last 13 years and will continue the
MANUFACTURING, JEWELLERY AND WATCHMAKING BUSINESS
in my former workshops, over Mann's Hardware Store, corner of Metcalfe and Sparks street.
June 29, 1874. W. YOUNG.

N. MARKS,
Fine Jeweller, Practical Watchmaker,
☞ 36—*SPARKS STREET*—36 ☜
Just received, a magnificent assortment of fine
JEWELLERY,
Comprising Diamonds and other fine stone Rings, Opera and Victoria Chains—very choice designs. Also, a complete assortment of finest finish Gold and Silver Watches, which he will sell at astonishingly low prices.
A very unique assortment of Whitby Jet.
Nov. 25 1874.

To the Queen and Royal Family;
To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales [Special Appointment]; and to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments and Railway Companies, established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER.
Prize Medalist of the London, Dublin and Paris Exhibitions.
Maker to the Chronograph, by which the Derby and all other Races and great events of the day are timed.
Manufactory and City House—58 and 60 Ludgate Hill.
West End Establishments—25 Old Bond Street and 99 Westbourne Grove, London.
MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS and WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited, before sending their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufactory the Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery and Electro-Plate which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be had from the largest stock in the world.
Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory, Ludgate Hill, or through merchants and shippers in England.
WATCHES — Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns. Lever, Vertical, Horizontal, Duplex, Chronometer, Chronograph, Keyless, Centre Seconds Repeaters, Indian, &c.
CLOCKS — Of all kinds, from 2 to 500 Gns. Church, Turret, Carriage, Chime, Dining and Drawing-room, Hall, Shop, Library, Bracket, &c.
English Ormolu Clocks, designed by English artists, and manufactured by J. W. Benson, far exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this establishment.
FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental *ateliers* of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.
Artistic Gold Jewellery, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after designs by the most accomplished artists in the precious Metals, Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings, and all kinds of *bijouterie*, as supplied to members of the Court, and other distinguished personages.
Presentation Plate.—Testimonials of different sorts, Racing Cups, and Jewelled and other Boxes, as provided by Mr. Benson for the Corporation of London and other public bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c.
Silver and Electro-plate in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-plate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. No other is really cheap at any price, nor worth buying.
Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., exchanged. Merchants, Shippers and Clubs supplied.
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Plate sent to all parts of the world.
Jan. 17 1874. 3463-1w17

Mails.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA,
Arrival and Departure of Mails.

☞ All Mails are closed by Montreal time 8 minutes faster than Ottawa time.

1874. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1875.

MAILS.	DELIVERED.		CLOSE.	
Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, etc.	8.30 a.m.	4.30 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	8 p.m.
Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., and all places in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland	8.30 a.m.	4.30 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	8 p.m.
Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, etc., and Western U.S.	8.30 a.m.	7.30 p.m.	[illegible]	8 p.m.
Fort Garry and other places in the Province of Manitoba—Mails despatched daily via Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich.				8 p.m.
British Columbia (and Vancouver's Island) Mails despatched daily via Windsor, Ont., Detroit and San Francisco. Rate postage same as to other parts of the Dominion				8 p.m.
United States, via Ogdensburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.15 p.m.	8 p.m.
New York, through mail	[illegible]	[illegible]		8 p.m.
Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, per St. L. & O. Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.15 p.m.	8 p.m.
North Gower, Kars, etc., per St. L. & O. Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Osgoode, Russell, etc., per St. L. & O. Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Gloucester and Oxford Stations, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perth, Smith's Falls and Carleton Place per Canada Central Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stittsville, Huntley, Carp, March, &c., per Canada Central Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Upper Ottawa, places on the Brockville & Ottawa Railway, North of Carleton Place Junction, Pakenham, Pembroke, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochesterville, Skead's Mills, Bell's Corners, Richmond and Fallowfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hull	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aylmer, Eardley, Heyworth and Onslow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lower Ottawa, Buckingham, Cumberland, L'Orignal, Grenville, etc. by stage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chelsea, Wakefield, Masham, Low and Intermediate offices daily	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gatineau and River Desert, Mondays and Fridays, by stage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Billings' Bridge, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hawthorne, Saturdays	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Matter posted up to 10.10 p.m. will be forwarded East and West in supplementary packages the same night.

BRITISH MAILS

Via New York, close every Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, at 8 p.m.

Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 12.00 p.m.

A supplementary bag for Canadian steamers will be closed at 1.25 p.m., in which only unregistered matter can be sent.

POSTAGE STAMPS

Are no longer sold at this office, but may be purchased from any of the licensed stamp vendors throughout the city.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Newfoundland, Great Britain and India.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits will be received at this office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time.

EXCEPTIONAL POSTAGE.—Postage to Hull, New Edinburgh and Rochesterville, 1 cent. per half ounce, if post paid; if unpaid, 2 cents.

☞ Office hours from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. For Money Order and Savings Bank business from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office, Ottawa, Jan. 22, 1875.

Painters.

T. PRUNEAU, Junr.,
SIGN WRITER, HOUSE DECORATOR, PAINTER, PAPER HANGER, &c.
Glazing, Whitewashing, Coloring, &c., done on the shortest notice, and in a workmanlike style.
☞ A large assortment of NEW PAPERS, BORDERS, &c., just received, and now on view.
Opposite the Post Office
Dec 28, 1874.

Travellers' Guide.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Leaves.... 10.45 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 10.45 p.
Arrives.... 7.35 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 7.10 p.

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Leaves........................10.40 a.m., 5.00 p.m
Arrives........................1.20 p.m., 7.40 p.m

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Leaves Prescott Junction going west.........1.40 p.m., 1.57 a.m
Leaves " " east. 4.15 p.m., 4.35 a.m

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILWAY

Leaves Ogdensburg.. 8.00 a.m., 2.25 p.m.
Arrives in New York.10.00 p.m., 7.00 a.m.
Leaves New York.... 6.00 p.m., 11.00 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg .... 1.15 a.m., 7.45 p.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.

Leaves Ogdensburg for Boston ......12.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m.
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston. 8.00 a.m., 12.50 p.m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Moore Bros., corner of Sparks and O'Connor streets, are selling counter scales below cost. 3804

Moore Bros., corner of Sparks and O'Connor streets, have still a number of cook and heating stoves, which they are selling below cost. 3804

Go to Auclair's, Bank street, to see a most attractive display of Easter meats. 3803 2t.

Two Weeks Only.—The clearing sale of boots and shoes, at J. & G. Neelin's; 12 Rideau street.

Offices to let in the Victoria Chambers. Apply to R. C. W. McCuaig. 3760

Skin Diseases of whatever nature, are completely eradicated by the use of Fowle's Pile and Humour Cure; its effect is marvellous for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, and even Leprosy; it has proved itself an almost never failing cure. (See special notice.) 3733

Burnett's Cocoaine.—A Perfect Dressing for the Hair.—The Cocoaine holds in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized Cocoa-nut Oil, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair. A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry,) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it, to be the best and cheapest hair dressing in the world. 3802

Horses Saved.—The lives of thousands of horses have been saved during the past year, and the credit is due to "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy." This preparation is being extensively used, and exacts from all the highest praise. Nothing of the kind has ever before been half as successful, or given such universal satisfaction; it cannot be equalled. We can confidently recommend it, and would advise all who own horses to keep a supply of it on hand—it may be the means of saving your horse's life. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co., is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers. 3796

Hemorrhoids (or Piles) are permanently cured by Mathieu's Pile Ointment, or money refunded. Price $1 per pot, or six pots for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by The Wingate Chemical Company, Montreal, and retail by all druggists, or will be forwarded to any address on receipt of price by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 3762

House Keepers! If you desire to get a profitable tea call on Baskerville & Bros. and have them to select for you. If the tea is not pleasing to your taste they will refund the money for what you return. Their wines, liquors and general groceries are of the best brand.
People's Tea Store,
36 Rideau street.

Thomas' Excelsior Electric Oil—Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents' worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures catarrh, asthma and croup. Fifty cents' worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity a lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from the different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Spart, Ontario, writes: "Send me six dozen Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Have sold all I had from you and want more now. Its cures are truly wonderful." William Maguire, of Franklin, writes: "I have sold all the agent left; it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes: "Please forward six dozen of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am nearly run out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes: "Send at once a further supply of Electric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well, and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, write: "Send me some more Electric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P. Q., writes: "The Electric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write: "Send us one gross Electric Oil. We find it takes well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 50 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y., and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ontario, sole agents for the Dominion.

Note.—*Electric*—Selected and Electrized. 3727

PAIN-KILLER.

After thirty-five years trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera, or any sort of Bowel complaint it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency, and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an inevitable medicine.

It is used Internally and Externally.
Sold everywhere. Price 25 cts.
PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors.
January 13, 1875. 37

JOB MOSES FEMALE PILLS.

This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, obtain free, of the agents a pamphlet, or refer to advertisement.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR.

$1.00, and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all druggists.

Clothing.

The retail Clothing Business so long carried on by Joseph Metcalfe is now transferred to the Firm of JOHN SMITH & CO. Mr. Smith's knowledge of the Ready Made Clothing business (14 years experience), and their determination to keep the best class of Goods to be had, and to sell at the lowest prices possible, will be a GUARANTEE to Mr. Metcalfe's old Customers and the general public, that they will have every satisfaction in buying their Clothing
—AT THE—
CLOTHING Establishment,
59 Sparks Street.
3781

Thos. Lawrence

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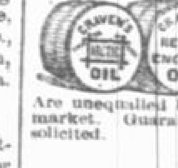

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OTTAWA

Mills' Supply Agency
OTTAWA ONT.,
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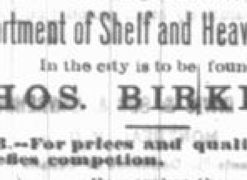
Also, Agency of the GLOBE GAS LIGHT COMPANY &c.

March 26, 1874 a

HARDWARE

HARDWARE.



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Assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware
In the city is to be found at
THOS. BIRKETT'S.

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THOMAS SHORE & COMPANY,
[Successors to LEE & THOMPSON.]

Beg leave to call the attention of the Public to their large and varied assortment of all descriptions of

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Have in stock the latest and best

COAL STOVES!
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ILLUSTRATED.

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River	Natashquan (*North Shore*)	$800
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do	Grand Pabos, do	200
do	Little Pabos, do	100
do	Tobique (*New Brunswick*)	100
do	Nashwaak, do	100
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Address,
W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries
Ottawa.

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Ottawa, March 23, 1875.

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UP TO THE 15th OF MAY, 1875,

From regularly certified physicians, having had experience in the management and working of

Asylums for the Insane,

For the position of Medical Superintendent of the Toronto Asylum, Canada, about to become vacant by the resignation of Dr. Joseph Workman.

All applications must be accompanied by duly certified testimonials as to character and position; stating age, whether married or unmarried, and length of service in an Asylum for the Insane, together with certified copies of diplomas, as physicians or surgeons, from four recognized medical authorities. Salary, $2,000 (about £400 sterling) per annum, with furnished apartments, fuel, light, water and furnished table for family. Appointment to take effect from 1st July, 1875.

ARCHIBALD McKELLAR,
Provincial Secretary.
Office of Provincial Secretary,
Toronto, March 15, 1875. 3799-3law

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BOOKBINDER,
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All orders for Books requiring printed headings carefully attended to.
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NEW REVISED EDITION.

Entirely rewritten by the ablest writers on every subject. Printed from new type, and illustrated with Several Thousand Engravings and Maps.

The work originally published under the title of The New American Cyclopædia was completed in 1863, since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States, and the signal developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature, and art, have induced the editors and publishers to submit it to an exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition entitled The American Cyclopædia.

Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.

The movement of political affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and their fruitful application to the industrial and useful arts and the convenience of refinement of social life. Great wars and consequent revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar moment. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work appeared, has happily been ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced.

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In preparing the present edition for the press it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination.

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Dealers in Furniture, Beds, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Cornices and Curtains.
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Manufactured by the best Houses in Canada and the United States, which they will sell at a
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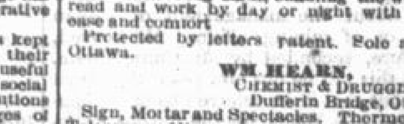

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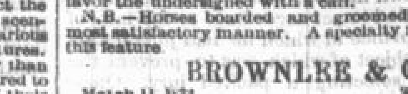
ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Rideau-St.



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BROWNLEE & CO
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RODOLPHE MATTE,
Secretary-Treasurer.
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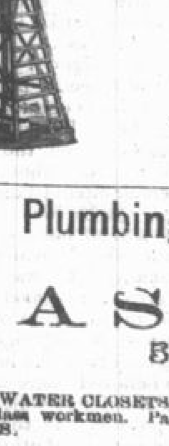

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ATTEND promptly to fitting up Water Services, Baths, Sinks, &c., with Hot and Cold Water Pipes, Gas Pipes and Fixtures, Hot Air Furnaces. Estimates for work in any of the above lines on application.

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AN AGENCY IN OTTAWA

For the supply of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Shrubs.

These Trees being raised in Lower Canada, are preferable to those from American Nurseries, being thoroughly acclimatized, and better adapted to stand the winters of this district.

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BRANDIES, PORT AND SHERRY WINE, GIN, PORTER, &c
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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Flavouring Syrups, Syrups and Extracts; Quaker variety of kinds, such as Orange and Lemon Wafers; Corisbad's Sugar Wafers Patent Foods for Children; Gelatine's Fruits, fresh and crystallized; The celebrated NABOB PICKLE AND SAUCE. Try them.

Rawling's English Soda Water, Potass Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale and Brighton Seltzer. Also Glasgow Peas Meal.

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GREAT CLEARING SALE
—OF—
DRY GOODS.
Commencing FRIDAY, 5th MARCH. Inst.,
Our entire STOCK will be sold out at an
IMMENSE SACRIFICE,

POSITIVELY, the Greatest Bargains ever offered in the City.
REMEMBER this is a bona fide sale as our prices will show.

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254 & 256 Wellington Street.
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The Trade supplied with all kinds of Lumber for Building purposes, including
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FIRST-CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

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In Scotch, English, and Canadian Tweeds.
Meltons, Fancy Vestings, Diagonals, West of England Broadcloths, &c., &c. &c.,
Which he is prepared to make up in the latest and most fashionable styles.
A large Lot of Gentlemen's FURNISHING GOODS.
A good Fit Guaranteed, All Goods warranted Shrunk.
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Drain Pipes
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Dec. 2, 187-.

(Continued from second page.)

other purpose. It is headed,

"$2.75."

"We need not remind the majority of our readers that during the great Confederation campaign, the people of this Province were assured by the advocates of the measure that the taxation of the people of New Brunswick in Confederation would never exceed $2.75 per head. This was about the average of the taxation imposed by the Province for many years, and was less than the taxation at the time of the great struggle.

"The assurances made on what they regarded as authority were therefore accepted as a promise that taxation would really be reduced, while many great and substantial advantages direct and material were promised as certain to follow the proposed Union. It is perhaps of little use to show now how greatly the people were deceived; how enormously their taxes have been increased, and how utterly many of the promises on which they then relied have failed of accomplishment.

"We paid into the Dominion Treasury in the year 1873-4,

Customs	$1,400,007
Excise	219,049
Stamps	9,917
	$1,628,973

In former years we added to these items a considerable sum as the profit on the working of our railroad. This year the accounts say there is a large deficit. But putting this and the newspaper postage aside, and assuming that the amount paid in New Brunswick on goods sent to the other Provinces equals that paid on goods imported by us from the upper Provinces, we find that the people of New Brunswick now pay into the Dominion exchequer $1,628,973 more than they paid in 1866, and about twice as much as they paid on the average of the seven years before Confederation.

"We do not now stop to enquire how the account stands as between the Province and the Dominion, which certainly has not proved illiberal in its dealings with us—we only desire to show the amount of the taxation now borne by the people.

"Instead of being $2.75, as they were promised, it is nearly $6.00, taking the population according to the census of 1871."

He (Mr. Dever) would now add that New Brunswick only paid, a short time before coming into the Union, about three or four cents a pound on manufactured tobacco, and hence disposed of vast quantities to outward shipping. It also only paid thirty-five cents duty per gallon on alcohol, whereas now, between being compelled to purchase in an illegitimate market, and extra duty, it had to pay about $1.50 per gallon. Hon. gentlemen might see from these statements the necessity of a great change required somewhere, it being out of all reason that such a hampering system could be continued against the natural laws of trade of the Maritime Provinces.

Hon. Mr. BOTSFORD said there was a good deal of force in the objection of his hon. friend opposite, (Mr. McClelan) with regard to the size of the cask. A great deal of trade was carried on with the inhabitants of villages by means of these five and ten gallon casks, which were used for carrying a variety of articles. By the bill, every time a merchant sent out a five gallon cask, unless it was marked and gauged, he would be subject to the penalties prescribed. The bill would impose fines on persons who, in the course of trade, had not been subject to such supervision.

Hon. Mr. READ spoke in favour of the bill.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY suggested an amendment to meet the objection as to the five gallon cask.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said the bill did not apply to the parties using them described, but to dishonest brewers and the like. He thought, however, of making an amendment at the third reading, limiting the provision to casks of ten gallons and upwards.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY said that would meet his views.

The bill was reported without amendment.

UPPER OTTAWA IMPROVEMENTS.

Hon. Mr. SKEAD moved concurrence in the amendments made by the Committee on Banking and Commerce to the Upper Ottawa Company's Improvement bill.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY having claimed credit to the Upper House for the amendments made in the bill, which came from the Lower House, said the Act gave power to the parties interested, to acquire, under the general Railroad Act, the lands and so forth wanted. He would ask for the satisfaction of the parties, whether it was in contemplation, under this proposed Act, to take their lands first and put buildings, or booms on them, and pay them afterwards, or pay for them before going so far.

Hon. Mr. SKEAD said the bill gave every protection to the landowners. The promoters of this Boom Company could not touch any land till they acquired the right by purchase or arbitration, under the Railway Act. Then their plans and specifications had all to be submitted to the Minister of Public Works—a provision which had been amended by adding the words "Governor in-Council." This company, some eight or nine years in operation, had had no difficulty about private lands or rights. They did not seek to appropriate any land till they got to the head of the Dechene Rapids, some eight or nine miles from Ottawa. Then the Chaudiere Company belonged to the Blasdells, who wanted no more land.

Motion carried and bill read a third time.

Hon. Mr. SKEAD next moved concurrence in the amendments to the bill respecting the Lower Ottawa Boom Company.

Carried, and bill read a third time.

The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 25.

The House met at three o'clock.

THIRD READINGS.

The bill from the House of Commons to amend the Act incorporating the Canadian Navigation Company, was, upon motion of hon. Mr. Penny, read a third time and passed.

The Committee on Banking, Commerce and Railways reported, without amendment, the bill to amend the several Acts incorporating and relating to the Richelieu Company, and to change its corporate name.—Read a third time and passed.

The same Committee reported, without amendment, the bill to incorporate the Board of Trade of the town of Levis.—Read a third time and passed.

THE EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

The Committee on Banking, Commerce and Railways reported, without amendment, the bill from the House of Commons, entitled an Act to confirm articles of agreement and consolidation between the European and North American Railway Company for extension from St. John westward, and the European and North American Railway Company of Maine.

Hon. Mr. WARK moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. HAMILTON, that the bill be read a third time.

Hon. Mr. WILMOT said he hoped this bill would be allowed to stand over, in order that parties in his own Province interested in this measure might have an opportunity of learning what the bill meant. He had just received a telegram from the Mayor of St. John stating that certain interests of the city connected with the Western Extension Company might be jeopardized by the bill, and, although provisions had been made in the other House to protect all rights and privileges, he (Mr. Wilmot) thought under the circumstances the bill had better lie over until another session. He had stated, when the bill was brought up the other day, that the building of this Western Extension Railway was, in his judgment, attended with a good deal of what he would call corruption. The Province of New Brunswick had furnished $17,000 a mile for building that road. There had been a resolution passed in the Legislature that the Government should do the work; the resolution passed the House of Assembly by a very large majority, but in the meantime arrangements were made by which the company entered into a contract with some Americans to give them $57,000 a mile to build the road. A sub-contract was taken by Mr. E. R. Murphy for $23,000 a mile. He sub-let it for $16,000 a mile, and his hon. friend from Sunbury was one of the parties connected with that sub contract. It was afterwards re-let for $13,000 a mile. The people in the Province of New Brunswick bore all the cost of the building of that road, and after bonds had been issued to the extent of $2,500,000, they now combined with the company in the United States to get authorization to issue a larger amount of bonds, and the consequences would be that those travelling on the road would have to be taxed a great deal more than it cost to build the road, in order to pay this enormous amount of bonds. He considered it altogether one of the most outrageous proceedings.

Hon Mr. CAMPBELL—Is it a Government measure?

Hon. Mr. WILMOT—No, it is not a Government measure, but a private one. He had also in his hands a letter from a legal gentleman in St. John who stated that he had not been able to see a copy of the bill although he desired to do so in the interest of his clients whose interests were jeopardized by it. He (Mr. Wilmot) moved, seconded by hon. Mr. Glasier, that the bill be postponed until next session.

Hon. Mr. McCLELAN was interested in this matter as it affected the Province of New Brunswick, and he desired to hear what could be said in favour of the bill. He was not conversant with the facts just recited regarding the cost and the contracts, but he remembered well, being at that time a member of the Local Government, how that Government granted $10,000 a mile, and was then called upon to grant $300,000 of provincial stock. It was looked upon as objectionable that the contract should be given to and the greater part of the stock held by those belonging to another country, considering that the Province of New Brunswick had contributed so largely to the construction of the road. In addition to the $10,000 a mile and the $300,000 of provincial stock, there was a sum of $60,000 subscribed in the city of St. John, besides large amounts from other quarters. As to the actual cost of the road he could not speak, but he would like to understand more fully whether, in conferring the principal power upon United States citizens, we were really affecting any rights of the people on our own side of the line, and if that were the case, we should stay our hand and not pass the bill. It was perhaps objectionable enough to throw the management of so much property into the hands of aliens, but when we considered the manner in which they treated all questions affecting this country, particularly their conduct in regard to reciprocity, it would be doubly unwise and imprudent for us to pass this measure, if it affected in any way injuriously the interests of our people. He would like a little more information, and perhaps the gentlemen in charge of the bill would not object to let it stand over; but if he were fully convinced that no injury would be done to the interests of our people, he would willingly support the bill on other grounds.

Hon. Mr. BUREAU said if this railway concerned only one province, we had no jurisdiction in the matter. According to our Constitution, all railroads confined to one province had to be dealt with by the Local Legislature of that Province; but if a road passed through different Provinces it became the duty of the Federal Government to deal with it. In the present case, we could not consider the State of Maine as holding a position similar to one of our Provinces, and for that reason we must consider the road as one for the Local Government to deal with, and consequently beyond the jurisdiction of this House.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY would be sorry to have this question discussed upon a technical construction of a Government Act. But as the House might be misled by the opinion of his hon. friend, he would refer them to the 10th sub-section of the 92nd section of the British North America Act, which he thought clearly established the right of this Legislature to deal with the question now before them.

Hon. Mr. WARK had thought his hon. friend from New Brunswick (Mr. Wilmot) had stated all his objections to the bill when it was read a second time, and he did not think he had any right to go over the whole ground again. The Committee were unanimous in reporting this bill favourably, after listening to the explanations given by himself, and looking into all the circumstances. The hon. Mr. Coburn, on behalf of the Company, had appeared before the Committee to-day, and he had also been employed by the Company to appear before the Committee of the other House, and represent all the facts to them. The Committee of the other House, among whom were eminent legal gentlemen, like Sir John A. Macdonald and Mr. Moss, had given the utmost pains to the investigation of this question, and had suggested several amendments to the bill. On account of the province owning a large amount of stock, the Government of New Brunswick had invariably deputed some person to represent them at the meeting of stockholders, as their proxy, and whoever they sent for that purpose, had a large control over the election of directors. The New Brunswick Company had taken every precaution to protect the rights of the province, and the Local Government were quite satisfied with everything that had been done. Now, this agreement was contemplated when the companies were first incorporated. There was a clause which was quoted in the preamble of the bill which showed it was contemplated that this whole road from Bangor, in Maine, to St. John, New Brunswick, should be one as soon as the two different companies had completed the portions of it within their respective territories, after which the whole road was to be run under one management. That policy was carried out by an agreement made two years ago last October, and has been in effect ever since. And now they wanted to call in the old bonds, to cancel the bonds given by each of the respective companies, and issue new bonds which would perhaps enable them to join the Dominion Government in constructing a bridge across the St. John River, which was an absolute necessity to the perfect success of the enterprise. Another feature of the agreement was that, of the thirteen directors, five should be residents of New Brunswick, of whom four were to be British-born subjects; five others were to be taken from the city of Bangor, while the other three might be elected from either side of the line as the stockholders saw fit. The New Brunswick directors took particular caution to provide that either the President or Vice-President should be one of their own number. After the careful consideration the Committee had given this bill to-day, after hearing Mr. Coburn and the professional gentlemen employed by the directors to promote this bill before both Houses of Parliament, and after considering the amendments which were so carefully prepared and introduced into the other House, he did not think this House need have any hesitation in passing the bill. The hon. member (Mr. Wilmot) had stated that he held a telegram from the Mayor of St. John respecting the tariff. He (Mr. Wark) could assure the House that all the rights of the city and people were carefully guarded. The rights of all the parties that had contracts with the Government, or contracts with either of the parties, or claims against either of the companies, were most carefully guarded. He had a telegram from the Government of New Brunswick, signed by the Provincial Secretary, stating that it was of the utmost importance the bill should pass. He thought the Government of New Brunswick were entitled to represent the interests of the people in this matter.

Hon. Mr. BOTSFORD trusted his hon. friend opposite would not press this motion. It seemed that this measure had emanated from all the parties who were interested in it; that it was based upon an agreement between those two companies, separate at the time, which was entered into for the management, the control, and in fact the building of the road. It was a contract under which the road had already been run for two years. As had been stated, the Province of New Brunswick was the largest stockholder in the company, and the persons who represented the Government stock, and the other stockholders, had given their assent to this measure; and under these circumstances he took it for granted that the representatives of the stock held in Maine were also satisfied with the arrangement, and he believed had, by their agent and representative, given their assent. Under these circumstances, and as it was quite evident the road could not be run without some such combination of the companies, and as the bill was certainly in accordance with the wishes of those representing the stock that built the road, he trusted his hon. friend would withdraw his motion.

Hon. Mr. McMASTER said the bill had received the fullest consideration in committee this morning, and from the information laid before them, he had no doubt that some of the circumstances connected with the building of this road were anything but creditable to those concerned. If these transactions could now be cancelled, he would vote against the bill, but they belonged to the past, and could not be set right by legislation here. The question before the Committee was, how should they dispose of the bill under the circumstances, and whether it would be in the public interest to pass it or not. Having regard to the bonds falling due that must be provided for, to the bridge across the St. John River which it was necessary to construct, and to all the circumstances in the case, the committee, with one exception, had come to the conclusion that as the public interest would not be injuriously affected by the passing of the bill, it was their duty to recommend it.

Hon. Mr. BUREAU remarked that he was quite satisfied with the explanations given by his hon. friend (Mr. Dickey) with regard to the jurisdiction of this House in the present case, and was ready to admit that the matter was one for Parliament to deal with.

Hon. Mr. WILMOT said there had been so many wrong things done in connection with the building of this road that he would very much like the bill to stand until another session, in order that the whole thing might be ventilated. From the fact that no copy of the bill had been obtainable by those interested, who sought to get a copy, and from other circumstances, he was forced to the conclusion that the promoters of the bill desired concealment because their deeds were evil. The Act passed by the New Brunswick Legislature was an *ex-post facto* law, and the whole course in connection was what he should call an iniquitous one. He would, however, reluctantly consent to withdraw his motion.

The bill was then read a third time on division.

INDUSTRIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Committee on Banking, Commerce and Railways reported the above bill with several amendments, which were concurred in by the House.

Upon motion for third reading,

Hon. Mr. PENNY moved, seconded by the hon. Mr. SIMPSON, that the bill be not read a third time, but that it be re-committed to the Committee of the whole House presently.—Carried.

Hon. Mr. PENNY stated that he desired to amend the 6th clause respecting the qualification of directors. As the bill passed the Committee this morning the qualification was put at fifty shares, but he had just received a telegram from the promoters of the bill asking that it be reduced to twenty. He moved an amendment to that effect.

Hon. Mr. SIMPSON—What is the value of these shares?

Hon. Mr. PENEY—One hundred dollars.

The amendment was rejected, when the Committee rose and reported the bill, which was read a third time and passed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Hon. Mr. SIMPSON presented the 10th Report of the joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

Hon. Mr. MILLER presented the 13th Report of the Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills.

CANADIAN LUMBER ASSOCIATION.

Hon. Mr. SKEAD moved the second reading of the bill to incorporate the Canadian Lumber and Timber Association. He briefly explained the objects of the bill, stating that it interfered with the rights and privileges of no one, and that a number of gentlemen in the Province of Quebec wished to join the proposed Association.

The bill was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

INSPECTION OF PENITENTIARIES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Penitentiaries Inspection Bill; Hon. Mr. McClelan in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said this bill was largely a consolidation of the Acts now in force governing penitentiaries. The most important changes were in the first clauses, which did away with the Board under which the penitentiaries had hitherto been managed, and substituted for that Board an officer to be known as an Inspector, who was immediately under an officer of the department of the Minister of Justice, and amenable to him. It was thought the system would be a very great improvement if the responsibility attaching to so important an office as the inspection and management of penitentiaries was more closely allied to one of the Departments of the Government. It had been stated in years past that gentlemen who composed the Board had taken upon themselves very large powers, which were not always exercised in the interest of the people. They were not so directly responsible to the Government as officers in their position should be.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, March 30, 1875.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. WRIGHT (Ottawa) introduced a bill to incorporate the Canadian Lumber and Timber Association.

The bill was read the first time.

APPOINTMENT OF HARBOUR MASTERS.

On motion of Hon. Mr. SMITH, the House went into Committee on the bill to amend the Act relating to the appointment of Harbour Masters.

Hon. Mr. SMITH said he had considered the suggestion of the hon. member for Chateauguay, and would agree to the insertion of a clause giving the Governor in Council power to appoint Harbour Masters in the Lower St. Lawrence.

The bill was further amended so as to provide that fees shall be paid at the first and second port called at.

The Committee reported the bill, which was read the third time and passed.

SUPREME COURT BILL.

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER moved the third reading of the bill to establish a Supreme Court and Court of Exchequer for the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. WHITE moved that the bill be read this day six months. His reasons for this course were—first, that no petition had been presented asking for the passing of such a bill; secondly, because the Government had thought it necessary to tax the country to the extent of $3,000,000 to meet the requirements of the Dominion; and, in the third place, all the public money of this country was more required for public works. While the late Government was in power the Ministerialist representatives from Quebec declared that they would not support the Ministry in this measure. In Ontario, as the hon. member for Leeds had remarked, there were enough courts to meet the requirements of the people without establishing another which would cost this country $100,000 a year. Petition after petition had been presented in this House asking that the canals be deepened fourteen feet. Why not apply to money in that way? This this should not forget that the country was pledged to build the Pacific Railroad, and that the Premier was bringing in bills to construct branches of that road. Some of the Ministerial journals claimed credit for the Government because they had dismissed public officials and saved $30,000 to the country; but they omitted to mention that the same Government was imposing an unnecessary burden of $100,000 per annum on the people. For these reasons he submitted his motion.

Mr. JONES (Leeds), in seconding the motion, said he did not look upon this bill as a party measure, because it was a bantling of the old Government which the present Ministry had adopted. Our judiciary was in a good state; justice was at every man's door, and he did not approve of expending $100,000 for something that the country did not need.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL said that while not approving of some features of the bill, its general principle met his approval and would receive his support.

The House divided on the amendment, which was lost. Yeas, 38. Nays, 121.

Mr. OUIMET moved that the bill be not read the third time, but that it be referred back to Committee of the Whole with instructions to amend it so as to exclude from its appellate jurisdiction all cases involving questions relating to property and civil rights and procedure.

Mr. TASCHEREAU moved an amendment to the amendment: That all the words after "House" be struck out, and the following substituted: "to amend the same by striking out all provisions conferring upon the proposed Supreme Court appellate jurisdiction in suits arising under Provincial law, and within the legislative jurisdiction of the Province," so as to make the proposed Supreme Court a General Court of Appeal for Canada solely.

Mr. WRIGHT (Pontiac) said it appeared to him somewhat extraordinary, that when they were endeavouring to establish a Court of ultimate Appeal, they should find arrayed against it the legal talent of the Province of Quebec. As an humble member of the profession, he was at a loss to understand how any lawyer in the Province of Quebec could have more confidence in the ultimate appeal of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, than to a court constituted as this would be. He hoped the bill would pass in its present shape; and he could only express his astonishment that any Quebec lawyer would seek to oppose it.

Mr. OUIMET said that the amendment to the amendment covered the same ground as his motion, and, as it was more explicit, he had no objection to accept it. The opponents of this bill had never said that they had more confidence in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. On the contrary, he would be very glad to have the appeal to the Privy Council abolished. But that was not the question now before the House. Certainly, this bill did not propose to abolish that appeal. If the hon. member for Pontiac wished to get rid of that appeal, he should have moved an amendment in that direction. For the reasons which he had expressed the other day, he would support the amendment now before the House. If they could not get justice from the provincial Courts of Quebec they certainly would not get justice from this Supreme Court. Very probably two of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench would be appointed to the Supreme Court, and the result, practically, would be that there would be an appeal from five judges to two. It was quite true that the other judges of the Supreme Court might study up the civil law of Lower Canada; but it was a generally admitted principle that a judge should be familiar with the practice of the law. That principle was embodied in all our Acts relating to the appointment of judges, including the bill now before the House.

The House divided on the amendment to the amendment which was rejected on the following vote: Yeas, 40; Nays, 118.

The amendment was declared lost on the same division.

Mr. LAFLAMME moved that this bill be referred back to Committee of the Whole to be amended by adding the following words after the word "court," in the 18th line of the fourth section of the said bill: "two of whom at least shall be taken from the Judges of the Superior Court or Court of Queen's Bench, or from amongst the barristers or advocates of the Province of Quebec." He said this motion was merely to carry out the idea which he had expressed the other night, that under the peculiar circumstances in which the Province of Quebec was situated, and its special system of laws, of which the judges from the other Provinces would be entirely ignorant, it was essential, in order to arrive at a good and sound interpretation of the laws of that Province, that two of these judges, at least, should be selected from the bar of Lower Canada. He believed there was no Province in the Dominion which stood in this peculiar position. If their laws had been the same as those of other Provinces certainly no one in Quebec would have pretended to demand this representation, but he believed a sense of fair play and of justice would commend this amendment to the House.

Mr. McKAY WRIGHT did not approve of any sectionalism whatsoever in this bill. Whilst he admitted the peculiarities in the laws of the Province of Quebec, as distinguished from the apparent similarity which the hon. member supposed existed in the laws of the other Provinces, he thought it would be inadvisable to adopt this amendment.

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER thought there was no difficulty in meeting the proposition of the hon. member for Jacques Cartier. No Administration would undertake to put the law in force without giving due regard to the special circumstances of the Province of Quebec, for everyone knew the great difference that exists between its laws and those of the other Provinces. The rights of Quebec were recognised in the constitutional Act, which also contained a provision that the judges for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick should be taken from the bar of those Provinces until an assimilation of those laws with the laws of Ontario had taken place.

Mr. BARTHE (in French) expressed a hope that all the Quebec members would support the amendment of the hon. member for Jacques Cartier, which should be adopted in the interest of the laws, institutions and autonomy of the Province of Quebec. The other provinces required no such exceptional legislation, inasmuch as the men who would be appointed to watch over their interests were eminently competent to deal properly with the various questions they would be called upon to decide.

Mr. PALMER said he was quite willing to admit that two of the judges of the Supreme Court should be taken from Quebec, but he would be sorry to see that made a part of the Act. If Quebec was not content to be governed in this matter at any particular time, there was nothing in the Act to prevent all the judges being taken from that province. If it was necessary to make a provision in the Act, with the end indicated, he would suggest that it be made in such a way that only two judges could be appointed from Quebec.

Mr. MILLS deprecated sectionalism as much as any hon. gentleman, but it seemed to him that it was no indication of sectionalism to ask that Quebec should have some members of the Supreme Court who would be acquainted with its law. If the Supreme Court Bill applied to cases arising out of Canadian laws only, there would be no necessity for such a provision as the one proposed; but, when it was proposed to give this Court jurisdiction over all local laws, and as Quebec had an entirely different system of jurisprudence from other Provinces, it was only reasonable that she should have security that a portion of the Court would understand the system of law which it would be called upon to administer. That remark did not apply to the other Provinces, because they had all the same system of jurisprudence.

Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he quite agreed with the statement that, considering the duties that were thrown upon the Court, and the fact that Quebec had a different system of jurisprudence from the other Provinces, at least two of the judges should be taken from Quebec. The Minister of Justice was quite right in stating that no Government could ignore that fact. The only question was whether it would be introduced into the bill or not. This was one of the many instances of the very great importance of a bill having several stages to pass through. The hon. the Minister of Justice had introduced this bill without this provision, he had passed it through the second reading without adopting it, and even in Committee of the Whole he was still unconvinced of its necessity; and when the member for Jacques Cartier proposed it the hon. the Minister of Justice said it was quite inadmissible. At the last moment, however, as he had a right to do, he changed his mind and agreed to the proposition. The only possible objection that could be raised to it was that it might give rise to claims being made by the Bars of the other Provinces to be secured in the same way. However, in the other Provinces they had the same system of jurisprudence, and there was not the same necessity for such a provision in respect to them. Therefore, unless it would be to avoid exciting sensitiveness in the other Provinces, he saw no objection to the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. PALMER said that the features of this bill had been very considerably altered in committee in respect to the jurisdiction given this court. It would have no original jurisdiction as at first contemplated in the matters provided for in the sections from 55 to 70. The work being thus diminished, the salaries should also be decreased to the amounts specified in the bill introduced by the late Government, viz, $7,000 for the Chief Justice and $6,000 for each of the Puisne judges. The judges of this court would, no doubt, be taken from the benches of the Provinces. Under the Superannuation Act they would be allowed, on retiring, if they had served any length of time, about two thirds of the amount of their salaries. This House should remember that at this session a large number of new offices had been created under the Insolvency Act, the Insurance Bill and the North West Measure. Care should, therefore, be exercised in imposing these large burdens on the people. He believed in paying liberally for services rendered, but could not approve of extravagance. He therefore moved that this bill be not now read the third time, but that it be referred back to Committee of the Whole, with instructions so to amend the 7th section as to provide that the salaries of the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court shall be $7,000 per year for such Chief Justice, and $6,000 for each Puisne Judge of said Court.

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER said no jurisdiction had been cut off by the amendments, but on the contrary jurisdiction had been added. One amendment empowered the Governor in Council to refer to the Judges private bills for examination. Then again the number of cases would be very considerably increased by the reduction of the amount for which an appeal could be taken, from $1,000 to $500. As to the amount of salary, it was deemed best to secure the most competent men for this court, and a salary about equal to that which the Chief Justice of Ontario received was to be paid to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The former received from the Dominion Government $6,000, from the Ontario Government $1,000, and for the trial of controverted election cases at least $500. There was no reason to complain of the amount of salaries to be paid to these judges. The House divided when the amendment was lost.—Yeas, 49; Nays, 99.

Mr. IRVING said that a few days ago he expressed his views to the House in respect to the Privy Council hearing appeals from provincial courts, and he was now prepared to submit an amendment on the subject. By the Imperial Act of 1867 power was given to create a General Court of Appeal, the effect of which would be to enable the Dominion to deprive the Provinces of their right of appeal except to that court in the first instance. He moved, seconded by Mr. LAFLAMME:

That the bill be not now read the third time, but that it be referred back to the Committee of the whole House with instruction to insert in the bill in the 49th section, the following words: "No error of appeal shall be brought for any judgment, decree or order of any court, of any of the Provinces, subsequent to the coming into force of this Act, to Her Majesty in Council; and all judgments, decrees or orders of all Courts of final resorts in any respect, for any subject matter, and provision, where an appeal now lies from any such Court to Her Majesty in Council, shall and may be appealed to the Supreme Court."

The amendment was lost on division.

Mr. BUNSTER said that there should be in the Supreme Court a judge from British Columbia, where there was excellent legal talent. It was desirable, not only in the interests of the Pacific Province, but also of the Dominion, that such a judge should be appointed, inasmuch as the judges of the other Provinces knew little about the management of Indian lands or of mining affairs. He moved, therefore, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, "That this bill be not now read the third time, but that it be referred back to Committee of the Whole for the purpose of inserting a provision that at least one of the judges of the Court shall be selected from the bench or bar in British Columbia."

The amendment was lost on division.

Mr. IRVING said that changes had been made last night to the bill when in Committee to which he was entirely opposed. The 16th clause was made to read, "Trial issues of fact in cases arising under the 63rd section shall be tried by the judge without a jury." On turning to the 63rd section, he found that all our matters of law relating to revenue were included under that heading. So extraordinary a proceeding had never before been attempted to be enacted by any British legislation, and so soon as the country awakened to the sense of the danger involved if the judges were allowed to decide on matters of fact in important cases of that character, the law would be strongly opposed. There was another point in the 69th clause which was very objectionable, and which provided that in the trial of issues of fact, arising out of cases under the 64th section, a writ shall be directed to the sheriff commanding him to summon and empanel a jury. He proposed that the Act should be so amended as to require the sheriff, not to summon or select a jury of his own motion, but that he should be compelled to act according to the laws of the Province in which he had jurisdiction—the object of which was to prevent the sheriff selecting a packed jury. Questions would be tried in which the Crown would be plaintiff, and important interests would be involved; and yet, under the Act, they were to be disposed of by a single judge. Nothing more contrary to British legislation could be passed by Parliament. He moved—That said bill be not now read the third time, but that it be referred back to the Committee of the Whole to reconsider the 68th and 69th sections, with instructions to strike out the enactment providing that issues of fact in cases arising under the 63rd section of the bill shall be tried by the Judges without jury, and to insert a provision for the summoning of jurors by the sheriff or coroner, according to the law of the Province of which the sheriff and coroner are officers.

After recess,

Right Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD resumed the debate, and expressed himself as opposed to the amendment of the member for Hamilton.

After some remarks from Mr. MOSS and Mr. SCATCHERD, the amendment was lost. Yeas, 10; nays, 133.

Mr. IRVING moved, seconded by Mr. LAFLAMME, that the bill be referred back to Committee of the Whole, with instructions to insert therewith the following section: "The judgment of the Supreme Court shall, in all cases, be final and conclusive, and no error or appeal shall be brought from any judgment or order of the Supreme Court, to any Court of Appeal established by the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, to which appeals or petitions to Her Majesty in-Council may be ordered to be heard, saving any right which Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to exercise as her royal prerogative."

Hon. Mr. FOURNIER said he was willing to adopt this amendment.

Right Hon. Sir JOHN MACDONALD said this amendment was the first step towards the severance of the Dominion from the mother country.

Messrs. CAUCHON, PALMER and MILLS supported the amendment, and Messrs. KIRKPATRICK and CARON opposed it.

The amendment was ultimately accepted, and was carried by 112 yeas, 40 nays.

The House went into Committee, and having made the amendment, rose and reported the bill.

On the motion for concurrence in the amendment,

Right Hon. Sir JOHN MACDONALD rose to enter once more his solemn protest against the incorporation of such an unhappy and essentially unfortunate principle in this bill. He might be right and he might be wrong in that idea. He had given some time and labour to endeavour, in his humble way, to perfect this measure, and he regretted to see its defeat ensured by this amendment. Believing, as he did, that it involved far higher questions, he entered his solemn protest against it. He believed it would be hailed as a great triumph by the enemies of the colonial connection. The Premier had stated, and stated truly, that he was as strongly in favour of the maintenance of that connection as anyone in Canada. One of the safeguards that we possessed our connection with the mother country was having such an hon. gentleman as the Premier in our country. He (Sir John) believed the hon. member was as much taken by surprise by this amendment as himself (Sir John), and only yielded to the suasion of the Minister of Justice. The amendment was a surprise to the House, and forced upon it with indecent haste. What was the object of having so many stages for every measure if at the last moment such an amendment could be sprung upon the House without debate when its importance was admitted by the Premier. He (Sir John) might be mistaken in his feelings and in his prognostications, but he believed it would be held in England as one of the evidences which were alleged to exist of a growing impatience in this country of the connection with the mother country. When the Minister of Justice introduced this bill, he said that while his own opinion was in favour of doing away with the right of appeal to the foot of the throne, it would not form a portion of the measure. During the lengthened debates on the measure, the hon. gentleman did not intimate until the last moment that such a principle would be incorporated in it. If he (Sir John) had known of this he would not have taken any trouble with the measure, because he believed it would be abortive. Great as would be the benefit of a Supreme Court to the Dominion, it would not compensate for the injury that would be inflicted on the country in wounding the loyal sentiment of the people, and the feeling of uncertainty it would excite in England as to whether there was not an impatience in this country of even the semblance of Imperial authority. Those who disliked the colonial connection spoke of it as a sham, but it was a golden sham, and he, for one, was glad to wear the fetters. The House had not been given a fair opportunity to consider this amendment calmly, and he hoped at the last moment the Premier, in whose loyalty and devotion to the colonial connection he (Sir John) had every confidence, would find some means to avert this danger. The hon. member for West Toronto had concluded that after all the appeal to the foot of the Throne amounted to nothing. The prerogative of the Crown, which this House could not interfere with, was saved, but the right of a British subject to appeal to the foot of the Throne was cut away in effect. The amendment provided, so far as it could, that the judgment of the Supreme Court should be final, and the moment it was rendered then, immediately, like the hammer of Thor, down came the judgment and execution and away went the property of the party, who could then go to England and appeal to Her Majesty when it was too late to do anything. While we had the right of appeal to England under our law, there was a delay of execution to allow an appeal to be taken. He felt that this amendment was an unfortunate mistake, and believed it would be felt as a deep wound on the loyal sentiment of men in this country that the Premier would be the last to wish to wound, and that it would be held up in triumph by those who were no friends of the colonial connection.

Mr. MOUSSEAU moved, in amendment, to the effect that the Act shall not come in force until approved by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec.

The House divided. Yeas, 20. Nays, 106.

The bill was read the third time and passed, amid great cheering.

WELLAND CANAL.

On motion that the House go into Committee of Supply,

Mr. HOLTON moved a resolution declaring the expediency of steps being taken to test the cost and feasibility of adapting the Welland Canal to vessels drawing fourteen feet of water.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE gave an assurance that the matter should be carefully considered, with a view to seeing the practicability of carrying out the work indicated.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK was glad to hear the assurance given by the Hon. the First Minister, and read a letter from Mr. Walter Shanly stating that the canal could never perform its proper functions so long as larger vessels can put in at Buffalo than can come to Kingston, and strongly approved the 14 feet scheme.

The motion was declared lost on division.

The House then proceeded with the supplementary estimates, which occupied the remainder of the sitting.

The House adjourned at 3:45 a.m.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

DANIELS' HOTEL.—E. Meredith, Quio; Wm Jarvis, Carleton Place; John M Inglis, Toronto; R Brough, Gananoque; Edward Smiley, Quio; W Mursell, Montreal; Wm Broder, Morrisburgh; J C Browne, Chas B Rouleau, Thos Lambert, Robt Lambert, Aylmer; Thos. Percy, Smith's Falls; J Shiels, Carleton Place.

The Rev. Mr. Carey, of Iroquois, will leave in the course of the week to take charge of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kingston. This will open a new and extended field of work for this rev. gentleman. His place at Iroquois is to be filled by Rev. Mr. White, of Smith's Falls, who is highly spoken of, not only as a clergyman, but also as a zealous friend to the cause of education.

When a girl crops her front hair, and pulls it down over her forehead like a Mexican mustang, and then ties a piece of red velvet around her neck, who can wonder at the number of pale-faced young men that throw away their ambition and pass sleepless nights in trying to raise down on their upper lips?

"Herbert," said a perplexed mother, "why is it that you're not a better boy?" "Well," said the little fellow, soberly, looking up into her face with his honest blue eyes, "I suppose the reason is that I don't want to be!" We think the child gave the real reson why all of us, big as well as little, are not better than we are.

The steamer Spray which has been in use on the Upper Ottawa as a ferry boat between Arnprior, Sand Point and Bristol is said to have been sold by its proprietor, Mr. Usborne, of Arnprior. She will ply during the ensuing season on Calabogie Lake.

The Ottawa River Improvement Co. is building piers at the foot of the Allumette Rapids, and intend in the Spring stretching a boom from each side of the river to Morrison's Island, in order to collect the saw-logs, as they drift down the rapids. This will save a great deal of expense to the Company, as it will in a great measure do away with the sweeping of the lower lake, which, from the number of small bays in it, has in former years been an expensive job. We also notice that the piers above the dam at the Muskrat slide here are being rebuilt.—*Pembroke Observer.*

Miscellaneous.

SIGN OF THE MAPLE LEAF.

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March 2 1875. 3781

Miscellaneous.

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There is a great scarcity of labourers in British Columbia of the class required for these works and men of energy, who wish to try their fortunes in the Pacific Province, may now safely do so. Ordinary labourers are now getting $50 per mouth and found, choppers $3 to $5 and found.

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